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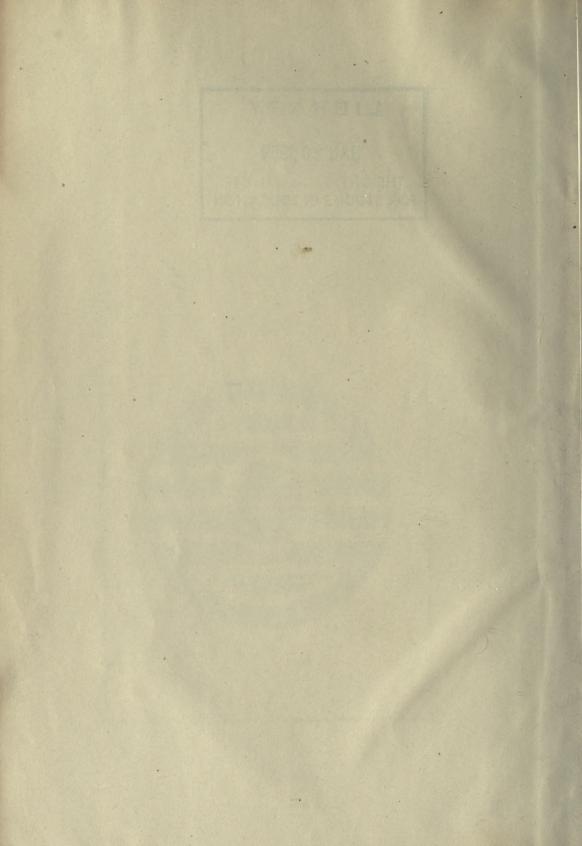
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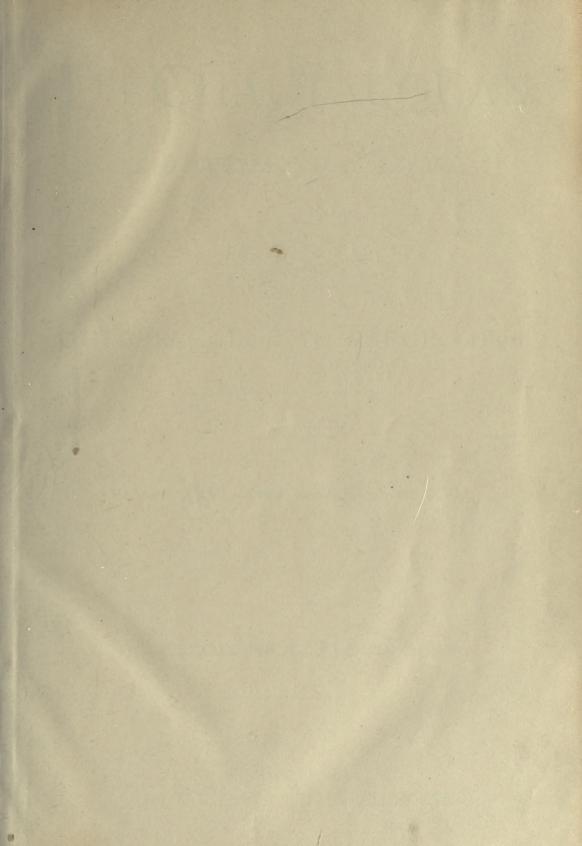


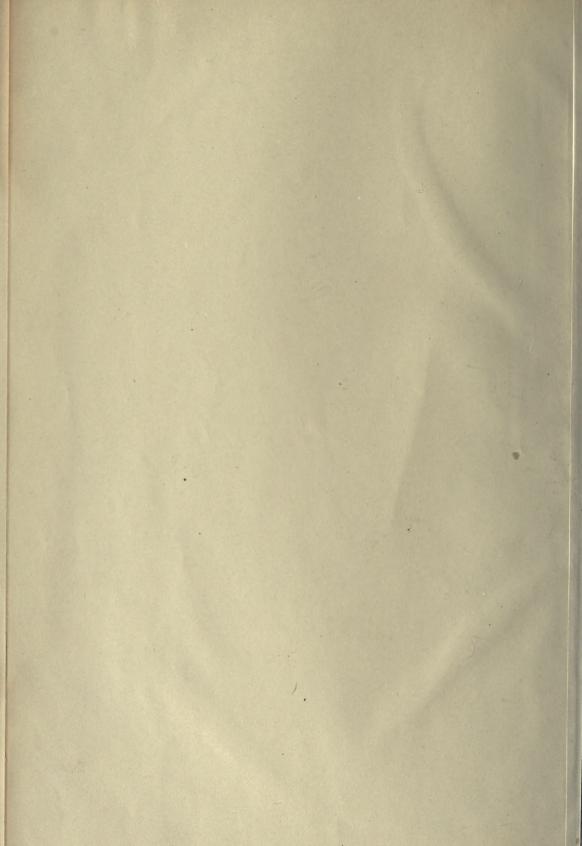
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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

OCTOBER, 1897, TO MARCH, 1898

Volume XXVI.—New Series, Volume XVII.

Dr. THEODORE L. FLOOD, Editor

MEADVILLE, PA.
THE T. L. FLOOD PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HON. JOHN G. BRADY, GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

See page 54.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

VOL. XXVI.

OCTOBER, 1897.

No. T.

are almost al-

ways courteous

to strangers.

The expense of

cycling in Ger-

many need not

be great, es-

ner at half past

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE,

AWHEEL IN GERMANY.*

BY H. E. NORTHROP, A. M.

PROFESSOR OF GERMAN AT THE BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

THE bicycle has taken such a firm hold ing the tour of Germany on a bicycle, but upon the public, both at home and the following should suffice for the cyclist: abroad, that a brief account of the The roads are invariably good, some of present conditions of bicycling in Germany them well-nigh perfect. The hotels, though may prove of interest to lovers of the wheel often plain, are nearly always comfortable. and of value to those contemplating a The scenery, especially in the southern bicycle tour through the "Fatherland." And portion, is picturesque and the inhabitants

the number of Americans touring Germany on bicycles is increasing at an astonishing rate. Old travelers have taken up the wheel with the belief that the bicycle is the ideal vehicle for foreign travel, in that it permits the tourist to stop at will, to study,



EQUIPPED FOR THE START.

scenery which are met so unexpectedly in all parts of the land and many of which are lost to those who travel by rail.

There are many cogent reasons for mak-

*The Notes on the Required Reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.

pecially if one live as the Germans do, taking the light coffee breakfast quite early before starting, the lunch at about 11:30, and din-

sketch, or photograph the choice bits of six or seven. For the last two meals, "take the goods the gods provide." Though sometimes plain, they are usually palatable and always well served.

> Until recently bicycling was regarded by most Germans as a passing fad, the temporary pastime of a few eccentric people. To-



AN EXAMPLE OF CONTINENTAL HIGHWAYS.

pastime that enthusiasm and energy which high prices. is peculiarly characteristic of our race. The demand for out-of-door exercise.

day, however, it is rapidly winning its way be sure, the aristocracy and the wealthy throughout the nation, and will soon be a classes may be loath to allow bicycling to well-nigh universal recreation. The reason encroach upon the time-honored sports of of this sudden popularity of the wheel horsemanship and the chase; but for the among a people so cautious in adopting great mass of the people those are forbidden new things is somewhat different from that pleasures, since maintaining horses is far which has made us a nation of cyclists. We more expensive abroad than with us, and have simply added bicycling to our many hunting is permitted only to those who own other out-of-door sports, bringing to the game preserves, or lease them, usually at

One of the pleasantest features of bi-Germans, however, have had but few sports cycling in Germany is the almost universal outside of bowling, fencing, and the gym- kindness of other bicyclists to foreigners. nastic exercises of the Turnverein.1 Hence As we meet these wheelmen speeding along the delights of bicycling came to them the highway, seldom do they pass us withalmost as a new discovery. It is precisely out giving utterance to the familiar "All' what was needed to satisfy the universal Heil" or "Guten Tag." If one comes to The grief en route it is more than likely that the splendid roads, built for military purposes, passing wheelmen will dismount and offer offer the German bicyclist opportunities far assistance. When questioned as to routes, beyond what we have in our country, and it hotels, and other details of travel, the ready is undoubtedly only a question of a few helpfulness of most German bicyclists is inyears when the largest portion of German deed admirable. It is safe to say that if an "vacation travel" will be done awheel. To American wheelman does not have a delightful journey through the "Fatherland" it is his own fault.

Perhaps the most frequent question put to a wheelman on his return to the United States after a European tour is: "How many miles did you ride per day?" It may surprise some to learn that the average tourist, awheel in Europe, makes far shorter runs than the same man is accustomed to in our own country; and that, too, in lands where the excellence of the great national highways and the topography of the country offer every facility for long-distance wheeling. The intelligent wheelman finds such a succession of points of historic and scenic interest on every hand which he is reluctant to pass by without at least partial examination that the day is gone before he has covered more than a moderate distance. And the tourist is wise to go slowly, for if we Americans have one fault in traveling it is in attempting to cover too much country in a given time, returning to our own land with a jumble of confused impressions which we have not had time to arrange in the mind in an orderly manner. If one studies, even superficially, the country through which he wheels, he can be well



A FAIR FACE SEEN AS WE PASS.



A FACE TO REMEMBER.

satisfied with an average of twenty-five or thirty miles daily. If, however, he is entirely familiar with the scenes traversed, and makes the tour primarily for the mere pleasure of wheeling, as we do in our parks, then it is surprising what runs can be made over the superb roads of Germany. Two of my friends, for example, who have wheeled over Europe nearly every summer for the last ten years, tell me that a year ago they averaged eighty miles a day for two months.

In all bicycling in Europe, perhaps the most vexatious question is that of puncturing the tires. It is the part of wisdom to take along at least one extra pair, for it is not always easy to secure a new tire to fit an American wheel. The cause for so many punctures is easily found. The German peasants wear either wooden or heavy leather shoes protected by short hobnails. These nails, or tacks, are constantly being left on the highways, to be picked up by the unfortunate wheelman. Especially is this true in the Rhine Valley. Indeed it seemed to us that a large part of the German nation must have been tramping up and down the



A FAMILIAR ROADSIDE SCENE.

river, leaving behind so many nails that we foreign machines, because of the excespicked up some of them nearly every day, sive weight. Although Europeans have There is a fortune awaiting the man who such fine roads, we know that they still

A CONTINENTAL FRUIT

abroad.

will furnish Europe with a really puncture- persist in building all their vehicles in less tire, and thus a ponderous style. Their carriages are relieve the tourist nearly twice the weight of similar Ameriof his one great can conveyances, and unhappily the same anxiety in bicycling rule has been applied to the bicycle. Wheels in Europe are seldom subjected In planning a bi- to more than a fraction of the strain that cycle tour the ques- our machines must sustain almost daily, yet tion at once arises, nearly all the continental bicycles are cum-Shall one take his bersome and heavy beyond all reason. A own wheel with him, very few patterns, and, of course, the racing or purchase one machines, are quite light, but one frequently abroad? It is true sees wheels weighing fifty pounds or more, that by securing a and only rarely any bicycle approaching the wheel in Europe one American machine in lightness and elegance. is always nearer the The old solid tire is still in use, and the source of supplies, cushion tire is quite frequently seen. Inin case of accident, deed there is considerable to be said in and also can much favor of the cushion tire, in a land having more readily secure such smooth roadways, garnished with such tires that fit; but astonishing quantities of tacks and nails. few Americans will The American wheel is rapidly winning its be content to use way in Europe because of its lightness and

superior strength, weight for weight. A few years ago scarcely any of our wheels were found in Europe. To-day they are seen in nearly every important town. The number exported has increased manifold in the last five years.

Before leaving America the tourist should be sure to have his bicycle fitted with a good brake. In some portions of Germany the law explicitly states that "each bicycle must be provided with an easily managed brake, operating quickly and powerfully." No one can fully enjoy the beautiful coasts so often met with, especially in southern Germany, without feeling that he has a reliable brake. The only accident of any moment which happened to the party of American bicyclists shown in the accompanying cut (a party which, under my guidance, made a tour of about ninety days through England, France, Switzerland, and Germany) was to a young man who had no brake upon his wheel. He was an expert wheelman and relied upon using his foot as coast of several miles' length.



A CONTINENTAL FLOWER GIRL.

wheelman and relied upon using his foot as a brake, but he was severely thrown on a bicycle tour of Germany should become a coast of several miles' length.

Every American who contemplates a bicycle tour of Germany should become a member of the German bicycle clubs, which



A PAUSE BY THE WAYSIDE.



ONE OF THE HOMES WE PASS AWHEEL.

correspond to the League of American with us, refrain from all beverages when sures the foreigner exceptional courtesies from other members throughout the land, but also secures for him a very substantial rebate from schedule prices at the league hotels. A list of these hotels is furnished members, together with the reduction to which one is entitled as a league member.

There was a time when, at many hotels, the bicyclist was made to feel that he was most assuredly persona non grata.8 Now all that is changed. With the rapid increase in the number of bicyclists there has sprung up a keen competition among the Bonifaces4 to secure the lucrative patronage of the wheelmen, profitable not alone in supplying food for the ever hungry cyclist-and most bicyclists acquire phenomenal appetitesbut still more in allaying the universal and astonishing thirst of those who journey awheel. Some wheelmen in Germany, as

Wheelmen in our own country and to the riding, but the vast majority drink a great Cyclists' Touring Club of England. Mem- deal. As most Germans seldom partake bership in these organizations not only in- of water, demanding either beer or wine, it



A MOTHERLY FACE THAT LOOKS OUT AT US.

liquids is enormous. When we remember travel a long while, however, without seeing that on the Continent the "corner saloon" any of these strange examples of local is infrequent and that the sale of wine and attire, for peasants, as a rule, no longer beer is a part, and often the chief part, of wear these costumes in daily life, but the business of most restaurants and many reserve them for state occasions and their hotels, we can comprehend why it is that many festivals. there has taken place throughout Europe once unwelcome wheelman. To-day the bicyclist, with his insatiable thirst, is received with open arms by nearly all German landlords. It is sad, but true, that bicycling in any country vastly increases the demand for stimulants. It seems strange that, while the wheel has been unjustly blamed for many evils, no more prominence has been given to the fact that bicycling, as carried on by very many, is a distinct aid to the liquor-dealer and a real factor in the temperance question. Even a superficial glance at many of our own "Bicyclists' Rests" will verify this observation, while any one who has tried knows how difficult it is to secure good, cool water or fresh milk while wheeling over the splendid roads of Europe.

The introduction of the railway led to the gradual abolition of stage routes and the system of posting. The quaint old posthouses lost their prosperity and many of them ceased to exist altogether. But now comes the bicycle, reviving the whole posting system; and is it not more than probable that the wheel may rejuvenate these very same old wayside inns? To the American who prefers novelty to luxury, and is willing to forego many of his ac- just this sort of "strong" government. customed comforts for the sake of the The Germans are, above all, conservative, insight he gets into the life and habits of and they do not have a free land such as the country people, the queer and cosy ours, with popular government, because as taverns of the German villages are a con-Forest, in the picturesque valleys of the and cruel despotisms into which their land many streams tributary to the Rhine, as was once divided, and prefer a single the Moselle, the Nahe, the Neckar, in Saxon monarch, even though eccentric and autogeneral current of travel, the tourist fre-durance. quently meets with types of primitive men and women, interesting in themselves and clists in some portions of Germany are an-C-Oct.

is readily seen that the consumption of such because of their quaint dress. One may

A word of warning to prospective tourists such a revulsion of feeling regarding the may not be inopportune concerning some of the peculiar laws of the Fatherland. However arbitrary or strange the rule of the present emperor may appear to us, it is the part of wisdom to avoid giving expression to our opinions when among Germans. Germany is very far from being a land of the free, and freedom of speech, as we understand it, seems to be under the ban of the ever active police. They have a law making it a misdemeanor to criticize the emperor or his acts—a law so elastic that it can be evoked to cover almost any criticism of government and may be used at any time to land the indiscreet bicyclist behind the bars.

Nor would the intervention of our American representative at the locality be of much avail in such a case, for Germans are as quick as Americans to resent any outside interference with the operation of their laws. Even in free Switzerland I once saw an American bicyclist arrested and fined for jumping on a train in motion. It seems to an American amazing that the intelligent and highly educated Germans acquiesce in, and even heartily support, such stringent laws, but the people as a whole believe in a nation they do not want it. Perhaps they stant source of delight. In the Black remember only too well the scores of petty Switzerland, in the Harz Mountains, in the cratic. Many of the recent acts of their Bavarian Alps, and, in fact, in almost any emperor have tried the remarkable patience portion of Germany at all removed from the of this law-abiding race almost beyond en-

To us the regulations affecting bicy-

other vehicle, must carry a light after dark, and long down-grade runs.

of the tourist is much in proportion to his be. If one has the requisite time, a run literature, and history of the country, through the Salzkammergut⁵ region of Aus-Unless familiar with these it is wise to tria will open up scenery scarcely to be travel with those who thoroughly know the surpassed even in Switzerland.

noying, or ludicrous, as the case may be; country; for, in bicycling, the tourist is off but some of them are extremely sensible. the beaten track much of the time, and In Berlin and some others of the large there is a great deal in knowing how to cities the wheel is still looked upon as a men-travel. Those who undertake a foreign ace to public safety and comfort, and is ex- tour for the first time naturally wish to cluded by law from many of the principal profit by it to the utmost, to escape its streets. All resident wheelmen must take annoyances as far as possible, and to enjoy out a license and carry their number con- it to the full from day to day. To do this spicuously placarded on the wheel. The one should put himself under the guidance Germans are nothing if not thorough, of a person who not only has traveled and Nothing is taken for granted. Hence, in speaks the different languages, but who some cities, Munich for example, the candi-knows what to see and how to see it, has date for a license must go before a board good executive ability, and last but not of commissioners and prove that he can least knows the character of the country mount, ride, and dismount from his wheel accurately enough to determine the points to the satisfaction of the committee before at which it is wise to utilize the trains to he is given his number and allowed upon reach the highest land, thus interspersing the streets. Every wheel, just as every the cycling with a series of glorious coasts

All riders must keep on the right side of Regarding routes to be taken through the street. Wheelmen must not ride more Germany, that is largely a matter of perthan two abreast, and in some streets even sonal taste, and depends much upon the that is forbidden and all must ride "Indian length of time at one's disposition and the file." One rule we could well adopt and carry chief objects of the tour. Any one comout. "Scorching" in or near any town is petent to travel alone, or to conduct a absolutely prohibited. So thoroughly is party, can make up a most inviting route this law enforced that our familiar nuisance that will include the chief scenic features of the "scorcher" is practically unknown. of the country, filling in charming side-The roads in Germany are of admirable excursions as weather and opportunity perquality for three reasons: (1) They are mit. One should by all means include the built by the government and hence no tour of the Rhine Valley. If one has village bunglers are allowed to waste the abundant time, excursions into some of the public funds in producing makeshift lanes, side valleys will well repay the extra cost. as with us. (2) The national highways are If possible one should wheel through some constructed by skilled engineers, according of the picturesque valleys of the Harz to the latest scientific principles, and have Mountains. Beautiful scenery and superb deep and solid foundations of stone. (3) roads will be found through the Black Every mile is under constant supervision Forest and in Saxon Switzerland, while a and defects are carefully repaired as soon tour of the Bavarian Mountains will comas they are found. (4) The grades are pensate for the extra effort of hill work. gradual. If a hill or mountain is steep, the And it is a mistake to always wheel in road, often cut out of the solid rock, pre- level countries. The different sets of musserves its even slant and ascends the eleva- cles brought into play in a rolling country tion by a series of long zigzags which are and the splendid coasts so often enjoyed often splendid specimens of engineering. make wheeling in the mountains far less In Germany, as elsewhere, the enjoyment wearisome than some persons suppose it to knowledge of the language, geography, down the "Beautiful Blue Danube" and

LUTHER'S INFLUENCE ON LITERATURE.

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some general considerations. If we should treat of his activity alone, apart from the general trend of the Reformation, or if we should look only at what he accomplished. without taking into account the difficulties under which he labored, we would do injustice to his services. In fact, this brief work of the Reformation in this respect, But, as Luther is the central figure and dominating influence in the Saxon Reformation, it is not unfair to assign to him the chief responsibility for the results accomplished.

"The Reformation . . . was not, primarily, a theological, a religious, an ecclesiastical movement at all. It was part of a general awakening of the human intellect, which had already begun in the fourteenth century and which the revival of classical learning and the invention of the art of printing urged on with accelerating rapidity in the fifteenth. It was the life of the Renaissance infused into religion, under the influence of men of the grave and earnest fetters which had been placed upon the human intellect by the hands of authority hearers; a man without fear, he braved judge the facts and opinions amid which amine the phenomena of nature, not in a spirit of rebellion against religion, as had been done so often in the past, but devoutly

N order to understand what Luther's in- new system into which all the facts, as they fluence was, it is necessary to enter into interpreted them, would fit and which would, wholly divorced from the authority and traditions of the Middle Ages, correspond to their two criteria, the authority of the Scriptures and of human reason. These statements, although they must be modified later. express truly their general attitude.

It is evident that these men would have paper must be largely a consideration of the little interest in the so-called "pagan Renaissance." They were seeking something which they considered vastly more important. Luther speaks of the teaching of Greek as a "childish lecture" and urges Melancthon to devote himself wholly to the Holy Scriptures. Literature, as an art, could awaken no sympathetic chord in the breast of a German reformer. The light Italian nature might find pleasure in the refinements of language and the beauties of style: the earnest German sought only the substance.

Luther was the central figure in the movement. "A peasant and the son of a peasant," as he was proud to state, he was one of the people and carried them with him. A scholar and the associate of the leading Teutonic race." These men, and foremost scholars of the age, he brought to the service among them Luther, sought to break the of the cause the force of his intellectual ability. As an orator he convinced his and tradition. They desired freedom to the threats of diets and emperor. But, above all, the strength of the whole movethey lived. They were determined to ex- ment in Germany was its religious motive, and this Luther fostered as could no other

It was not merely that he was himself inand with the single purpose of attaining the tensely religious and that he devoted his life truth. Leaving aside the accretions of cento the cause; it was due far more to the fact turies, they returned to what they consid-that he supplied for his countrymen the maered the sources of true religion, the Old terial on which to build and maintain their and the New Testaments, and were deter- faith. His German Bible penetrated to mined to make these the foundations for all every village, almost to every household. their work. On these they would build a It was expressed in homely language and

the Bible.

for nearly five hundred years the familiar himself. property of all German-speaking nations. and what a power for good Luther set in mobelieve.

of the German people. Scholars in his to-day all scholars use Luther's German. Döllinger, "a lifelong opponent of Protestantism," said of Luther:

He has given to his people more than any other man in Christian ages has ever given to a people: language, manual for popular instruction, Bible, hymns of worship. . . . Even those Germans who abhorred him as the powerful heretic and seducer of the nation cannot escape; they must discourse with his words, they must think with his thoughts.

To have shaped one of the chief literary tongues of mankind would be glory enough lesser jewels in Luther's crown.

became a possession of the people. It is But the movement did not stop here. Luther wholly impossible to estimate its influence. proclaimed that the Bible was easy to under-It was in the vernacular, so that it was pos- stand. He rejected the medieval notion sible for all to understand it; by the agency that the Scriptures had three or four senses, of the printing-press it was made extremely of which the literal was the least important, cheap. In many households it was the so that only students profoundly versed in one book which the family possessed. To the art of extracting the hidden allegorical most of its readers and hearers it had been meaning could explain what the Bible acpractically unknown. In addition to sup-tually taught, "The Holy Ghost," he said, plying their religious needs, it opened to "is by far the most simple writer and them all its wealth of story and poetry and speaker that is in heaven or on earth; thereimagery. A nation was being educated from fore his words can have no more than one most simple sense, which we call the scrip-Luther's hymns, which were written tural or literal meaning." By this he prodirectly for the common people, were sung claimed the principle that each one was to everywhere and some of them have been study the Bible and ascertain its meaning for

Luther went still further. Although he We need only mention "Ein' feste Burg" maintained the essential unity of the Bible to show how great their influence has been and upheld its authority, he proceeded to apply his own tests. He considered the tion. Again in his prayers and catechisms, parts of varying worth. The Old Testaby the deliberate use of popular phrases ment was to be interpreted by the gospels, and proverbs, he reached the hearts of his and of the latter the fourth was the most countrymen and taught them to pray and to important, "John's gospel," he says, "St. Paul's epistles, especially that to the Ro-If Luther had contributed nothing else, his mans, and St. Peter's first epistle are the service to literature would have been great right kernel and marrow of all books." And because by his Bible and other writings he he adds: "Therefore is St. James' epistle, furnished a literary standard and the lan- in comparison with these, a mere letter of guage which has become the literary tongue straw, for it has nothing evangelical about it."

In his "Table-Talk" he compared the day wrote many different forms of German; form of the book of Job to that of the comedies of Terence; he wished that the book of Esther did not exist; he said the story of Jonah was "more lying and more absurd than any fable of the poets"; adding, "If it did not stand in the Bible I should laugh at it as a lie." Luther criticized reverently and never intended that others should use the same freedom that he did. But of this later: it is sufficient for our purpose now to indicate how fully he had opened the way for modern thought. This is the chief influfor a less able man, but it is only one of the ence exerted by Luther on literary activity in general. The most progressive modern To understand his influence in other re-scientific thought is only following the lines spects we must consider his attitude on lead- laid down by him. For, if one is to use his ing questions of the Reformation. We have al- reason in estimating the value of the most ready spoken of the rejection of authority and sacred subjects, obviously he is to try and tradition and of the exaltation of the Bible. estimate all things else by the standard of

his own judgment. By the impulse which he had given to the current, Luther had made it impossible for himself or any one else to dam up the waters. "When thought is once encouraged to activity, who shall prescribe limits?"

Literature is used in the title of this article, as our readers will have noted, not as a narrow technical term, but in a broad generic sense. Since we have adopted the latter meaning there is another side to Luther's influence which must not be neglected, and this is his aid to education. In his "Address to the Councilmen of All the Towns of Germany," in 1524, he told much of the character of the schools in the past and outlined what he wished to have done in the future. He said:

I do not ask for the establishment of such schools as we have had hitherto, where our young men have spent twenty or thirty years over Donatus² or Alexander, and yet have not learned anything at all. We have now another world and things are done after a different pattern.

And again:

Alas! How often do I lament my own case, in that I read so few of the poets and historians when I was young, and that there was no one to direct me to them. But, in their place, I was compelled to flounder in all manner of vain philosophies and scholastic trash, true Serbonian bogs³ of the devil, and with much cost and care, and vast detriment beside, so that I have had enough to do ever since in undoing the harm they did me.

In the last passage it is interesting to note his commendation of "the poets and historians," that is, the pagan classics, which were still regarded as unclean by the rigid ecclesiastics. Luther was thoroughly liberal in his ideas about education, as expressed in this address. He wished the languages, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, to be the main subjects of study because of their importance for the understanding of the Holy Scriptures, but he included in his plan every branch of learning. He urged the establishment of libraries of "sterling books," books commended by learned men, and says:

In the first place, the Holy Scriptures should be there, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and German; also in all other languages in which they might be contained. Next, I would have those books which are useful in learning the languages; as, for example, the poets and orators, and that without asking whether they are pagan or Christian, Greek or Latin. For from all such are we to learn grammar and style. Next, there should be books pertaining to the liberal arts, and likewise treatises on all the other arts, and on the sciences. And lastly, books on jurisprudence and medicine; though here, too, a wary choice is to be exercised. But foremost of all should be chronicles and histories, in whatever languages we could procure them; for these are of singular usefulness, to instruct us in the course of the world and in the art of government; and in these, too, we may see the manifestations of God's wonderful works.

It would be easy to multiply examples, but these passages illustrate the liberalizing tendencies which Luther brought into education and show how much the future of literature was indebted to him.

When Luther held such opinions, why was it that the immediate results were so meager? Why was it that Erasmus' complained, "Wherever Lutheranism reigns, there good letters perish"? It was due partly to the fact that Luther's practice lagged behind his theory. He claimed the utmost freedom of interpretation for himself, he was unwilling to grant it to others. He used his own reason to the fullest extent, he refused to allow others to do the same. He had many cruel things to say of human reason, and frequently placed it in opposition to faith, as something to be despised by a Christian. The liberty of thought and speech, the very corner-stone of the Reformation, which he claimed for himself, he was unwilling to allow to others. As his actions dictated the intellectual conditions of the time, the ground was not favorable to pure literary activity, which needed freer conditions.

But there was another reason for the decline in letters, and this was mentioned at the beginning of this paper. All the interests of the reformers were centered in religion. Philological studies were neglected. Even Melancthon referred to this neglect with sorrow. All the attention was devoted to developing a dogmatic theology. The Aristotelian dialectics were again pressed into the service. The result was a system which was not very dissimilar to the old medieval scholasticism. The Bible, as the

church."

But this was only one of the instances. many at that period. Men who differed from Luther, Calvin, or Thus far we have been treating for the Zwingli were as remorselessly persecuted as most part of the immediate results of Luheretics had been in the past. Each re-ther's influence on literature. When we turn former distrusted all who differed from his to the more remote results the interest inown interpretation of facts and of the Bible. creases. In the fulness of time the devotion freedom.

For these reasons literature declined in in literature. Germany under the influence of the Refor- In the first place the country was divided than students to listen to them.

reformers interpreted it, was the basis of We believe that this argument will be this system and from it they attempted to strengthened by a glance at the state of litfind authority for all their beliefs. Melance erature in other countries. The lack of thon was even more influential in this than freedom in Germany was not as entire as in Luther. The "Loci Communes" of the Catholic Spain at the same epoch. Yet the former became the symbolic commentary of golden age of Spanish literature dates from the new faith. This work increased rapidly the middle of the sixteenth century. Cerin bulk and finally included quotations from vantes, Calderon, Lope de Vega⁵ flourished the fathers and the schoolmen, in order to under conditions as restrictive to intellectual prove the truth of the new doctrines. Next productions as those in Germany at the to Luther's productions the "Loci Com- same epoch, In fact, although intellectual munes" was the chief literary product of freedom was probably not greater elsewhere the reformers and it is indicative of the in Europe, with the single exception of the character of almost all their work. When England of Shakespeare, than in Germany, we look only at the immediate results of in almost every other country we find a littheir labors it is difficult to deny the charge erature far in advance of that in Germany. that they "crushed out the life of the It is especially instructive to note that the leadership in the humanistic movement One result of their exclusive devotion to passes from Italy to Holland and France. dogmatic theology was an almost entire lack. When we observe all of these facts we beof toleration. The rupture between Luther lieve that the engrossment of the best and Zwingli on non-essential matters was intellects in other interests is the main one of the saddest episodes of the period. cause for the condition of letters in Ger-

Each felt that it was a life-and-death struggle to dogmatic theology diminished. Men and wished to present a united front to the began to turn back to the liberal studies enemy. From this desire arose restrictions which had been so influential in bringing on literary activity which amounted to prac- about the Reformation. When the interest tically a "censorship of the press." The in these studies revived, Germany was attempts to fix the lines along which free- in several respects most favorably situated dom of thought should move restricted all for a large measure of freedom of thought and for a rapid and brilliant development

mation. Yet we think that we should be into so many separate political and reunjust if we did not assign as the main ligious units that no policy was general reason for its decline the absorption of the throughout the land. There were always best minds in theological matters, rather havens of refuge to which a man persecuted than any measures of repression adopted by for his opinions could flee. But even more the reformers. Even in the universities, influential was the fact that in a large part which have been generally the theaters of re- of Germany Luther's name and utterances volt against illiberal measures, the students were idolized. Now it was easy, as we have devoted most of their time to theological already indicated, to urge the authority of studies. Erasmus complained that it was his writings for every liberal movement that easier to find lecturers on the liberal arts arose, and finally the education which he had fostered slowly but unmistakably did its

work in liberalizing the minds of his people. fluence more than to any other one factor. The result was that while Germany was The Germans have idolized his memory, still hopelessly divided politically, and at they have spoken his language, they have times crushed under the iron heel of des- thought his thoughts, and they have borpotism, she became the intellectual leader of rowed from his writings, in each genera-Europe. We think that we can, without ex-tion, the most liberal ideas which they were aggeration, refer this result to Luther's in- able to grasp.

THE BUILDING OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

BY HAMBLEN SEARS.

RANCIS II. of Austria, the last of princes, electors, and grand dukes there lay the emperors of the "Holy Roman a patriotic enthusiasm among the people for dieval union of independent principalities that should be stronger than the old empire. in Central Europe which had endured since The Congress of Vienna finally succeeded, settle upon some plan for the government the present German Empire. of what was left unattached.

which it gave prominence had had their ef- ing could absolutely bind a member. fect in Germany, as elsewhere in Europe. Austria and Prussia, having even then so The liberal spirit of progressive men de- much stronger armies than any of the other manded a united German Fatherland; and members, held the balance of power in

Empire," resigned his office in 1806 a united country, both forces urging people and thus gave the death-blow to that me- and aristocracy toward some form of union

the days of Charlemagne. In 1815, there-therefore, in forming the German Confederfore, when after the fall of Bonaparte the ation, which included Prussia and Austria, diplomats came together in Vienna to rear- with all the principalities, and gave Denrange the map of Europe, no one proposed mark and the Netherlands a voting membera return to this antiquated system. A ship. The following year the German Diet closer union was wanted. Germany must met at Frankfort as the representative assembe reunited, and consequently after the dip-bly of the governments of the Confederation. lomats had secured what they could for the This German Bund, or Confederation, was governments they represented they tried to thus the first stone laid in the foundation of

Had it not been so weak an affair the dif-This territory was composed of the small ficulties of half a century might have been principalities which lay north of the Italian avoided. But from its very nature it is eviprovinces and south of the German Ocean. dent now, as it was then, that nothing of None of them rated as great powers, yet all lasting value could come of it. The whole were independent. The difficulties in the question of its success or failure hinged way of a satisfactory settlement lay in the upon the settlement of what was to be the fact that each principality possessed its own power to enforce its decrees. It was not a traditions of government, its own civil and union of peoples. There was no representmilitary codes, handed down through cen- ative quality in it so far as the inhabitants turies, and each objected strenuously to any of the thirty-nine states which composed it plan of absorption on the part of the two were concerned. It was a union of the Central European powers, Austria and Prus-rulers of these states, and when a decision sia, though all wished to unite with them in was reached by a vote of the Diet the duty order to secure their assistance in time of of carrying it out lay with the sovereigns, need. Furthermore, the French Revolu- and its efficacy depended on their willingtion and all the questions of modern life to ness to support their representatives. Noth-

beneath the material views of the kings, their own hands and the rivalry between

in the Confederation. Austria wished to after the death of Kotzebue, he called a secure control of the Confederation, as meeting at Carlsbad and persuaded the she had of Hungary and the other Dan- potentates to undertake a general suppresuban provinces, and to dictate a policy sion of the new movement which was Austria from the Confederation in 1866, at the close of the Austrian War.

ally during these fifty years, and in an in- revolution in Paris. direct way the development of the part that the people should play in their own government assisted the conception of a representative monarchy, to the disadvantage of the monarchy pure and simple. Its beginnings appeared even at the Vienna Congress, and from 1816 to 1820 the people of the different German principalities struggled successof representative government. In Saxe-Weimar, Charles Augustus, the grand duke, accorded his people a constitution in 1816. One was promised in Prussia but not granted. Bavaria secured one two years were not ready for it, however. The success of the people in obtaining constitutions led them to fanaticism. Acts of vandalism occurred from time to time, and on the murder of the Russian agent Kotzebue for his in Germany a universal reaction set in.

Some time before, the czar Alexander of Russia had persuaded the king of Prussia and the emperor of Austria to form an alliance with him for the protection and furtherance of the Christian religion and the mainte-

them gradually created two distinct parties free thought and liberal education. In 1810. of monarchical government for the whole spreading throughout Germany. The press country. Prussia, on the other hand, was forthwith put under censorship in the wished to found a strong union of the mem- different duchies and kingdoms. Universibers of the Confederation with herself at the ties were brought under state control and head, excluding Austria altogether. Those a force of secret police was organized to favoring these two views became known as bring to light and destroy intrigues, somembers of the Great German and the Small cieties, and organizations tending toward German parties, and they opposed one an- the development of liberalism and repreother from 1816 until the final exclusion of sentative government; but the spirit of free thought went on fermenting more than ever under this oppression, until finally in 1830 The idea of government changed materi- it broke forth again, set on fire by the July

The modern idea that any man has a right to think as he chooses, and to express his mind, the modern conception of government in which the people have some share of the responsibility, could not be kept down for long. When it did burst forth it ran riot again and furnished further excuse for more summary measures on the part of fully to secure for themselves some form those who agreed with Metternich in his belief that the only way to govern was to allow the people to learn nothing. Riots consequently occurred again in 1830 throughout the country. Brunswick, Hesse, Saxony, and Hanover, all were scenes of bloodshed later, and the conception of representative resulting in the granting of constitutions. government began to spread. The times Outbreaks occurred in 1832 in Hambach, Bavaria, and in Frankfort, but the South German governments, which as a rule approached more nearly to the constitutional monarchies, were less affected.

Again the enthusiasts went too far and furwritings and speeches against free thought nished excuse for the reactionary policy that followed. Yet the ferment became ever stronger and the consciousness grew in each man's mind that some other form of government was necessary, that the times had outstripped old systems, and that new difficulties demanded new treatment. With the revonance of peace in Europe. This "Holy Alli-lution in Paris in 1848 another progressive ance," as it was called, became the means movement spread over Central Europe. by which Metternich could extend his con- This time Vienna fell into the hands of the servative ideas through Central Europe and mob and Metternich was forced to fly, never put down all movements toward individual to return to power again. The people of resentative government was made and thus gladly acted as arbiter and gave his influelections were finally held all through the ence on the side of Austria. The Diet was, met at Frankfort in that year. This was to sia declining to join, and hostilities soon duke of Austria, administrator. But the portunity go, and at Olmütz, in November, same difficulty arose at the start. Who was he gave up his plan of the federal state and to carry out the Assembly's decrees? It pos- rejoined the Diet, which was reestablished sessed no more power with which to enforce in 1851. its decrees than had the Diet, and one was At this point the German principalities bers possessing the power to carry out its paratively unimportant matter. vote and preserve order.

federal estate appeared.

sian government had promulgated a consti- also duke of Schleswig and Holstein, should tution and the standing of Prussia in the die no direct male heirs would succeed him, Confederation improved materially on ac- and hence the Danish crown would go, as count of this. Reaction having again set in it did, in fact, to Christian IX., through the The king went so far as to form a union of next male heir. The Danish government, nothing came of them. Prussia, with her which would pay him the highest price. Union of Princes, opposed Austria with her Such was the excitement in Germany at

Berlin followed the example of those of siding with the latter and some of the North Vienna. A general demand for a more rep- German with the former. Czar Nicholas country for a National Assembly which therefore, reopened in August, 1850, Prusunite the Fatherland at last, for the repre- broke out when Prussia opposed the action sentatives were chosen by the people rather of the new Diet in forcing its decrees in the than the government. It numbered over North German principalities. Here again, five hundred strong and elected John, arch- however, Frederick William IV, let an op-

as susceptible to the Austrian influence as were practically where they had been in the other. This Assembly might vote what 1815. The situation needed a powerful it chose; it could carry out nothing. Hence force with a great mind directing it to make when revolutions arose it voted them down, a settlement of the case by force, and these but nothing else could be done; and again two came in Prussia, the immediate oppor-Austria and Prussia were the only mem-tunity for action being furnished by a com-

The Schleswig-Holstein question is to-One thing, however, had been accom- day of no great moment and it is interesting plished. A general conviction began to in this connection only because it served as spread that it must be a federal state and the direct cause for the final disagreement benot a federation of states that should unite tween Austria and Prussia. Schleswig and the German people into the Fatherland; but Holstein were two duchies lying south of it was twenty years before this became a Denmark and governed by an hereditary possibility, and only then because a suf-duke who was the king of Denmark. In ficiently strong and vigorous head for the Denmark the succession, in case there was no male descendant, might pass through the The growth of Prussia from 1850 to 1864 female line. In Schleswig and Holsteinthe is the key-note in this development of the succession could be by males alone. When real head of the empire. By 1849 the Prus- King Frederick VII. of Denmark, who was with the demand on the part of Austria for female line. Schleswig and Holstein must a renewal of the Diet, Prussia opposed the in that case be separated from Denmark movement with more vigor than heretofore. and pass to the duke of Augustenberg, the the kings of Saxony and Hanover with him- of course, wished to retain the two duchies, self to draw up the beginnings of the federal but they themselves preferred to remain in state. Austria held aloof from this confer- the German Confederation rather than beence and demanded the reorganization of come absorbed in Denmark. The future the Diet. Several meetings took place, but duke seemed to be amenable to that party

plans for the Diet, the South German states the time that the probable loss of the two

for the Confederation. Meantime Augustenwas the war between the Confederation and ness in his dealings with other courts. the Danes in 1864, on the death of Freddefeated and the duchies won over to the Confederation. This was conducted by Prussia and Austria and at its close they were entrusted with the government of the two new members, each having equal authority in both, but Austria was to con-Prussia did the same for Schleswig.

In the meantime a great change had taken place in Prussia. William I. became king in 1861, on the death of his brother. He was a practical, common-sense man of great executive ability and extraordinary genius in choosing his ministers and representatives. He chose three men for his aides in different fields of work, men who have shown themselves to be among the most remarkable that Europe has produced in the nineteenth century. Von Bismarck-Schönhausen became minister-president of Prussia in October, 1862: Von Moltke was made field-marshal of the army and Von Roon became the head of the War Department.

Bismarck, the most important and powerful of the three, was then forty-seven years old. He had seen all the struggles of the last twenty-five years. He had been as delegate to the National Assembly at Frankfort and had been closely connected with the Schleswig-Holstein troubles. He had represented Prussia at St. Petersburg and at Paris, and he knew Napoleon and the czar. It was he more than any other who realized that theory and ideals amounted to ·nothing in the German situation at that time, and that the one thing which could and would unite Germany and at the same time aggrandize Prussia was a strong Prussian army which should first defeat Austria and then force Germany into one united

duchies seemed a most important calamity, questions must be decided not by speeches and the Diet, therefore commissioned its and resolutions, but by blood and iron." forces to occupy them and preserve them and he maintained this to the end. When later he also filled the office of minister of berg sold out to Denmark, and the result foreign affairs, he adopted the same frank-

It was at this point that trouble arose erick VII., in which the Danish forces were between Austria and Prussia in Schleswig and Holstein. Austria finally permitted the stadtholder to convene the Estates in Holstein, which Prussia declared contrary to the articles of joint occupation. Upon this Austria moved in the Diet that the Confederation's troops, exclusive of Prussia, duct the government of Holstein while be mobilized to discipline Prussia for interfering with her government in Holstein. Prussia thereupon took up the gauntlet for the first time and seceded from the German Confederation, proposing at the same time to each of the governments a plan for forming a federal state with herself at the head. Bismarck, who since 1862 had been binding more and more closely the friendship of Italy with his own government by commercial treaties, now closed an alliance with the Italian government by which Italy was to assist Prussia on Austria's southern frontier, in return for which Venetia was to be turned over to her in case of victory. Napoleon III., who had come out of great success in the Italian campaign, wished for nothing better than to see the two strongest German powers destroy one another. He was in the main disposed, therefore, to remain neutral, waiting to see which should win, but as he did not doubt that Austria would come out ahead he was on the Austrian side.

The extraordinary quickness with which the war was conducted by Prussia is one of the remarkable features of modern military history. On the 14th of June, Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse voted against Prussia in the Diet. On the next day each received Prussia's ultimatum requiring it to disband and remain neutral. All three refused on the same day and on the 16th portions of the Prussian army invaded the territory of the three countries. On the 29th of state. He never kept this a secret. He June the Hanoverian army surrendered to said in so many words that the "great Prussia and on the 3d of July the Prus-

Prussian troops were in sight of Vienna and on July 22 a truce was signed. The peace of Prague confirmed the preliminaries according to which Austria recognized the dissolution of the Diet and went out of the German Confederation for good and all and Venetia was ceded to Italy. Prussia at once proposed and carried through the North German Confederation, which included all the territory north of the river Main, The South German principalities, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt entered into an alliance with the Confederation, but Napoleon, surprised at Prussia's power, did his best to keep Germany separated and had much to do with preventing Prussia from forcing them into the new Confederation and limiting her power to the country north of the Main.

From this time forth the French emperor realized that Prussia, and not Austria, was the power in Central Europe which would check France's growth, if any one did. Gradually from 1866 to 1870 it became more and more evident that Prussia and France must decide the question on the battle-field. Napoleon was constantly endeavoring to neutralize and minimize the growing power of Prussia. His own throne was unsafe and he felt the necessity of making some additions of territory or of winning new victories for his country in order to strengthen himself as he had in the Italian campaign. Bismarck on his side realized even before 1866 that a French war must come, for at that time he said to Benedetti, Napoleon's ambassador, that Prussia would fight rather than be dictated to by France. Moltke in 1869 submitted to the king a most minutely prepared plan

sian army defeated the Austrian forces at Prussia had fought and defeated his rivals Sadowa in a battle that completely routed in France and Austria. Month by month the Austrians. Within a few days the and year by year the actual declaration of war drew nearer. Prussia annexed both Schleswig and Holstein in 1867. The next year she opened the first customs parliament, which put another block in the building of the federal state, and she held out inducements to the South German kingdoms to unite with her in a commercial union.

> At last Prussia reached the point where she found it necessary to accept the challenge to war again, though the actual causes of hostility were comparatively insignificant. Napoleon in his search for more territory hit upon/Luxemburg, which was a strong fortress so situated as to become, in the hands of the French, a constant menace to Prussia's growth. He proposed to the Belgian government to buy Luxemburg, and might have succeeded in the preliminary arrangements, although Prussia maintained a garrison in the fortress, had not the Belgian government reported the secret negotiations to the Berlin authorities. was that the Prussian government called together the parties who had signed the treaty of 1839, dividing Luxemburg between Belgium and Holland and allowing her to keep up the garrison in the fortress, and they decided to destroy the fortifications and make Luxemburg a neutral state whose neutrality they guaranteed.

This effectually checked Napoleon's plans, besides humiliating him beyond measure. War appeared inevitable for a short time, but was not finally declared until the question of the Spanish succession arose. The Spanish government in search for a king finally chose Prince Leopold Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was a relative of the king of Prussia and Napoleon felt that it was an insult to France that the crown of of a campaign against the French, and for Charles V. should go to that house. He the four intervening years after the Austrian demanded that the Prussian court prevent War the troops were drilled and increased this, but the demand was peremptorily rein number with this one object in view. It fused, and almost immediately France now became evident to many others besides declared war. At the last Napoleon him-Bismarck that Prussia could only become a self was in doubt as to the wisdom of this great power in Europe and the Germans be campaign, but the empress, who hated united in a federal state when the king of Protestant Prussia, and the duke of Graon, and the declaration was finally made on far from being the unit which the United July 19, 1870. Moltke, who had been States is, for example. There are excepized his enormous army upon the Rhine frontier with incredible swiftness, thus forcing the fighting into French territory at the start, and battle after battle went to the January, 1871. The final accomplishment of the German Empire was made in the palace of Versailles, near Paris, on the first of that month, when the representatives of all the German principalities south and north of the Main joined Bismarck in offering King William I, the crown of emperor.

Much work still remained before the German Empire could really become a nation. and that work is still going on. But the uniting of the different independent principalities under one head was here accomplished. Since then the work of leaving weights, measures, and posts, its one diplo- have caused her to drop behind Prussia.

mont, the minister of war, both urged him matic corps and one constitution, is still ready for war for nearly two years, mobil- tions in the empire to the letter of the constitution. Some parts of the empire are more independent of the imperial authority than are others. Germany is in fact more a unification of independent states under Prussians, until Paris was captured in one federal government, and the United States is a federal government divided into states for local government.

The parties which arose almost immediately in the imperial parliament at Berlin were drawn on the old lines, the South Germans forming an anti-Prussian party with the Catholics, who are largely in the South, opposing the Protestants of the North. Nevertheless Germany is to-day a strongly centralized empire which holds an enormous influence in the European balance of power, and no one of the once independent states would now voluntarily sever its each petty prince or king his own form of connection with the imperial government to government, so far as is compatible with become autonomous again. Austria since his allegiance to the emperor, and constantly 1866 has had no hand in Central European knitting the federal state more closely has politics other than as a foreign power, and been taking place. Germany to-day, while her troubles in Hungary and on the Danube, one state, with its one system of moneys, together with her unprogressive methods,

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

THE BOUNDLESS PRAYER OF FAITH.

If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. -John xv. 7.

[October 3.]

T one of our military posts on the frontier an old Indian was often found, hungry and in rags and tatters, begging of the soldiers a little to keep soul and body together. And they were used to his approaches, for he had come year after year in that misery. At length one felt moved to inquire what it was that hung from an old ribbon about the Indian's neck. A locket was suspended there, and when he opened the locket there fell out a bit of parchment; that parchment was a Revolutionary pension bearing the signature of George Washington, the commander-in-chief of the American army, which entitled him to a comfortable competence during all the remainder of his days. And he had not known it!

Here is a promise for Christian people to-day: if ye abide in him, and his words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you. It is a draft on the Bank of the Kingdom, signed by the king himself, with the amount left in blank for us to fill out, and absolutely no limitations or conditions affixed to it. And we never have begun to use it! If we had we should not be going about mourning, "Oh, "Our Father" and ends with "For Jesus' will and it shall be done unto you."

only to such as believed in Christ. It was He has infinite resources at his command. course in the upper room. Not that an un- ask? Do you feel the hand of death gripbeliever cannot pray. He cannot say, "My ping at your heart-strings? Has some morthe publican, who beat upon his breast as may but touch the hem of his garment I he stood afar off, with fallen eyes, crying, him.

[October 10.]

him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing"; and, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." "If ye abide in me"that is the inner life; "If my words abide in you"—that is the outer life. The world be given unto you. There is no such thing and eternal death? as a divine failure to answer. All prayer is answered; all prayer, mind you, offered in the filial spirit—for nothing else is prayer. The only true prayer is that which goes up in the way"? Can a watchmaker adjust from the heart of God's child to the throne the machinery of a chronometer and turn of the heavenly grace; which begins with the hands backward if he will? And shall

my leanness! my leanness!" God intends sake." And that gets hold upon the strength us to be strong and enriched by his grace, of God, and nothing is impossible to it. So with enough of everything that is needful our proposition is, the boundless prayer of in order to the satisfaction of our souls to faith; absolutely, literally, the boundless the very uttermost, "Ye shall ask what ye prayer of faith. It rests upon three boundless facts. Here they are:

But, mark you, that promise was given The first is the boundless power of God. addressed to them in that marvelous dis- Why should not be give us whatsoever we Father," for "he that hath not the Son tal malady taken hold upon you? And has hath not the Father"; he cannot say, "For the physician said, "Nothing can be done"? Jesus' sake," for he has never accepted him I believe in the faith cure: not in the of whom it is written, "He ever liveth to professional charlatanry using that phrase, make intercession for us." But there is but in the power of the prayer of faith to do one prayer that every man may make—and precisely what it did when Jesus went along for his life let him make it !-- the prayer of the highways in the Holy Land, "If I shall be made whole." It was the touch of "O God, be merciful to me, a sinner"; absolute faith that got hold of the hem of and God, out of his infinite grace, will hear his garment, when virtue went out of him.

Are you in distress respecting your temporal estate? Oh, the cattle on a thousand hills are his, and all the gold and silver This promise was uttered in connection that lie buried in the deep bosom of the with the parable of the vine and the everlasting mountains—they are all his. branches: "He that abideth in me, and I in What a little matter it is for God to relieve you!

> Do you want to grow in grace toward the full stature of the manhood of Christ? He loves that desire, and is ready at the first impulse of your heart to grant it unto you.

Are you praying for a friend? Pray on. God loves an unselfish prayer. God can cannot see whether Christ is abiding in you reach out anywhere to save a soul. How or not, but the world can see by your walk easy it is for him! If one of my dear ones and conversation whether or no his words was over yonder struggling in the water for are abiding in you. Under this twofold life, and you were near by, and could reach condition, "ye may ask what ye will and it out a hand, and I should call to you, "Oh, shall be done unto you"—all things, any- save him!" would you hesitate? Why thing, everything! Whatsoever! That is shall God hesitate when I plead for the the term of the promise. Ask, and it shall deliverance of my beloved from spiritual

October 17.

Do you say, "True, but his laws stand

God not be able to manage the machinery which of you, if his son shall ask bread, moved the laws of the universe, and good things to them that ask him." answered him.

Let us believe in his inexhaustible resources. Nothing is too hard for him, somed, and watch its current rolling along him also freely give us all things?" to refresh the earth and satisfy the thirst of successive generations, and if that current to give. It is the joy of the divine life to were all of molten gold, flowing out of the be giving all the time. The most delightdivine exchequer, yet would it not diminish God's treasury so much as one drop of water exhaling from the boundless deep exhausts the immeasurable supply of it.

And then, this boundless prayer of faith rests on a second fact: the boundless goodness of God. He is able; is he willing? His

> There's a wideness in God's mercy Like the wideness of the sea.

find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." hundred francs into the woman's lap, and There is not an "if" there; not a "per- she gathered them together, and fell down haps"; nor an "it may be so." "It shall be before her, and kissed her feet. And that opened unto you." And as if he thought was the happiest day in that poor empress' some of us might question his sincerity in life. But all God's life is filled with days like making so vast a promise he immediately that. His name is Love. He delights to repeats it in this wise: "For every one that hear our prayer, to answer it, to relieve and asketh, receiveth; and every one that seek- to enrich us. eth, findeth; and to every one that knocketh, it shall be opened."

of the universe as he will? The laws of will he give him a stone? or if he ask a fish, the universe are God's laws. The universe will he give him a serpent? or if he ask an is his chronometer. "Sun, stand thou still egg, will he offer him a scorpion? If ve. upon Gibeon! and thou, moon, in the valley then, being evil, know how to give good of Ajalon!" There was a man named gifts to your children, how much more Joshua praying down yonder, and God shall your Father which is in heaven give

[October 24.]

AND then, in addition to all this, his When Scipio was over in Egypt he said to name, his promise, his argument, he adds the inhabitants, desiring to conciliate them the tremendous earnest which we have in after their subjugation, "Now, draw upon Jesus Christ, when he says, "He that me, as you do upon your generous Nile, and spared not his own Son, but delivered him see how magnanimous I can be." It was a up for us all, how shall he not with him also splendid hyperbole. He could not do it, freely give us all things?" He bared his even if he had the heart for it. But if you heart, took the very heart of his love out of and I were to sit upon the banks of the his bosom, and cast it down upon this guilty Nile until the almond-tree of old age blos- world to save it. Now, "shall he not with

It is nothing for him to give. He delights some day in the life of the empress Josephine, she said in one of her letters, was when coming through the walks with her husband she was left for a little while to rest in a humble cottage. She saw that the eyes of the lone woman there were stained with tears, and she asked her trouble. The name is Love. Oh, the length, and the woman said it was poverty. "How much," breadth, and the depth, and the height of it! said Josephine, "would relieve it?" "Oh," she said, "there is no relieving it; it would require four hundred francs to help us out, His promise, also, is given to us: "Ask, to save our little vineyard and our goats." and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall Josephine counted out of her purse the four

This boundless prayer of faith rests upon vet a third fact, to wit: God's boundless wis-Besides, we have an argument back of dom. He knows precisely what I need, and that promise—a great argument, a fortiori, for that reason I am emboldened to ask. I from the less to the greater-so that we would not dare to ask if God were no wiser may not misunderstand or question it. "For than myself. I would not dare to kneel

down and ask him for a temporal gift that Better make a wrong prayer than no prayer all I know. I cannot see beyond my finger the Lord implored, "My Father, if it be tips, but I can trust him. My Father possible, let this cup pass from me." But. knows; knows what is best for me. "But after all, as the light of the great redempif he knows before the asking what I need, tion work dawned upon his soul, he went why should I make a prayer at all?" That on to say, "Oh, my Father, thy will be God's love in Jesus Christ. It is enough that day. for you that he bids you keep up the constant current of communication between came to the prophet's house, and wept out your heart and him. "Ask, and it shall be her sorrow, saying, "My creditors have given you."

Ask largely. The prayer of faith knows no limit. Be not afraid. Your large request honors every attribute of God. In one of the Psalms it is written, "Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it." I wonder if the figure came from David's life among the hills, where, watching from yonder cliff, he saw the fledglings in the eagle's nest, saw them as the mother bird came back with some rich morsel, open their bills and wait? I wonder if that suggested to him our helpwill fill it.

[October 31.]

Ask confidently. Be assured that he will filial spirit is the only condition that is presupposed as to prayer. It is the only prerequisite, and includes all other conditions that affect our approach to the mercy-seat. Pray as a son or daughter of the loving God, that is, being mindful of his superior wisdom. You may ask a stone; he will not you say, "He did not answer me"? You may, out of the shortness of your wisdom, us to pour out our whole soul before him. you."-David James Burrell, D. D.

might be to my moral and eternal ruin, for at all.) In that awful hour in Gethsemane is the word of an objector who never knew done"; and so his prayer was answered

The widow of a minister, long, long ago, come, and they require my two sons as a pledge, and they are all that I have. The good man is dead. You knew him-how he worked for God; and I am left alone with my two lads." And the prophet said. "Go back to thy home. What hast thou?" "Nothing." "Nothing?" "No; only a pot of oil; that is all that is left." "Go back to thy house, and take thy two lads, and make ready the pot of oil; then go borrow vessels. Borrow of all thy neighbors round about. Now, borrow vessels lessness, and God's desire to honor our not a few, remember; and then enter into a requests? Open your mouth wide and he room with thy lads, and the pot of oil, and the vessels, and shut to the door, and pour out." And she did so, and she filled the first vessel with oil, and the supply was not gone. "Bring me another vessel," she said answer you. You are a child of God. The to the lads; and they brought her another, and she filled it; and the oil was not stayed yet. Another, and another, vessels not a few; all the vessels that were there. "Bring me yet another." And one of the lads said, "Mother, there is not another vessel here"; and the oil stayed.

There is supply under God's bounty forgive it, but he will give you bread; and will ever, if we will. What limits the supply? Faith. God's resources are infinite. The oil flows on forever, but the vessels give ask a scorpion; he will not give you that, out. O for faith! O for a larger faith!but he will honor your prayer, and give you a faith that shall approach the infinite love a fish; and will you say, "He did not of the infinite God!—a faith that shall rest answer me"? The Lord Jesus once, in the absolutely on his unbounded power, his unweakest hour of all his earthly life, when bounded goodness, his unbounded wisdom, all his flesh was crying out against the ap- and shall believe his Word: "If ye abide proaching anguish of a bitter death, made in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall the prayer of a real man. (And God wants ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto

"FAKE" BUSINESSES.

BY DR. LUDWIG FULD.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER."

quently the battle for existence becomes freedom of professions and trades, no comconstantly harder by reason of the always petitor can injure another in his business by increasing competition, the bad habit has means which from the standpoint of sound been formed of promoting business and business morals must be classed as unfair, professional interests by principles contrary tricks of dishonest rivals.

hands will be seen to be an intensely difficult one, for, first of all, it is not easy to many expedients one is very much in doubt as to whether they belong to the former or the latter category. Then, too, the "unfair" business is a veritable Proteus, so active is it in changing the forms of its corporification; for the human inventive to the following subjects: faculty, it is known, is as strong in evil as shall not fall directly under the law for supcallings.

amends, the French have built up a compre- estate, etc. hensive system of protection against unfair

N Germany, as in most other countries competition. By so doing they have given that have passed the agricultural stage proof of wonderful resourcefulness. The of development, and in which conse-fundamental idea of it is that in spite of the

The practical effects of this system of Successful competitors, of protection are everywhere conspicuous. To course, must also resort to foul means. The it in no small degree French industry is inextent to which this happens obliged the debted for its position and its efficiency. state to take restrictive measures so that In Germany it took many years' agitation the conscientious merchant and business in favor of the protection of trade and inman who scorns to enlarge his custom by the dustry before a law to this effect was sehelp of unscrupulous practices may not be cured. Contrary to the French law, it conforced to compete in business with the tains no general formula applicable to use for all forms of unfair competition, but it The task which the state thus has on its makes specifications against well-defined forms of the evil. Hence it is not able to accomplish what the protective system of draw a sharp distinction between legitimate France accomplishes. A wider difference and "fake" businesses. In surveying the between the French and the German law is that the latter imposes penalties against the unfair enterpriser, while the former considers it sufficient to grant the injured one a judgment for indemnity.

To particularize, the German law alludes

First of all it restricts transgressions in in good persons. Hitherto it has shown the nature of claims consisting in the propaitself active in devising new forms which gation of false statements on the condition of business by which customers may pressing certain degeneracies of business be induced to think a specially favorable offer is given them. In this category belong In France extensive protections against false statements on the quality of wares and unfair business have obtained for more than on their makes, such as representing as two generations, and that without special hand-made a fabric made by machine, on legislation against it. On the ground of the age of a business, on the amount of stock the simple and really self-explaining defi- in trade, and on the cause and aim of a clearnition, one recognized, too, in the laws of ing sale, such as the false claim that a nearly all civilized countries, that he who clearing sale is held on account of death or does injury to another is bound to make moving, that one is selling out a bankrupt's

Moreover, authority is vested in the coun-

certain wares shall be sold only in small many will extend her regulations to include trade and in stipulated quantities.

the same name.

After noting these examples one can re-Theater, Glass Palace, but also of a name terests of trade and gain.

cil of the German federation to insist that of a railroad, a ship, etc. Whether Gerso much as this remains to be seen.

A third subject with which the law deals is Finally, the law provides against the beslander. This includes all untrue statements trayal of the business and trade secrets propagated to damage a business or its of an establishment by its workmen, its manager's credit, such as that a fabric has apprentices, and helpers. The betrayal is been damaged by fire and that a proprietor punishable, but only when it is committed of a concern has been in disgrace, that a during the term of service; after leaving a mine has been flooded with water, etc. place a helper is not punishable if at an-Under this head is included also protection other post he converts into money the against the use of names, firms, titles of knowledge and experience he gained in a books, and of other publications, which former position. They are punishable who would deceive the public into expecting put into use for themselves or impart to othsomething different than really was offered ers secrets which they have gained by dealto it. No publisher is allowed to start a ings unlawful or in violation of good morals. publication under the name "Ueber Land They also are liable to punishment who, und Meer," no publisher may put out a even though unsuccessfully, try to make guide-book with the title "Baedeker's Guide-persons pledged to silence break their oaths. book," nor would any new hotel that might These last regulations have met with the be erected on the site of the hotel known for most opposition, because it was feared that years as the "Rheinischer Hof" be per- they might injure the position of helper not mitted to appropriate the same or almost a little and make it difficult for laborers to secure work.

To other forms of unfair competition the alize without difficulty how far protection law gives no attention. It now depends against this kind of unfair competition goes, mostly on the degree of intelligent applicaand for every-day dealing it is by far the tion the law receives whether the hopes built most important kind of restriction. At least on it shall be realized and whether as a rethis is the case in France and in a measure sult of its enforcement truth and confidence in England and the United States of Amer- again shall become the basis of competitive ica, where they consider as unfair competition trade in Germany, as formerly was the case.

the imitation, when calculated to deceive, In its moral effects, too, the decree of the not only of a special name of a theater, cir- law is not to be undervalued, for through it cus, restaurant, and like concerns, for in- has become established the principle that stance the names Elysium, Eldorado, Apollo strict honesty may not be violated in the in-

COLORS OF AUTUMN IN LEAF AND FLOWER.

BY F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS.

arating days filled with the radiance of count- longing to the year. less beautiful leaves and flowers. He who D-Oct.

HE leafy month of June" sings one and there" strikes only the opening notes of English poet, and "June with its the autumnal symphony; he leaves unsung roses, the gladdest month" sings the grand climax of nature—the fulfilment another; but no one sings of our bounteous of her promises, the pouring into our laps of American autumn, with its clear and exhil- all the wealth of bloom and fruitfulness be-

What an immense contrast there is between sings of autumn placing "a fiery finger here June and September! One is quite the ansymphony in green; October is a grand finale June and September; the skies are difflown.

> No grass, no leaves-No t'other side the way,

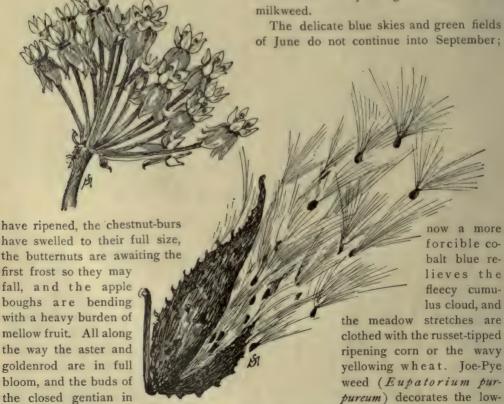
the spendthrift character of October we do not wonder that there is little or nothing month.

But nature has worked quickly and well up to the finality of her plans. The best of her wild roses were delayed until July; they did not appear in June except in the country farther south. By the end of September her work is completed, and October finds golden fruit in plenty ready for the garner.

tithesis of the other, yet both are as brilliant are beginning to turn blue. There is in color as they could possibly be. June is a the widest kind of a contrast between in orange, red, and vellow. November comes ferent in color, so are the very trunks of with a contrast almost violent; skies are the trees and the lichen-covered rocks. leaden, woods are bare, and the birds have Early summer weaves an embroidery of wild strawberries and cinquefoils along the roadside, but autumn finds the highway lined with imposing weeds whose stout stems and sings Thomas Hood, and as we remember heavy flower-clusters obtrude themselves on our vision whichever way we turn.

In June and July the air was heavy with left for November-that it is a bankrupt the strong, sweet perfume of the common milkweed flower (Asclepias Cornuti); now the withering weed is changed to a vision of silken beauty, for its picturesque seed pods are distributing their filmy contents far and wide with every puff of the breeze. Scarcely less beautiful is the pale magenta-flowered fireweed (Epilobium angustifolium) whose long, slender curved pods at the lower ex-With the arrival of autumn the wild cherries tremities of the flowering stalks are liberating another mass of tangled gray-white silk, which floats airily along with that of the

The delicate blue skies and green fields



the shadow of the wood FLOWER AND SEED POD OF MILKWEED. lands with its pale, esthetic

eves. The withpink blossoms, and here and there we ered ferns are a may find large warm, ruddy patches of the strikbrown; the ground ing purple-pink ironbeneath them is a weed (Vernonia reddish rust color: the shadows of Novebora censis), easily mistaken leaves are lilactinted, and in for an aster-a coarse, useless the depths of the shade-emplant, scarcely bowered pool in the mountain stream are gleams of amber light. The blaze of orange color on the pumpkins in the field noticeable exwhere the corn is stacked cept for its is offset by the daintiest picturesque of blue shadows among the ruggedness. A flower often found in russet 'corn. We look for the autumthe vicinity of the ironweed nal colors among is the coarse elecampane (Inula Helenium), a scrawny, the flowers and sunflower-like plant, also LEAF OF THE SUGAR MAPLE. leaves, but the characterized by a wild, pic-

tenderest tints are turesque appearance. In direct contrast found in the misty shadows. The beech with these stalwart weeds is the dainty (Fagus ferruginea) in October is clothed in climbing bittersweet (Celastrus scandens) the palest of buff-yellows; the shadows on whose pumpkin-colored fruit is now hang- its gray branches are pale blue. The spruceing in small clusters ready to burst and clad mountain melts away down in the valshow the pretty scarlet berry within. One ley in ultramarine shadows sharply terof the most charming bits of autumnal minated by the orange-russet color of the

The maple grove, when September comes, stone wall. We are accustomed to think usually supplies us with the best collection of autumn leaves which the woodlands afford. On the slope of the hill stands a picturesque little shanty with an abnormally large chimney; this is the "sap-house" where six months ago the sweet sap steamed away its watery character and transformed itself into syrup and sugar. Then the sugar maple (Acer saccharinum) stood bare of every leaf; now it stands in a glory of pale buff-yellow or rusty orange. Most of the let, and it would be necessary to set the sugar maples turn a soft, light yellow; all the red or swamp maples (Acer rubrum) We do not sufficiently recognize the fact turn a splendid scarlet-red or orange-rust

color is the combination of the orange-red nearer maple-clad hill. berries with the sage-green, lichen-covered that the old stone wall is a gray affair, holding a strictly neutral position in relation to the colors of nature; not so! in June the shadows on the wall are strongly tinted with lilac, and in October they are dashed with the softest, mistiest violet-blue. An old, weather-beaten board fence is not colorless either; to represent it faithfully in a painting, the brilliant leaf-setting of autumn would tinge it by force of contrast with viopallet with a number of pale purple tints.

that autumn tints every object before our color. The little shrublike mountain maple

(Acer spicatum) becomes red or orange, with enclosed in a minute cell beneath the dashes here and there of yellow; and the upper surface of the leaf, is an extremely silver maple (Acer dasycarpum) frequently complex substance difficult of analysis, and combines scarlet with green, and gives us it is destroyed by frost or even extremely cool some handsome, brilliant leaves. But the air. Why or how it is replaced by a red or red maple fully deserves its name, for its yellow coloring matter, again we cannot twigs and flowers are red in the spring, and tell. Green is a color which is intense in its leaves are born and die in the same proportion to the amount of strong sunsplendid color.

the turning leaves will very often notice one possible, and its degenerate form is yellow. branch of a maple turned scarlet in early It is highly probable that the yellows of autumn, all the rest of the tree remaining October are the result of a greatly reduced green. How or why this singularly ex-chemical action of the sun's rays, Cerclusive radical change of color came about tainly yellow is one of the easiest colors for we cannot tell. Apparently some particular branch, less nourished by the tree than one of the commonest flower colors, bethe others, is incapable of withstanding a change in the weather; a cold Sep-

tember night arrives and within forty-eight hours it repeats its annual custom of turning from green to red-two complementary colors exactly opposed to each other by all the rules of color harmony. And not only does the same branch turn the same color each year, but the rest of the tree, above and below, repeats,

sons vary so the LEAF OF THE color varies from a pronounced hue to an uncertain one; but the character of the color is invariably repeated—the tree that was

later on, the tints

which it assumed

the year before. Of

course as the sea-

A satisfactory explanation of this uniform rule of nature has never been made. There is but one thing we know about nature's paint-box: the green coloring that we call chlorophyl, which is contained in an oily medium

yellow in 1896 is not orange in 1897.

light it absorbs; vegetable growth in a dark One who closely observes the progress of cellar lacks depth of pigment; green is not nature to produce, or else it would not be sides the predominant hue of autumn.

The colors of flowers, it must be remembered, are largely the results of evolution, and at some distant period in the past yellow flowers were the rule. Those which

assumed a white hue evi-

dently did so the better to attract night-loving insects. Yellow is one of the easiest colors for me to procure in my garden; in midsummer. nasturtiums.

marigolds, sunflowers, eschscholtzias, zinnias, and calendulas hold yellow in strong evidence as a popular

color with nature. I have reason to believe, therefore, that it is the most logical color of autumn, and that it results from a weakening of the sun's power, a consequent chilling of the atmosphere, and the inevitable check on plant growth. To sum it all up in a few words, we may consider that the destruction of the green chlorophyl is the advent of a degenerate though beautiful condition of

SILVER MAPLE.

plant life; the "sere and yellow leaf" is a return to a primitive color.

According to this theory, then, all the flowers of early spring and of autumn should be vellow; but before we jump at any such conclu-

sion let us see whether it is a justifiable one. It appears that all spring and autumn flowers are not vellow, and that the flower has a

very different raison d'être from the leaf. With the full power of the summer sun

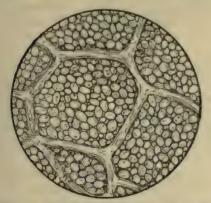
comes the rich green of foliage; the earth is clothed

with it. Certainly it LEAF OF THE must be an easy color

for nature to produce. Yes, it is, when the sun continues to shine with power, but if there were a time when that power was not present in full force then the making of green would not be such an easy matter. Now it is a fact that in primeval times sunlight was obscured by a very murky atmosphere, so green must have been considerably yellower in those days

than it is now; yellow must have played a very important part in primitive vegetation. ever unaccount-

But to jump from the foliage to the able its brilliance



GREATLY MAGNIFIED SECTION OF A SUGAR MAPLE LEAF, SHOWING STRUCTURE OF CELLS AND VEINS, MORE OR LESS DEEPLY COLORED WITH CHLOROPHYL.

flower without a proper consideration of cause and effect is to do our theory a great injustice. Before we look at the flower we must question the reason of its existence. The flower was meant to attract the insect, so that, by the help of the latter, life in

> the plant world should be sustained to a better advantage. To find the flower the insect must be assisted by a color, and one quite in contrast with the green of foliage. So nature begins with the flower as she did with the foliage, and develops the simplest color first; but she purifies her yellow

now, because on its perfection rests the preservation of the plant through the mediation of the insect. The yellow of the eschscholtzia and the marigold, therefore, are simply perfect. We can count scores of spring, summer, and autumn flowers which are yellow, but few that are bright red and hardly one which we can truly call blue-I refer, of course, exclusively to the wild flowers.

As for red, howis in the leaf of the maple or sumach for a few days in autumn, its appearance in the budding leaves of spring and the GREATLY MAGNIFIED SURbare twigs of winter is a sufficient reason for us to

RED MAPLE.

FACE OF A NASTURTIUM PETAL, SHOWING CONE-LIKE STRUCTURE IN DEEP YELLOW COLOR.

believe that it is another color easy for nature to produce, in at least a modified form, without the assistance of powerful sun rays. Among the flowers, the modification of this color is most obvious and common in pink; but the full strength of red is only seen in a few such flowers as the Oswego tea (Monarda didyma) and the cardinal flower (Lobelia cardinalis). I cannot mention a single red spring or autumn wild flower.

Both the red flowers mentioned linger until September: but our

autumn flowers are mostly vellow and blue - that is, purplish blue. Let us

look through the fields and woods, and see if this is not so. All our goldenrods are yellow except one, which has yellow flowers with white rays; it is called white goldenrod (Solidago bicolor), the Latin name meaning

two-colored. This species may be dis-

tinguished from the others by its straight stalk, broad.

pointed leaves, and simple, straight flower-cluster remotely resembling

mignonette. All our asters, except the few white ones, are lilac, lavender, or bluish

purple. The gentians are, some of them, nearly blue; the fall dandelion is yellow; the commonest garden chrysanthemum, yellow; ironweed, magenta-purple; garden scabiosa, mostly purple; sunflower, yellow; brunella or self-heal, purple; chicory and viper's bugloss, violet-blue. It

seems as though nature confines herself in is the only one needed for the culmination the autumnal months to yellow and its com- of her plan. All useless pilferers find the plementary color, purple; the latter hue, door securely closed. somewhat pale in the flower world, appears The glory of September is the goldenrod in full force among some of the fruits, and and aster. Here are yellow and purple in strangely enough in the winter sunset sky, full force, but nature, ever diverse, endows along with yellow. Violet, or purple, to- each species with a color of its own. gether with yellow is undoubtedly a color the little heart-leaved aster (Aster cordifolius)

which belongs to the colder part of the year.

One of the most beautifully colored blossoms of the fall is the closed or bottle gentian (Gentiana Andrewsii). Its half-developed form is rather a hindrance to its chances of becoming popular, and its

> fringed relative eclipses its beauty; but it is nevertheless a splendidly colored blossomthe fringed gentian

does not compare with it in this respect. At the tip of the flower is a fine violet-blue which spreads

downward with subtile gradations to almost pure white; in the plaits of the firmly closed corolla are stripes of white; sometimes at the edges of the blue is a delicate trace of pink. We wonder as we gaze upon the closed blossom why it should stop just short of perfect beauty-why it should refuse to open its sapphire doors to the multitude of honey-loving insects who would pay their fee for admittance by cooperation in the dissemination of pollen. But nature is

never at fault in her plans; she has arranged the flower so that the bumblebee can open the

SELF-HEAL.

door, and this useful visitor

has the most delicate lavender tint; Aster spectabilis, a rich purple hue; Aster Novæ-Angliæ, a rosy purple color. Even the goldenrods vary greatly in their hues: Solidago arguta, an early species, is a rich vellow with hardly a trace of golden color: Solidago juncea, which immediately succeeds it, is golden yellow, and Solidago cæsia, a late species, has a large, handsome, bright golden yellow blossom. The fall dandelion (Leontodon autumnale), which may be found on every grassy slope in autumn, is another rich golden yellow flower similar to the spring dandelion, but, smaller and more condensed in its color. Its flowering stem is characterized by several tiny protrusions lying about an inch apart, and the little leaves are blunt-pointed. One of the most captivating blossoms of the year comes in September. It is the little sweetsmelling ladies' tresses (Spiranthes cernua), a THE BOTTLE GENTIAN. member of the Orchis family flowers following the luxuriant summer -a dainty little weeds: the final harvest of the garden is thing with a often the most glorious. It would seem spiral cluster as if nature, afraid that her last handful of of waxy blosflowers might pass disregarded, does her soms whose utmost to make them attractive. fringes the "lids" of the blue gentian, delicate perfume is quite and covers the chrysanthemum tribe with a comparable to that of the lily-of-the-valley. We glory of color. Not content with this, she will find it on the borturns every tree to a blaze of red or yellow, ders of the swamp. and tints the undergrowth of the forest with The 'year does not touches of copper and gold. She may begin wane with a dewith a "fiery finger," but she ends by emptygenerate line of ing her paint-box, and gilding her colors!

LADIES' TRESSES.

IMPERIAL GERMANY AND IMPERIAL ROME.

BY PROFESSOR GEORGE E, VINCENT, PH.D.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Castle, stands a modern building which regroup may traverse the area as the stage on which a great historical drama has been they return to look out once more after a outlook and the detailed study are typical of the way in which man grows in knowledge and insight; and this method has a lesson and intrinsically interesting photographs for the systematic reader as well as for the more methodical student.

In these days a new way of looking at life is being gradually unfolded, so that the past is re-interpreted and the present is more clearly understood. It is even asserted by a group of historical students that Yet if we glance at two views separated by we deceive ourselves by thinking that we several feet upon this ribbon of pictures study from the past to the present, when in we find that there are clearly distinguishable reality we begin with the present and make differences. So we may say that historical our way gradually into the past. This view events are no longer thought of as unrelated may be so over-emphasized as to make us pictures. They fall into series which shade lose sight of the other aspect of the truth, almost imperceptibly the one into the other,

N the high street of Edinburgh, near which is that by tracing events from the the summit of the rock crowned by past toward the present we are better able a medieval fortress known as The to grasp the meaning of contemporary life.

However, the most essential thing for us produces an architectural type of the old to remember is that all events are related Scotch capital. Rising from the high roof to each other in a series of orderly developof this building is a quaint watch-tower. ment, and that true progress in knowledge Here every morning in August a company involves both familiarity with many facts of students gather to look out over the and a putting of the facts into their relabroad area commanded from this vantage- tions. To many people history seems a point. In the foreground lie the old city collection of interesting photographs, scenes and the new. To the north one catches a of value in themselves, pictures which even glimpse of the Firth of Forth, and to the out of their setting are a grateful possession south lies an undulating country dotted with of the imagination. Queen Elizabeth on woodland. It is this region spread out be- her white palfrey reviewing her loyal troops fore their eyes which these students are to on the southern coast of England as the study in its many aspects. Some of them Spanish Armada sweeps up the channel is will set off upon a geological excursion, in itself a picture to be prized. But, put others will spend the afternoon in search of into its relationships, its meaning for human birds and insects, still others will study progress is far more impressive than that of architectural remains, while possibly another a mere detached event, however romantic or heroic. So, too, Charles Martel, the "Hammer of God," checking the Mohammedan played. Yet all begin their work by this forces on the plains of France and driving outlook at the whole, and day by day, as them back behind the Pyrenees, presents a dramatic picture. But that event viewed study of details, the region gains deeper in all its connections was fraught with the and deeper meaning for them. This general utmost significance for the future development of Europe.

> We may contrast a collection of detached with the film by means of which the moving pictures which are just now objects of surprise and interest are projected on a screen. If we examine one of these films we find hundreds of tiny photographs, each almost imperceptibly differing from its neighbors.

men's thoughts and actions.

thought the way in which things hang the way in which imperial Rome, slowly together if we attempt to account for our- weakened by failures of its national life, selves in any one of the many situations of succumbed to the inroads of the vigorous our lives. The reader of this article, for barbarians of the North. He will then see example, as he sits holding the magazine the centralized society of Rome gradually in his hands, is a center from which count- disintegrated until there is no great central less series of events might be traced far authority in Europe. Government becomes back into the history of the race. The a local affair and society begins to form symbols by means of which ideas are com- again about petty chiefs, who are the first municated from the printed page have been centers of reorganization. In Western worked over by countless individuals Europe the broad plains are favorable to through many generations. The history the growth of larger and larger groups. of any one of these words would itself re- Slowly modern France emerges out of quire long and painstaking investigation provinces and kingdoms which are one by and study. Again, the clothes the reader one combined under a growing central wears represent a development of garments authority. and of fashions through many ages and In Central Europe, on the other hand, a table, lamp, the room itself, the house—are small natural divisions offers conditions to be explained only by connecting them favorable to the formation and maintenance the story of the development which each Here, too, there are tendencies toward cenhas undergone. It has been well said that tralization, but they are more than counterfully to explain any one thing would be to balanced by the rivalries and jealousies of relate it to the entire realm of human smaller political communities. Although to let his mind dwell not only upon interest- tained, in reality Central Europe remains details in order and to see them as a whole. antagonism and distrust.

of facts to each other and the gradual political unity there has been another ordevelopment of historical events, the student ganizing, unifying agency at work. The of society past and present gains in clear- church through the extension of its system these reflections in this general form are of tual community which ignores even political little value until they are put into the con- and racial lines. There is a struggle becrete. It is with the hope of giving the tween the power of the church and the prepared. The volumes which make up continues as a factor in modern life. the course for the coming winter are not to Finally the centralized authority in France, torical growth is to be considered, but that overruns the Germanic group in the center

and represent a continuous movement of section has a certain unity of its own and may be viewed as a whole.

We may perhaps bring more vividly to In general the reader will gain an idea of

countries. All the material things-chair, surface broken by mountains into many with long series of events which constitute of smaller principalities and provinces. knowledge. Thus for the reader who under the guise and proud title of the Holy would read wisely it is of prime importance Roman Empire an apparent unity is ating details, but consciously to put these the land of subdivision, of faction, of mutual

Guided by these two ideas of the relation But during the time of this struggle for ness of vision and in grasp of reality. But in Europe draws men together into a spirireader a general survey of the reading for power of the state—a struggle for supremacy the current year that this article has been which lasts through several centuries and

be thought of as detached bits of informa- through a great social upheaval, is transtion, but as different aspects of one great ferred from an unworthy aristocracy to the subject, the development of civilization out great body of the nation. A democratized of the past into our contemporary life. To but none the less national France, attacked be sure, only a certain section of this his- from without, wages war against Europe, of the continent, reorganizes southern Ger- ing upon making the stamps used in her many, where democratic ideas are welcomed, territory and printing a picture of Bunker Roman Empire.

But a reaction comes. mocracy under an imperial dictator attempts a national government, we find less to too much and loses all. The Germanic peoples are again combined in a loose and affairs.

temberg, and Bavaria hold aloof. Yet before in her history.

forces of northern Germany, reenforced by reckoned that of religious antipathy. troops from the South, from the French back into the past.

It is only in the light of history that we

defeats Austria on the south and Prussia on Hill monument on them! Yet when we the north, and abolishes even the name of read of the traditional factiousness of the what had ceased to exist in fact—the Holy German states, their jealousy of Prussia, their tenacity of provincial privileges, and The French de- their reluctance to be subordinated even to wonder at.

Again when in discussing a conflict with impotent confederation which fails to secure the Roman Catholic Church Bismarck deany unity of action and serves simply to clared, "I never shall take the road to emphasize the antagonisms which divide Canossa," all Germany saw a picture. In the group. Two powers emerge in struggle the snowy courtyard of the Castle of for the mastery: Austria in the South, Canossa, Henry IV. knelt, patiently await-Prussia in the North. At first Austria ing an audience with the great Pope Gregory maintains a supremacy, but Prussia grad- VII.—the state sued the church for peace. ually gains in power, and, wisely and firmly In this allusion of the German chancellor guided, advances steadily toward leadership. there was a wealth of historical meaning The conflict comes at last: a brief campaign which was lost upon those who had not decides the issue. Austria is defeated and traced the development of German life. Prussia becomes predominant in German Once more modern Germany cannot be explained without taking into account that Still the southern states of Baden, Wür- great religious and political struggle known as the Reformation. After an almost con-Prussia opens negotiations with them and tinuous war of thirty years, German territory bonds of relationship begin to be strength- was in a general way divided between the ened. Germany is nearer union than ever Protestant and Catholic faiths. The former was entrenched in the North, the latter re-At this juncture war with France, for tained its hold in the South. So that among which Prussia has long been preparing, is the factors which explain the still surviving A brief campaign sends the antagonism of these two sections must be

German administration has become frontier to the very walls of Paris. Just be- famous for its system, the efficiency of its fore the capital yields and in the enthusi- officials, and the honesty with which public asm of victory the Prussian king is crowned business is transacted. Although stigmaemperor of Germany. The states of the tized often as bureaucracy, the German pub-North and the South, under a new constitu-lic service has been developed to a high tion, gain a political unity and come to a point of effectiveness. It is doubtful national self-consciousness. So the imperial whether the English civil service is its Germany of to-day represents the culmina- equal, and certainly the United States can tion of long series of events stretching far make no claim to conspicuous success in this regard.

At first glance these differences seem can really explain the actual conditions of strange. One might naturally expect that Germany to-day. It seems absurd at first those countries in which intelligence is most glance, for example, that Baden should have widely diffused would excel in the thoroughits own issue of postage stamps, printed ness and system of public administration, from a special design and good for use only A study, however, of the forces by which in that state. Fancy Massachusetts insist- modern Germany has been developed shows

of Prussia from a beggarly principality into tion of strong autocratic power usually devoted to the interests of the whole people rather than to the aggrandizement of a single class. It is only when the methods of modern German government are interpreted in the light of historical growth that they can be fully understood. To set up German methods as models to be imitated in America is to disregard the fundamental differences in the governmental theories of the two nations. In Germany systems may be forced upon the people from above; in the United States they must grow-often with irritating slowness—out of public opinion.

tention which has been given by German law and administration to the solution of the various pressing social problems which in various forms confront all modern nations. In England and in the United States, private initiative in the form of organized charity, boards of conciliation, social settlethis reason that the experience afforded by questions. The problems of the unemsurvey of modern Germany affords an admirable point of departure for the study of social conditions generally.

As we make our way from modern times

that power from above in the form of a per- the Dark Ages. These centuries for a long sonal monarchy, often enlightened and al- time baffled the historians, and lay as fields most always honest, has devised and little cultivated. The histories of Greece superimposed upon the people a system to and Rome were dwelt upon, but from the which the public has submitted and grown fall of the great empire to the emergence accustomed. If we trace the development of national life in France and Germany there were great gaps in the world's definite a powerful kingdom we shall see the evolu-knowledge. These gaps have of late been rapidly filled, until the Middle Ages are presented to us as a period of transition, in which great social forces were at work. Out of the fragments of the old society of Rome a new society was in process of making. This period is filled with romance, and yet, beneath the heroic tales of old chroniclers. men have begun to trace fundamental movements in human affairs. As has been hinted, it was during this period that the church was struggling for supremacy, both spiritual and temporal, rivaled by states which were groping toward national unity.

But beneath political and religious activ-This characteristic of German governities were the great facts of economic and inment also explains in large measure the at- dustrial life. The slavery of Rome little by little gave way to the serfdom of the feudal system. This was a step in the emancipation of the common people. Then with the expansion of commerce, greatly stimulated by the crusades, and later by the discovery of the new western world, towns began to spring up, manufactures developed, interments, and other agencies has attempted course and communication of ideas became to meet conditions with which in Germany more frequent and far-reaching. The life the government has boldly dealt. It is for of the common people gradually changed. A struggle for liberty began. Towns re-German social legislation is regarded as of belled against the impositions of feudal so much value in throwing light upon social barons and little by little won rights and chartered privileges. From these centers ployed, of labor disputes, of poverty, and of of trade and new ideas, influences spread disability in old age have all been directly which affected the common people generdealt with in Germany by the government. ally. The feudal system, which for a time In Germany, too, statistics have been gath- had rendered real service, was weakened. ered and a large area of social conditions The lords failed to do their duty by the thoroughly investigated. Thus it is that a serfs, yet continued to exact the old services and taxes. In the French Revolution the old feudal system, which had long been approaching its end, received its death-blow.

With the application of steam-driven matoward the Roman Empire we are confronted chinery to production the industrial life of by that period falling in general between the people was again modified. They were 1500 and 350 A. D., vaguely described as drawn from rural communities into great

commercial and industrial life. Heretofore needs of a new national life. been recognized.

with the civilization of Rome, we come to a so-called Gothic. study of the Roman Empire at the height acter of the imperial society. We see living Art and life cannot be divorced. in luxury a comparatively small portion of This article has attempted to give a

and in isolation from the social conditions continuity.

factory towns. The rapid increase of manu- out of which it has grown. From primitive factures and the marvelous extension of times men have sought expression for the commerce stimulated the development of art impulse. The development of religions great cities and set new problems for civili- has had a most important influence upon art forms. Architecture has had its chief stim-Our present industrial order has gradually ulus in temple building. Sculpture and evolved out of the economic life of many painting have grown out of the effort to generations in a perfectly connected series embellish sacred structures with carvings of changes, which may be studied and ex- and mural decorations. In studying the plained until they take on a new character. art of Rome and of medieval Europe the These facts of economic life are seen to be reader should seek constantly to establish at the base of society. Wars, political in- connections between the civilization and its trigues, revolutions, class struggles are art forms. Rome took up the art tradition looked upon as largely the outgrowths of of Greece and adapted it to the changing

political history has engrossed attention, With the emergence of Christianity and and only in comparatively recent times has its rapid extension in Europe various art the fundamental meaning of industrial facts forms were appropriated from Rome, from oriental architecture, and recombined in new In bridging over the period from the be-types. Gradually the influence of the North ginnings of modern history to connect them made itself felt in the introduction of the

Again out of the feudal system and the of its power, at the time when the best ele-monarchical organization of society came the ments of early Roman civilization had not demand for castles and palaces and sculpbeen altogether lost, when Roman society ture and painting. To explain modern was still powerful and Roman government. Florence and its art treasures we must study effective. A study of the daily life of the the history of the society to whose institupeople gives us an insight into the real chartions these art forms stand as memorials.

the population, supported by a great body glimpse from the outlook tower. It has of slaves. The privileged few carry the arts sought to direct the attention to the field of life to a high degree of development. We as a whole. It now remains for Chautauare surprised to read of institutions, forms qua readers to fill in for themselves the of social intercourse, means of amusement, details of this picture. The vague first fine arts, which seem in many ways to rival view must be made increasingly clear and what we have regarded as the supreme definite. Generalizations apart from a achievements of a modern age. But the study of facts are likely to be partial forces inherent in an unstable economic or- and of little value. But on the other hand der finally brought about their inevitable re- the mere accumulation of facts without the sults. A great populace supported by the view of the whole is fatal to orderly mental largess of individuals and the state, an army growth. Let each reader strive to preserve irresponsible to any power, provinces plun- a just balance between these two extremes; dered by rapacious officers, old traditions on the one hand to gain clear and definite of civic virtue abandoned, the ancient re- views of facts past and present, on the other ligion weakened and ridiculed—these and to combine facts into a larger whole which other elements contributed to the result. shall display human history as a system of Art has too long been studied for itself orderly development without a break in

A GENTLEMAN OF DIXIE.

BY ELLEN CLAIRE CAMPBELL.

FESTIVITY IN THE QUARTERS. HILE Max was yet several hundred vards from home that night he heard the measured footfall of dancers' feet, and on a nearer approach could distinguish Job's voice calling the figures in stentorian tones, and during the pauses the musical hum of a banjo set off by the twanging of a fiddle in unskilful hands. tractiveness about the medley of sounds as borne to him on the night air. He had quite forgotten it, but this was the first time he had heard the music from the darkies' dance since he was a boy. How he used to delight in such scenes before he went away to college! A flood of reminiscences, half sad, half delicious-just as all our memories of a happy past, especially our childhood, are apt to be-thronged his brain. He would look in the window for a minute just

as he used to do. Ah, there they were at it in the same old fashion! Was it possible

he was still a boy and all those years he had

seemed to pass through but a dream? No,

no, for Job was then the hero of the pigeon-

wing, and was now elevated to the dignity

of master of ceremonies, while Pete had suc-

ceeded to the vacant place. What didoes

CHAPTER VII.

the fellow was cutting! And Yellow Dick was emulating him, evidently to display his prowess before Mollie, the mulatto belle of half the plantations round. If he were not careful-There! it had come! Trying to leap as high as Pete, Dick's less active limbs could not stand the test and he landed with half a somersault upon the cabin floor, amid the jeers and shrieks of the onlookers, his

rival's the loudest. But he speedily recovered himself and, emboldened by an en-

couraging smile from Mollie, again began

on as before.

in watching, for after a time, though still peering in at the window, he was oblivious of the present and was living again that last hour with Edith. And when finally he sought his bed he was wrapped in a haze of exquisite, pulseless content, like one who, after breasting stormy seas, is assured that on the morrow the long despaired harbor will be at hand.

It was clear from the scene we have just There was a weird at- witnessed with Max that the festivities of the butchering were in high progress. Of all the year this occasion was the happiest to the negroes of the plantation; Christmas, the only festival which approached it, did not equal it in pure enjoyment. At Heart's Delight, as on other estates, the frolic lasted two days. The first, the day of preparation and anticipation, surpassed the event itself just as Christmas Eve does Christmas. Twenty years before a huge caldron, large as a modern bedroom, had been set in a convenient place and never moved. dozen porkers could be scalded in it at once. Preparation began with filling this kettle with water and placing the wood beneath in readiness for to-morrow's fire. Even the piccaninnies helped to "tote" the water. and afterward stood round the fattening pens to listen to their elders' estimates of the weight of each animal. What a day it was for sharpening knives, for idling under the pretense of working, for singing snatches of songs, for exchanging jokes and banter, for happy, happy hearts! Everybody was in everybody else's way, all were giving orders and none obeying, each one was striving to get as much fun and as little work as possible out of this genuine holiday. But who cared? Not the master, certainly, for the work was done after all.

Every few minutes the maids from the his career for conquest, and the dance went house would be running down to snatch a word with the young bucks, busy at the Max did not know how long he delayed grindstone, or dancing between turns to keep warm in the crisp winter air, and making the air musical with plantation melodies. Even Uncle Isaac unbent somewhat from his solemnity and told tales of how "old mahsteh, mahs John's pa, he had de bigges' hawg killin' ub any gemmun in de cyounty when we lib in Ole Firginny. Ain' no niggeh on dis place eber seed no sech times ez we hed den," he declared.

Pete voiced the common sentiment when he exclaimed in the midst of the jollity:

"Lahd! Lahd, ain' I glad dat Wirey man ain' heah t'day t'int'feah wid all dis fun? Dat man, niggehs, am er wet blanket whereber he go."

"Haw! haw! True fuh er fac'," was chorused from a dozen throats.

"Den his cowhide am red pepper t' heat yeh up ergin," said Yellow Dick, who had been smart and mean enough to escape the overseer's lash.

"Shet up!" rejoined Pete. "It am de bes'es' niggehs whut he hate de mos'—ain' it, Job?"

The subject was a sore one, and Job deigned no reply. But Pete was not abashed. Seeing Mollie approach he danced toward her, singing:

Onct I lubed er yalleh gal.

But he found no comfort in that quarter. "Don' come ernigh me, niggeh," said the girl. "You's pow'ful mo' lack er black ape den er man."

Pete wilted and hurried away, leaving Mollie to bestow her smiles on Dick.

Thus the day passed, to be crowned at night with the dance, as we have seen. The young fellows like Pete, scorning a bed, sat up all night, ostensibly to keep the fire going under the scalding kettle, but really because the delicious excitement would not let them sleep.

At the first appearance of dawn the sleepers were aroused, and by sunrise fifty splendid porkers were gibbeted on as many hooks. After breakfast, what cutting of lard and grinding of sausage and sifting of sage! Mrs. Seddon superintended personally this part of the work, and was busily engaged when Edith arrived and, not long after, Mr. and Mrs. Allyn.

Mrs. Allyn went into raptures over everything, as Edith had predicted she would: it was so novel, so homely, so delicious. She could not be persuaded to partake of any dinner except the sausage, crackling-bread, and coffee, declaring that bill of fare had more variety than the diet of Olympus, and was infinitely better adapted to the needs of any save immortals. The husband listened fondly to her praise and agreed to it all. How could he do otherwise? The plenty and comfort and revelry were so fascinating that even those who have been freed from bondage look back with longing to the good old days of the butchering-time and the midnight dance, just as the Israelites bemoaned the flesh-pots of Egypt.

All day Edith held Max at arm's length, but there was nothing discouraging in her reserve. He read her aright when he decided that she was seeking to know her own heart and dared not commit herself further till then.

"You will write to me?" he asked at his only opportunity.

She shook her head.

"Well, I shall write to you. You would not return my letters unopened, I know."

She laughed merrily.

"No, I promise not to do that."

Her happiness was contagious, and he carried a light heart on his journey.

When George went to The Oaks the next evening, to his delight he found Adolphus away. Poor fellow! he could not resist the temptation—he proposed and was rejected.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHOM ALL THE WORLD LOVES.

Max found his business even more tangled than he had foreseen. Every moment of the day he must give to shaping that, but his evenings were left free to think of Edith and to write to her.

A letter is a test in many ways. Nearly any one who mingles with cultured society can learn to talk well, but ability to write is not thus acquired. One must know things to put them on paper and avoid detection. But besides being a criterion of knowledge it is an index to character. In

conversation we may use words to conceal volumes. So he loved and treasured it. unassisted by the accessories of voice and soul both meat and drink. expression it is valued at its true worth. A may try, but he is read as easily as his own

So Max, though he did not know it, was taking the sure way to win Edith. He wrote delightful letters, full of humor, lively descriptions, and touches of infinite tenderness; and, best of all, his rich, full nature breathed from every line. True to her word, she did not answer them, yet no one but herself knew how eagerly she awaited their arrival. Daily, if the weather permitted, her horse was saddled and she rode to Jefferson for the mail. When she reached a certain stretch of the road she read her letter, and at night in the privacy of her room she read it again.

Only once did she give token that she had heard from him. He had not written for two weeks, and every day her conjectures of his silence grew wilder; when a letter did come she clasped it to her breast in a transport of joy. He had been sick and could not write. There was an appealing hint of homesickness in the letter which she could not resist, so this little note went out by the next mail:

"Dear Max:

"I am sorry you have been sick. Try not to do so any more. It is lonely without you; all of us will be glad when you return. I enjoy your letters more than you can know. Write often.

"Yours affectionately,

" Edith.

This is not a letter but a note, so I am not breaking my word, you see. meant I would not write you a letter."

She had not said at all what she wished, but as she had tried three times without success she sent the missive in desperation. If it had been written with a diamond pen on gold plate it could not have pleased Max better. He had insight enough into her character to know how much these

our thoughts, but when the statement is and it proved to his hungering, thirsting

No matter how grievous he considered man cannot be a hypocrite in a letter. He his exile, he was fortunate in being away from home at this time, and Colonel Seddon had planned more wisely than he knew in sending him thence. His county, though reckoned as southern, had Union men enough to make the storm of dissension rage high. "I am a secessionist per se": "Well I am not, though I am a secessionist for cause," were remarks heard every day. the former being the ultras and the latter the conservatives of the friends of slavery. Even the children clamored for secession, catching the spirit from their fathers. In the homely but expressive language of the Mississippi flatboatman, "The country was sp'iling for a fight," and nothing but a fight could have settled the differences then existing.

> It was, though, a lucky thing for Max that he was off the scene. All his kinsmen and friends except Richard Allyn were opposed to his views. If he had been among them to engage in the threats and counterthreats produced by the election of Lincoln and the secession of the first states he would have been insulted times without number. Even the deep, tender affection which the master bore his brother could not have restrained his hot blood as the war cloud became more distinctly outlined. But with Max so far away all possible animosity was out of the question. In writing back he mentioned the progress of political events only incidentally, and the few at home who were acquainted with his sentiments began to recollect them vaguely, and persuaded themselves that when the issue came, if come it did, he would be loval to the South.

Of course he did not escape discussion of the fated subject; with Texas wrought to secession pitch he could not flee from it unless he buried himself in solitude. But it is one thing to differ with a stranger and quite another to dissent from one's own blood and kin. Besides, Max set his face resolutely against any suggestion that war words had cost her; the postscript revealed might result. Patriotism was not the prime motive with him now; love had pushed it upon her. How beautiful she was!-how into the background, just as love has a dainty in her movements! With what imhabit of doing with other passions, though perial grace her head sat upon her the other returns presently with redoubled force and assumes its rightful place. So Max. foreseeing how disastrous civil strife might saplings-he did not wish to be seen yet. be to his hopes, was like a man walking between a precipice and a mountain: at any moment the vortex may engulf him, but he steadfastly keeps his eyes on the heights in the hope of reaching them.

It is not singular that he should have held this attitude; many others did, though their expectation was not fathered by the fondest of wishes. President Lincoln's firm but conciliatory message tended to strengthen pacific anticipation, and thousands north and south were awaiting peaceable reunion.

Persistently, then, banishing misgivings, Max was bending every energy to conclude his business and hurry home. The months he had been away seemed years; he blessed each day as it passed, thinking he was that much nearer Edith. He did not know that he could win her, but he had hope-strong cleared the distance and caught her in his hope since her letter. How should he meet her? How would she greet him? If only he might see her alone at first! He would plead so masterfully that she could not resist.

He reached home unexpectedly one day in early April, and after a hurried greeting there and a rapid toilet hastened to The Oaks. He took a short cut through a wooded pasture and, eager as he was, reveled in the beauties of the spring. Violets peeped at him from under their green leaves, whispering of her; the birds warbled to him in strains only less melodious than Edith's; even the gentle south wind lapped him in joy, while the chaliced cowslip was burdened with hope. His heart sang in unison with nature, and his whole being was swept with triumphant rapture. He could have shouted with ecstasy; was he not going to meet his love?

him and granted the meeting he wished. All unconscious of his nearness, she came was following ended. He feasted his eyes changed characters: Edith, the impulsive

shoulders!

He stepped behind a cluster of young Nearer she came. He could see the flush on her cheek, the light of her dark eyes. Still nearer she drew, with such springy step that she hardly crushed the tender grass on which she trod. Now he could see the changing emotions of her face as she turned it from grass to new-opened leaves, from flower to sky, in satisfied bewilderment at the spring's splendor.

When she reached the opening at the footpath he stepped before her. For one moment she looked at him helplessly dazed, all the color receding from her face. He censured himself for startling her, and said gently:

"Edith!"

"Oh, Max!" she cried joyfully, and advanced to meet him.

That was all; with one bound he had arms. He kissed her hair, her face, murmuring inarticulate words of endearment. The mighty torrent of his love burst through restraint and sought satisfaction. Finally he took her head between his hands and turned her face up to the light. In maiden modesty she lowered her eyelids till the lashes swept her cheek.

"Look at me, sweetheart," he pleaded. Slowly and with reddening cheeks she turned her eyes to his.

"Will you give me the answer now?"

"Ves."

He held her off from him and looked into her eyes with an eagerness that made him tremble in spite of his effort to be calm.

"Will you, Edith Chester, take me, Maxwell Seddon, for your husband?"

" Yes."

It was well that the spot was secluded. Just then he saw her. The fates favored He pressed her to his breast, crying, "At last! dear love—at last!"

Home they went through the dusk of the walking down the lane in which the path he gathering twilight. They seemed to have

and spirited, was sobered with the new joy, while Max was wildly happy. All the devotion of those months of waiting poured itself forth in love's language.

sight.

praying for this very request? And, though alike forgotten. it occurred to her that she ought not to vield too readily, her gratification prevailed first man the brothers met. and she answered heartily:

"Indeed I will, Max. There is no man living to whom I would rather give my daughter. Take good care of her, for she is the sweetest child that ever breathed."

When Max tore himself away at a late prepared for her reception. he thought. How cruel the waiting would forgotten there was an alternative! be! But he would shorten the time as The succeeding hours seemed afterward Edith, Edith, Edith.

bombarded and the war had begun.

CHAPTER IX.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

Max lost no time in acquainting his family with his prospects, and their satis-They found Mrs. Chester alone in the faction was hardly less fervent than his. sitting-room. Boldly putting his arm round He could not allow a day to pass before be-Edith's waist, Max walked toward the ginning his preparation, and gladly accepted mother, half risen from her chair, the words his brother's offer to accompany him to upon her lips checked by this extraordinary Jefferson to arrange with the tradesmen for his house. They found the town in a "Mother," he said, "Edith has promised tumult of excitement. It was Saturday, and to be my wife. Will you intrust her to me?" the streets were thronged with people, There was nothing on earth Mrs. Chester Merchants were standing on the corners would rather do; had she not been fairly with their customers, the business of each

> "Have you heard the news?" cried the And not waiting for a response he continued, "Fort Sumter is bombarded and must soon surrender!"

> "Then the war has begun," the colonel replied slowly.

Max opened his mouth as if to speak, but hour that night he did not go home to no sound came. His revulsion of feeling sleep. He was intoxicated with bliss. He was pitiful. The sun of his hope dropped had not left Edith without persuading her like a shot. War? Great God! He had to name an early day for their wedding-as forgotten that war was possible. The soon as he could have a house built and whole train of incidents which might ensue Therefore his flashed through his mind. At least esbrain was alive with plans. What a bower trangement from his family would follow. the nest for his bird should be! For the And Edith? He had been mad to think first time in his life he thought with exulta- fate would let him quaff a cup of unmixed tion of his means-but all for her! for her! joy. He had tasted its sweetness but to Wealth was nothing to him except to pro- have it dashed away. But—ye powers !—it vide the luxuries she was accustomed to, might be yet! it might be yet! He had

much as possible by employing every work- to have been a hideous nightmare. He man at Jefferson and by importing more if walked about as in a dream, dazed, bewilthey were needed. Again and again he re-dered, doubtful of his own identity, borne lived those last hours from the meeting in hither and thither by those he accompanied. the lane to the parting; every look of hers, He was like a man going to execution. All every word of hers had bitten into his mem- the events of the day were blurred, because ory. Yesterday he was an impatient suitor, the keenness of the battle raging in his hopeful but racked with suspense; to-day breast between the pros and cons dulled he was the accepted lover. Ah, the differ- his faculties to all else. Ever and ever ence! He did not fall asleep until near these two sides were marshaling their dawn and then all his dreams were of arguments, the one for secession, the other for union, and he stood by and watched the At dawn the day before, Fort Sumter was conflict, half aware that his soul was the arena. Once he began to laugh at some

reason presented, but the laugh ended in a groan.

whom Adolphus was the center, and how eloquent conviction that evoked cheers at they boasted that the Yankees would be every period, was on the other in official whipped before they knew the war had be- uniform. Regiment on regiment was in gun. George Dupey, who was in the same the opposing force, but this face stood out group, jestingly called attention to Max's from the rest as plainly as a lantern on a white face.

he said.

he answered George's sally.

gentlemen were flocking to town. At every dead! arrival Max shivered. Each man was a and still that duel was storming within.

shook his head.

"Not yet; there is plenty of time."

it came from another person, miles and training and volitions. For years his had

brother making a speech from the court- spective of a boy's excitable, high-colored house steps. He knew it was the afternoon imagination. Conscience, forsooth! Was of the same day, but weeks seemed to have he the only man of all his kindred qualified intervened since morning. He stood on to detect the right and wrong of every the outskirts of the throng filling the yard. His brother's familiar figure seemed to be- thousand times better and wiser than he. long to the past. He even began to criticize "Oh, God!" he groaned. Those standing his voice and bearing as he would a stran-near looked at him curiously, misunderger's. What a superb leader he would standing. make! At this moment the people were way it must end in tragedy. looking to him for counsel and guidance.

Then he saw two armies drawn up in battle array. He was on one side: this He vaguely recalled meeting a group of man, who was addressing the crowd with an black night. He raised his gun to fire and "You look as if you had seen a ghost," an irresistible constraint pointed it straight at the officer. In vain he struggled to A ghost—yes, of his shattered hopes, direct the shot otherwise. With perfect aim "You can be happy yet," said one voice, the ball pierced the leader's heart, and he "Better honor than love," said the other. fell to the ground in the midst of a gallant But it was all dimly outlined; nothing was charge. Regardless of flying bullets and distinct. He could not remember whether flashing sabers Max was beside his victim in an instant. With maniacal fury he tore Meanwhile the crowd was growing. The away the clothing and placed his ear over news spread like wild-fire, and the country the heart. Still !-- the man was

Then he awoke. The tears streaming link in a chain forged for his destruction, down his cheeks cleared his brain. His He had seen children make chains of daisies brother was not dead; he was not his murand now he fell to wondering how a chain derer. His first sensation was relief: the made of human beings would look. For second brought as poignant distress as when five minutes he puzzled over the manner of he thought he had slain his dearest except fastening them together. He even smiled one. For now he realized with the keenest at the odd conceit; he was dreaming still, intensity that the scene of the contest between affection and principle was within his Once his brother, thoughtful of him even own heart. Moreover he was assailed by in the excitement, asked, "Shall we not frightful doubts as to whether it were really go to see the carpenters now?" He was principle. His brother had called his views trusting everything to this marriage and quixotic; they might be. Better men than wished it consummated without delay. Max he had gone to destruction following an ignis fatuus mistaken for duty. But his conscience approved: what of that? Con-His voice sounded to himself as though science is the product of ourselves—our been shaped by the trend given it by The next impression remaining was of his one act of cruelty, as seen through the perquestion? His brother was older and a Thus the strife raged; either

Some sentiment which Colonel Seddon

paused in his reflections.

"At the adoption of the Constitution," tion of dollars and cents. At that time as between a father and his children. guise the friends of the United States gov- who will cry loudest for their manumission. ernment may cloak their purposes, their in the midst of the great events of the cenand enlarge its following it has done so, that it can overawe government itself.

bankrupts, adventurers, the over-zealous, followers of every noxious ism under the deadliest of all. God forbid that I should a full-blooded negro. They are as ignorant fight like heroes and die like men!" of his character and condition of servitude

was voicing arrested his attention, and he the ones who dare to instruct us in our duty!

"What we should do with the negro a the speech ran, "the issue on slavery was freedman is far more puzzling than the relative to its financial, not its moral, side. negro a bondman. The race is an inferior On the latter point the states, northern and one; legislation can never make it othersouthern, were a unit; and it is a conceded wise. The position it occupies in the South fact that in private there were gentlemen is logical and not un-Scriptural. We know from Virginia who pleaded for the abolition, how sacred is the responsibility of a master. not only of the traffic but of the institution We know that the relation existing between of slavery, on higher ground than the ques- him and his servants is almost as intimate slaves were owned in every community of treat our servants with indulgence in youth, our land. But now, when the South has with kindness in maturity, and sweeten their learned to depend upon the institution and old age with respect and freedom from care. the North has found it cannot use the Some day, somewhere in the future, I doubt negro to advantage, nor will its inhospitable not that our darkies, by contact with the climate support a people inured to the Caucasian race, will attain a manhood that tropics, an effort is made to take him from will justify us in setting them free, and then it us. For, no matter under what specious will be the southerner and not the Yankee

"I had hoped until now that the dispute paramount design is the immediate and might be settled without arms; but the century a small band clamored for it on the must abide the consequences. All honor plea of morality. It was the vexed question to Carolina for leading the vanguard to when Missouri was admitted to the Union, protect the liberty won nearly a century Again it showed its head during the Mexi- ago! We, too, are southerners! Shall we can War. In short, wherever and whenever permit our property to be taken from us without striking a blow for rights every freetury it has had opportunity to vaunt its claims man prizes as inalienable? Of our own choice we adopted the Constitution which until now it has swelled to such proportions the patriots and founders of our republic drew up as the government of our Union; "And who are these brawlers who perse- of our own choice we may withdraw from cute honest men in the enjoyment of honest that Union when it becomes too burden-They are fanatics, schemers, some—when the justice to all, which is the corner-stone of the Constitution, is ignored.

"Invasion is sure to follow the bombardshining heavens, even to free-love-ism, the ment of Fort Sumter. My friends and neighbors, let us arm ourselves and go out say there are not among them any worthy to die, if necessary, in defending our propor sincere men!-such may be found in any erty and homes. What the end will be, delusion; but they are the few. Many of only Omnipotence can foretell, but at least these noisiest abolitionists have never seen we will show our enemies that southerners

Max turned away as desperate as when as an unborn babe. All their ideas are he began to listen. There was no common based on the wildest reports or an impossible ground on which he and his brother could romance conceived by a mind as destitute stand. While on other hearers the effect of knowledge as their own. Yet these are was electrical, crystallizing many a half

formed purpose, on him it was almost the reverse. But not yet had he reached a final decision. Any man under sentence of death craves a reprieve.

Leaving his friends, he mounted his horse and rode furiously toward The Oaks. He could not have told why he took that direction—the very one he would have seemed most likely to avoid. It was chiefly, perhaps, because he was consumed with longing to see Edith, to hear her dear voice, to read her love in her truthful eyes, to feel the firm clasp of her soft fingers.

But when he reached the gate he did not go in. He could not. As he rode the conviction grew that he dared not see her yet. This momentous question must be settled first, and settled by him alone. So he plunged the spurs into his horse and galloped past. On and on he went, neither knowing nor caring where. The faster the horse flew the better, but no speed could satisfy him. At last, miles beyond The Oaks, the animal stopped, utterly unable to go a step farther. It looked as though the devil had driven it.

The condition of the poor beast brought Max to his senses. Hastily ungirding the saddle, he seized the blanket and chafed the horse's flanks with vigorous hand. Then he placed his outer coat over the back of the cooling animal and walked it slowly back and forth through the unfenced woods at the side of the road. This care for the horse he loved was his salvation. It interrupted the train of his agonized reflections and when he took up the thread again it was with calmer mind.

Back and forth, back and forth he walked, seeking to know his duty. He discarded the question of slavery as nearly as possible; he accepted his brother's belief that at the right time the masters would manumit their slaves. He reduced all his self-examination to one inquiry: Could he honorably and conscientiously take up arms against his country in behalf of the Confederacy? He scorned a middle course. His intense feeling on the subject, as well as the satisfaction due his honor, permitted him a choice only between the alternatives of outright espousal of one cause or the other.

The sun was shining behind the lowest boughs when at last he replaced the horse's saddle, a smile in his heart and victory on his brow. Thank God, the struggle was over! In his inmost consciousness he had known all the time how it would end. Only his cowardice had prolonged it, he said to himself as he rode back to The Oaks. The history of this day had been a crooked line, but by God's grace he would waver no more, even if heartbreak were just ahead.

read her love in her truthful eyes, to feel
e firm clasp of her soft fingers.

But when he reached the gate he did not in. He could not. As he rode the concition grew that he dared not see her yet.

Edith saw him approach and went herself to open the door. He said not a word as he entered, but caught her in his arms and kissed her repeatedly. It might be his cition grew that he dared not see her yet.

When she was free to look at his haggard face she cried in alarm:

"What has happened?"

"Haven't you heard the news? The war has begun."

"Yes, I have heard that—but I don't know why it should make any southerner unhappy."

She looked at him inquiringly.

"Great God!" he groaned, and drops of sweat beaded his forehead. His purpose did not vacillate an instant, but he was finding it harder to tell her than he had expected.

Still she looked at him and still he hesitated.

"Don't you remember, Edith," at last he continued, "what was said at the suppertable and afterward between us in the garden that night Ned and I came from college?"

"Yes," she answered slowly.

"Don't you know I did not agree with my brother as to slavery and state rights?"

"You did not then, but you do now."

"No, Edith, not now, nor ever shall—so help me God!"

"Oh, Max! what do you mean?"

By an effort he spoke more calmly, pressing her hand in both his own.

"I mean, dearest, that this event has made every true man take sides for or against his country, and if my country needs me I must respond."

"Your country is the South, Max, and

much as I love you I could send you to right or wrong; always I stand by my battle for her."

He could not repress a thrill of joy and hope at this first spoken confession of her love, but he answered firmly:

"My country is the Union!"

She rose and stood facing him.

"Do you mean, Max,"-her tone was hard and metallic-"that you would fight against your own people, your brother-me, for those who would despoil us?"

"We do not see it alike, sweetheart; we have not cause for leaving the Union. I could not fight against the stars and stripes. Heavens! don't you suppose I would if I could? Pity me!" he said hoarsely, stretching out his hands.

But she turned away.

"Pity you! I—I—"

In a moment she continued:

"You understand, of course, that this breaks our engagement."

"Oh, Edith, Edith, don't say it! With your promise so fresh on your lips, how can you? Think of last night, my darling, and your word of love spoken to-day, and let our engagement stand!"

"I didn't know then that you were a traitor. Don't talk of fresh vows! What of your pledges to me - and then this decision? Max, if you really loved me you would be true to the South."

"I love you as my life. You know it. I would be worthy of you by being true to my convictions."

Again he extended his hands in eloquent appeal, but she would not see them.

"Why must you take sides at all? There will be plenty of others. Oh, Max, let us forget there is a war, and be happy again as we were last night!"

"Don't tempt me. God knows it's hard enough at best. If I did that I should despise myself and in a little while you would despise me too. Strengthen me in such an hour and leave me your love."

But she was obdurate. Her eyes flashed and she held herself proudly erect.

me? Have I no conscience and no sense of duty? I care not whether slavery be than Edith had been, but received it no

country against its foes. I hate them alland you are one!"

He could endure no more. His blood was hot as her own.

"You will be sorry for this," he said bitterly as he left the room.

"Not sorry for what I said to-day, but yesterday," she called after him.

But when he had ridden away she burst into an agony of weeping. Love's young dream was shattered, and thenceforth she was a woman, with heavy, burdened heart.

"Why did Max leave before supper?" Mrs. Chester asked at the table.

"I didn't invite him to stay. He has cut himself off from us, mamma; he is going to join the northern army if the war continues."

"The traitor!" muttered Adolphus.

It was Edith's own word, but she would permit it from no other.

"He is acting from a conviction of right," she replied hotly.

Mrs. Chester was decidedly vexed.

"It seems to me, Edith, you could have kept him on the right side if you had tried. I am sure I had that much influence over my sweethearts. Your poor dear father-"

Edith could endure no more; she rose and left the room. Mrs. Chester's heart smote her, and later she sought her daughter. to find her apparently asleep. But when the mother bent above her with soft caresses and tender kisses, the girl threw her arms round that mother's neck and sobbed wildly on her bosom.

Max's anger did not last. It could not as he passed down the lane, sacred from the scene of the day before. He would not have been mortal if he had not been tempted a dozen times to return and renounce all allegiance to the Union. But each time the memory of that struggle in the wood and its final determination steadied him and sent him forward. Honor was his insuperable safeguard.

The ordeal was not yet over; he must "You speak only of yourself. What of apprise his brother of his purpose. Colonel Seddon was better prepared for the avowal pealed in every way, but without effect.

"An abolitionist! a southern abolitionist!" he cried. "Thank God my father is dead and spared this disgrace!"

"Don't, John," entreated Mrs. Seddon. "Max, unsay what you have said; you will break your brother's heart."

Max was desperate.

"Do you think such a purpose lightly entered upon and able to be cast aside at will? Would I not think as you do if I could? My country is costing me my wife, my brother-everything!"

He burst into a flood of tears that would have moved a stone. Mrs. Seddon threw her arms about him and drew his head to her shoulder, "Poor boy! poor boy!" she murmured, as tenderly as a mother hushing her sick child to its slumber, her own tears hardly be sundered; the eyes of both were falling in sympathy.

When he had composed himself somewhat he turned to the master.

"You would like me to leave the house, brother, I suppose."

"No! it shall never be said that a Seddon turned his brother from his door."

"But it would be pleasanter for us both. I think I'd better."

He kissed Mrs. Seddon and left the room, but in a moment returned. Walking straight to Colonel Seddon he extended his hand, saying:

"Brother, let us part friends. We may be separated for years—we may never meet again. You have been a father to me, and your wife a mother. You know how much I love you both. God help us all!"

Before he had half finished, his brother had grasped the outstretched hand.

"God bless you, Max, wherever you are! Good-by!"

Thus they parted, but the gloom of death settled down upon the household. master neither ate nor slept; the servants went about with downcast faces; even little Nell's eyes were red with weeping.

Max went straight to Richard Allyn and laid bare his heart. He concluded the interview by saying:

more mildly. He pleaded, stormed, ap- fight for the government, but not against my brother. There is no knowing what the fortune of war may bring to those I love. To you"—he glanced at his friend's lame knee. "You will not think of going into service?"

Allyn shook his head sadly.

"No. I am a worthless stick that must sit by and see others do my work."

"Forgive me that I am glad to have you here to look after my family. Watch over them as you would have me do were I guarding your loved ones. My every interest I entrust to you." His voice sank. "Write me regularly of her; you know how my life is bound up in hers. If I survive the war perhaps she-such a dream is madness—she hates me! I dare not hope."

Their hands closed in a clasp that could brimming. Allyn broke the silence:

"You have done me the greatest honor possible. I shall reward your confidence. And I cannot believe but that you will be happy yet with her."

CHAPTER X.

MARS IN THE ASCENDANT.

THE place was Jefferson; the time, June of '61; the day, matchless as those of which Lowell sings in a matchless way. In the very sunshine there was an elixir, a quality of hope and buoyancy which would have filled the most despondent with perfect confidence.

The streets were even more crowded than on that calendar day when the news of Sumter was received. How changed now the citizens' feelings! Then their indignation was mingled with dismay; now in their sufficiency they imagined they could conquer the world. Were not their own mentheir fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers -going out to fight the audacious enemy? And were not southern men invincible?

Two companies of Confederate troops had been raised at Jefferson and in the neighborhood. One of these was captained by Colonel Seddon, and the other-mirabile dictu /-- by Adolphus. How he con-"I shall leave the state at once. I will trived to secure the nomination, or how it happened to be thrust upon him without his new accomplishment as schoolboys. distracted about his uniform.

bushels of lint, knitted hose, wove cloth, Hercules to the present. made shirts and many a suit of gray, and The ladies viewed the parade from a prepared splendid flags of the new design. platform erected for the purpose, and after

crowd to Jefferson this first June day. The front of the stand. As Edith walked out young ladies had made two mammoth ban- from the throng of maidens the commandners for the troops to carry away, and this ing officers advanced to meet her. At her time, the day preceding departure, had been side was George Dupey with the flags. set for the presentation. Edith, much The scheming he had found necessary to against her will, had been chosen to present secure this coveted post would have imthe flags with a short speech. She had mortalized him in a political campaign. thrown herself heart and soul into the Edith was pale with excitement and the she vielded.

the men were as delighted to show off their South, its last and most perfect flowering.

Colcontrivance—which of the two it was, no onel Seddon-or Captain Seddon, as he one seemed to know exactly-it was a should now be called-had recalled all the puzzle. Doubtless his influential family knowledge acquired in his brief army life to and pronounced loyalty were the potent impart it to his soldiers, and, however unmeans. However it may have been, he had satisfactory the result may have been to the honor, and deported himself in the new him, to the fond eyes of the onlookers the position as his acquaintances would sup- evolutions seemed faultless. What though He strutted about like a drum- many were yet without uniforms and their major, indulged in such bravado that his arms were of every make under the sun? former achievements in that line were mild Uniforms were not needed to fill them with in comparison, and drove his tailor almost courage, and the effectiveness of firearms depended on those who used them. Be-The women of Jefferson, likewise, had not sides, at the first battle everything necessary been idle. While men were organizing and would be supplied from the spoils of the spending their fortunes like water for arms vanquished. The sanguine southern temand various accoutrements, their wives and perament is prone to minimize obstacles and daughters, with encouraging smiles and magnify possibilities. Otherwise the war words, with heroic sacrifices, had strength- would not have lasted four years, for from ened their stronger hands, but no more the outset the difficulties which were held determined wills. But woman's help did as trifles would have seemed insurmountable not stop with soft-voiced speeches. They to cooler heads. At bottom, if one but look eagerly performed every homely task that closely enough, this trait is heroic, and has would forward the preparation; they scraped been the attribute of every hero from

It was the last which had brought the the drill the companies were drawn up in

movement, partly for reasons which may be novelty of the position, and her brown eyes easily guessed, and was the most fitting glowed more lustrously than ever. She representative for the duty, but she shrank was dressed in the sheerest of organdy, in from it. War was too stern a reality for pattern a white ground sprigged with pale her to enter with zest into its festivals or green leaves, and her wide leghorn hat gala-making. So she pleaded to be excused was trimmed with green ribbons. For a from any such display; the others insisted; moment she stood, graceful, supple, looking more pleading, more insistence, and finally out upon the upturned faces, as if to collect herself. As she thus stood she was beauti-The program opened with a drill by the ful enough to be herself the cause of war two companies. Since their organization had she lived in the mythical days of the time had been occupied with learning chivalric Greece. The breeze spread the the simplest principles of military tactics, folds of the flags till they almost encircled and though they were the veriest bunglers her; she might have personified the Old

For an instant only she remained silent; would be impatient to take a hand in such then her vibrant, ringing voice could be stirring scenes, and now the worst had heard by the farthest listener:

"Soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth Companies: In the name of your wives and to the ground, and tossing his hat high in mothers, your sisters and sweethearts, I the air yelled: present you with banners made by their fingers, consecrated by their tears, blessed with the Yankee!" with their prayers. These are pledges of our confidence in your valor and your which starts the mine. Every man, woman, ability to return victorious to those waiting and child took up the cry. Grizzled old at home. Southern women have no fear farmers shook their neighbors' hands with while there are southern men to protect tears in their eyes and resistance on their their liberties. Your cause is just, your lips. The recruits shouldered their guns in courage is undying; what have we to fear? most unsoldierly fashion and ran from one And if it will brave your hearts to even to another, encouraging, boasting, many greater deeds, be assured that at reveille, sobbing aloud in their excess of indignation. at taps, in the hush of midnight, in the roar Women bade their friends good-by as of battle, at every hour of all the day, our though sending them on a wedding journey; prayers for your success are ascending they had not a gloomy foreboding. heavenward."

She had hardly concluded when a stronglunged fellow shouted:

"Three cheers for our wives and mothers, sisters and sweethearts!"

The cheers were given with a will, and in the glow of this enthusiasm Captain Seddon made his speech of acceptance.

"Miss Chester and ladies: In the name of my comrades I thank you for this memorial of your confidence. If any touch were needed to unify us, to inspire us with dauntless intrepidity, it has been given to-day. In no section of the globe is woman so truly a queen as in our own South-adored as maidens, worshiped as wives, reverenced as mothers, loved always. In going forth to battle for inalienable rights we are nerved by the thought of our jor-general if we don't whip the Yankees firesides where you are waiting and praying. As guerdon of your trust we promise to rival the deeds of the most redoubtable heroes, and, if the God of battles will it, to win glorious victory."

The speech was almost cut short by sight of Ned, who came hurrying through the commencement. Jove, didn't I hurry!" crowd, waved his hand gaily to his father, sensation; she had been dreading that he their families for this last night at home.

When his father had finished he sprang

"Hurrah for southern rights, and down

This display of feeling was the spark

Ned was everywhere.

"I heard your speech, Edith, and it was

Next moment he was wringing Mr. Mayhew's hand.

"You are going with us as chaplain, mother wrote me, Mr. Mayhew."

"With us. Ned?"

"Yes, sir, I am going too. Hello, George, you looked the proudest man in the state to-day."

Then he thought of Max and sighed, for he was in such triumphant mood that he could be compassionate even to the foes of his own blood.

At this moment he met his father, whose hands he seized.

"Father! dear father! you will be a matoo soon. You are the handsomest soldier of the Confederacy."

The father smiled and asked:

"What are you doing at home so soon, my son?"

"I came to join your company. I cut

Captain Seddon shook his head, but now and clasped his mother round the neck was not the time to discuss the subject. before she knew he was nearer than Already the crowd was beginning to dis-Virginia. But surprise was not her chief perse. The soldiers were eager to join

mother and Nell-his father was detained by the business of his company—and immediately applied himself to winning his mother's consent to his joining the army. In vain she adduced argument after argument against it; he overruled them all. Finally she played her last card:

"If you should be killed it would break my heart."

Her eyes filled with tears and she drew the boy close to her heart in inexpressibly tender appeal.

"Don't go, Neddie," pleaded Nell. how you are making mother cry."

"I'll not be hurt, mother," Ned remonstrated. "You know what a lucky dog I have always been. It will break my heart if you don't let me go."

It ended with her consent, as he knew it his door, sunning himself in the warm rays of the welcome sunshine.

"Hello, Uncle Isaac, how are you?" was the young master's cordial greeting.

"I's mighty po'ly, mighty po'ly, Mahs Ned. Dat Pete's de rampagiones' niggeh! He am bringin' meh gray ha'h in sorruh t' de grabe."

"Why, I thought Pete would have gotten over his Prodigal Son ways by this time."

"Lahd, mahsteh, he's er gittin' wuss. whut killed his brudder all in one."

"Here's the scamp now. Pete, what have you got to say for yourself?"

Pete hung his head in abject shame and made no reply, so Ned continued:

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Uncle Isaac. I am going to the army to-morrow, and I'll and I want Pete."

Pete grinned from ear to ear with delight. He could have thrown himself at the boy's

Ned went home in the carriage with his feet in gratitude. But his father raised a howl:

"Oh, Mahs Ned, don' do dat! don' do

"Why not?"

"Pete am de on'y child I'm got. He am de joy ob meh ol' age. Dem raskilly Yankees 'll shoot Pete jes' ter spite me,' ca'se I b'longs t' one ob de fus' famblies ob Firginny; den I ain' hab no chile! Please, Mahs Ned, don' take meh one lamb."

Half crying, the old man poured forth without pause this string of remonstrance. Pete thought his father had gone stark, staring mad; it was the first instance of affection for his "one lamb" the old darky had ever shown. In spite of himself Ned screamed with laughter at the sudden change of front.

Uncle Isaac's consent was harder to obtain would from the beginning. Then he hur- than Mrs. Seddon's had been, but Ned and ried to the quarters. The little darkies Pete gave him no peace till he had yielded, spied him long before he reached them and And at last, although Ned had assured set up the shout, "Dah Mahs Ned! Dah him repeatedly that Pete could not go into Mahs Ned!" The cry brought half a score a fight if he would, and would be clear out of woolly heads out of the cabins and nearly of range of musket and cannon, and would as many strapping fellows from the fields be in no more danger than if he were quietly near by. Uncle Isaac was sitting outside hoeing corn at home—at last, in the face of all assurances, the old man gave in because it was the young master asking a favor and not that he was satisfied.

> When Ned had returned to the house, Pete, hands in pockets and head high in the air, assumed the consequence of a peacock.

> "I 'low I'll come back er kunnul, pappy, lack mahsteh," he called to his father, now sitting inside the door, with his head bowed upon his hands.

A groan was the only response. Isaac's He's de Provigul an' G'liah an' little Abe ideas of war and the duties of a body-servant were as vague as Pete's.

> "Fool, you!" taunted Mollie, the belle, angry with herself for not having been more friendly, now that the fates were smiling on honest, ugly Pete. "Fool, you! Kunnul ob er hawg-pen!"

But Mollie's disdain was of no moment; take Pete with me. Father will take Job no cloud could come in Pete's sky that day. He went about his preparation for leaving, absolutely happy.

Ned met his father at the gate with the

announcement that he was ready to go. Zealous as Captain Seddon was, he could not fail to appreciate Ned's ardor, but he heard his plans with reluctance.

"Your mother needs you at home, Ned." he urged.

"Why, father, the darkies know exactly what to do."

"And in the fall you should be at school again. No gentleman can claim such a title without an education, if he can possibly get gallant, conscientious, full of high hopes, with one."

"Father, could you study at such a time?"

"No. I could not." was the frank answer. and there the discussion ended.

But the master was determined that Job should remain with his mistress to relieve her of all care possible and that Pete should serve both him and Ned. Job was too faithful to murmur, but Mrs. Seddon did. wished her husband, utterly unaccustomed to caring for himself, to have Job's thoughtful services. The master was firm, however, and had his way.

The following day they rode away, brave, no prophetic vision of the result. But Mrs. Seddon's tears fell like rain, and all the days succeeding her heart kept time to the hopeless refrain, "Never, never more,"

(To be continued.)

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY GEORGE HELI GUY.

structure.

Current from some source is now gener- marvelous beauty are being created. ally available. In the city it is drawn from the rule rather than the exception. Often the motive power for these is supplied by a the house and grounds. As it costs but a the furniture but also in the lighting. people.

T has been pointed out as a satisfactory In no respect has electricity worked a more national characteristic that when once conspicuous revolution in the household the American has had a thing well than in that of lighting. It has been said brought to his notice, and it is explained to that before long the lighting engineer will him as the best of its kind, he immediately play as important a part as the architect in determines to have that best or none, the designing of both public and private This is certainly true of the electrical equip-buildings, and to this functionary the quesment of the modern American house, the tion of the hygienic and most effective ilinstallation of which, on a scale of remark- lumination of the various apartments will able elaboration and completeness, is now be referred. Already artistic lighting has one of the first considerations of the archi- become a distinct calling (in which it is not tect in preparing the design of a new surprising that many women are finding a congenial sphere of work), and effects of

In a house lately built each room brings the local central station mains. In large out a new possibility in the treatment of country houses private plants are becoming artificial light. The scheme of color of the billiard-room, for instance, the theme of whose decoration is based on the impreswindmill, which, in conjunction with a set sion given in nature by a wood in autumn, of storage batteries, ensures all the elec- is in green, brown, and amber. This scheme tricity that is needed for light and power in is carried out not only in the paneling and few hundred dollars and can be run for a electric lamps are so arranged as to illumidozen years at practically no expense be- nate the room generally with diffused light yond the cost of lubricants and an occa- and still leave a strong light projected on the sional cleaning, it brings a private current billiard-table. The archways of the room supply within reach of a large number of have large metal sconces, with hanging lamps well shaded from the table and still

central fittings consist of six separate pendants, suspended by flexible cords from the ceiling. Half-way down the cords are two disks of hammered brass. On the lower and larger one are two incandescent lamps, the rays from which are thrown upward to the other disk, which disperses them through the room. A bright glow is diffused around without there being any point of light to catch the eye or distract the attention of the players. Below the disks are ornamental lamps which light the table itself.

In another room, decorated on a white ground with a rose design in pink and green, the electric fittings are relied on to further develop the theme of the apartment. They consist simply of two entwined circles of gilded wrought iron, representing the stem of a rose-bush, and at each intersection a pendant drops in the form of a gilded saucer. From its center springs a brightly shining lamp, and round its edges are crystal beads, to give the idea and the sparkle of dewdrops among the roses.

The lighting of the dinner-table alone has advanced to an art, and the electrician of a well-known family seat at Newport is said to be employed for much of his time in designing new combinations of light and flowers for dining-room decoration. A pretty idea is the electric fountain, either oval or square, which is much in vogue. Its top edge is finished in filigree, and upon it is molded a piece of electroplate representing rocks, and supporting the glass basin upon outspreading fern leaves. The basin holds cut flowers, and the spray jet and shower can be imbued with varicolored lights by the pressure of a set of buttons in the table, within reach of the hostess.

The drawing-room artistically lighted by electricity gives evidence of the extent to which the modern illuminant has freed itself from the stiffness and heaviness of the old chandeliers and massive sidelight fixtures. Electric lamps can be introduced anywhere; in semi-transparent panels, within vases, or,

giving a light convenient to those reading cabinets can be illuminated by shaded while leaning back on the settees. The lamps inside, and their contents shown without even opening the doors of the case. The fireplace may be studded with lamps, grouped so as to reflect light from mirrors or sconces, or to simulate fire itself.

> The tendency of household lighting is toward diffusion-to do away with the old wasteful blotches of light, that racked the nerves of the eye, and to fill the apartment with a soft luminance, at once restful and artistic. One of the most fascinating forms of illumination is produced by placing incandescent lamps out of sight in a ledge near the ceiling. The light is thrown into the room by reflectors, and can be colored at will by the placing of glass disks over the lamps. The effect of the glowing, tinted atmosphere is indescribable. than one radical development in lighting methods is imminent, which will materially affect the cost and operation of house illumination. Phosphorescent lighting is understood to have been brought to a commercial phase, and soon our rooms will be illumined by glass tubes, placed along the cornice, which will fill the apartment with cool, diffused, though ample, radiance. One interesting feature of this light is that the color of the vacuum tube within which it is created by the intensely rapid vibration of the ether molecules can be changed by varying the degree of vacuum, or even by a slight readjustment of the circuit. decorative possibilities thus opened out are infinite. The pervading lighting tint of a room could be modified or changed in endless combinations of all the colors of the rainbow.

An important step in the diffusion of light to which all recent improvements in methods of illumination are trending is the invention of a globe whose entire surface is divided into rings, mathematically calculated, the dividing lines of which are made as nearly as possible in the direction of the incident rays. Near the top of the globe the rings have the form of doubly reflecting prisms, which deflect the light downward with exquisite effect, within sea-shells, or through the lower portion of the globe. suspended from ornamental figures. Curio The effect is brilliant, while there is no

ing its quality.

construction, ventilation is effected by an student from stiffening during a winter electric device which keeps the rooms cool morning's practice. In bedrooms it is inin summer and at a wholesome warmth in valuable, as it can be regulated to take the winter, the temperature being automatically chill off the air without raising the room to regulated during both seasons by a ther- the unwholesome heat the maintenance of mostat. What the incandescent lamp is to which is a vicious and sadly too common artificial lighting, the electric heater is to indulgence. Placed in the bathroom, it can artificial heating. It is steady, agreeable, be started in the morning by pressing a butand controllable, free from dust, gas, and ton in a bedchamber in any part of the odor, and always ready for use. The cur- house, so that by the time the bather is rent of air passing through every room can ready the room is at an agreeable temperabe adjusted both as to volume and temper- ture. ature. For instance, the drawing-room thermostat or regulator can be set at 70°, the enlightened tendency of higher civilizawhile that in the hall is fixed at 60°. If the tion to breathe better air and more of it, is apartment cools below the limiting point, the domestic ozone machine, which disseman electric circuit is broken and more heat inates ozone throughout the atmosphere of is admitted until the normal degree is re- the house, keeping it fresh and healthy. stored. In summer the house can be kept All indoor air is more or less bad, no matat a refreshingly cool temperature by the ter how good the ventilation may be, and impulsion of cold air through pipes by large medical men have long looked forward to a fan motors. The use of the fan motor of cheap and easy method of ozonizing it as average size in rooms where ventilation is one of the greatest blessings that could be defective is now universally familiar. The given to humanity. punka, in its placid and oriental way, is to Another domestic novelty is an electric the East Indian what the fan motor is to the window-sash operating device, which enhas been for centuries, by a coolie, whose stantly closed, say on the approach of a leisurely and rhythmical beat. Notwith- comes oppressive. conducive to evenness of temper.

radiator is in great request. It is both ornathrough it by electricity, drying it rapidly

strain on the eye. The globe intensifies the mental and handy, and can be shifted about actual amount of illumination, while soften- to heat a corner of the room, or placed near the piano, to give just the necessary degree In the best-appointed houses of recent of warmth to keep the fingers of the music

A notable utilization of electricity, in

American, and it is actuated to-day, as it ables all the windows in the house to be ingreatest anxiety usually is to discover how storm, without a visit to each window being soon the sahib is asleep. In spite of entailed. This invention has also been apthe disadvantages of the punkawallah, the plied to churches, in which the pastor, with East Indian is distinctly incredulous as to a switchboard on his pulpit, can let in a supthe ability of any mechanical contrivance ply of air from one or a dozen windows, to take the place of the punka and give its whenever the atmosphere of the church be-

standing this natural conservatism, it is In the bedroom the electric current proclaimed that the new electric "punka vides many novel facilities. Nowadays alpuller" imitates almost exactly the quick most every woman, with the current availpull and slow return of the punkawallah. able, has an electric curling-iron, which is The electric motor may not be so pictur- the only appliance yet devised that will esque as an olive-skinned, beady-eyed effect its purpose without incurring the risk coolie, in white tunic and scarlet cummer- of burning the hair. Another electrical bund, but it is infinitely more reliable and addition to the paraphernalia of the toilet is the hair-dryer. The hair is spread out over Where the advantages of a general system a wire framework, placed over a blower, and of heating are not available, the electric a steady stream of warm air is forced

coil, that is plunged into a tumbler or any charge its contents simultaneously. day and night. It will boil half a pint of tain point by an incipient fire. water in three minutes.

sheets.

fact, with such an appliance at command, it culinary effects without fear of failure. is almost a disappointment that the thief

resources for protection against the housebreaker. It has been truly said that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a burglar to make a successful raid on a building completely equipped with electric alarm devices. It is not at all necessary that the occupants of the premises shall take any active part in resisting the yet be aware of every movement of the unsuspecting thief below. He may touch the they who prepare it for the table. wire of the fence enclosing the grounds, or tread on the door-mat, or open a window, preciated in household work. It produces

and thoroughly. The usefulness of this de- alarm is telegraphed all over the house, and vice is not, however, confined to one sex; it at the police station, and even if the cracksis coming into vogue in barbers' shops as a man should get inside the house an invisible "rounding off" to the popular shampoo, wire, stretched across the hall or threading The bedroom fluid heater is another device the corridors, may at any moment swing of great utility. It is a silver-plated bulb or upon him the barrel of a swivel-gun and disvessel containing the water or other liquid electric fire-alarm is equally trustworthy. It to be heated. It is most handy in invalid is sounded at the fire station by the operation chambers, where liquids have to be warmed of a thermostat in any room in which the or boiled on short notice at all hours of the temperature has been raised above a cer-

Whether, in the long run, electricity has In summer time any lamp may be undone the solitary bachelor a good turn is a screwed from its socket and the cord at-debatable question, but it has certainly tached to a fan motor, which can be run at eased the burden of his domestic anxieties. any speed, and will often do much to render While he is dressing he connects his electric a long hot night endurable and sleep possi- coffee-pot, and the brewing of his morning ble. On cold nights the flexible cord can beverage proceeds forthwith. Meanwhile be connected to an electric foot or bed his eggs are being cooked in the electric warmer, and the chill can be taken off the boiler, or a chop is being done to a turn on the electric gridiron, which gives an un-The class of persons who retain the tra- matched flavor to the meat. As he sits ditional fear of the hidden burglar find great down to the table slices of bread are placed consolation in the secret push-button placed in the electric toast-rack and are browned at the head of the bed and connected with before his eyes. If he be an adept of the an alarm at the nearest police station. In chafing-dish, he can produce the subtlest

The modern kitchen is supplied with an does not materialize. The sensation of electric cooking outfit—oven, broiler, plate noiselessly touching the button and know- stove, coffee-pot, teakettle, and chafinging that the more busily the gruesome vis- dish-and the knives are cleaned and the itor is engaged the more certain is his cap- dishes are washed by an electric motor. ture at the hands of the policemen who are The fumes of the cooking pass up the overhastening from the station, must be unique. hanging flue, and no unpleasant heat is ra-But this is only one of a hundred existing diated from the utensils. The food cooked is unsinged and juicy, tempting both to the eye and the palate. Indeed all the meats electrically cooked are most appetizing. The heat is always sufficient, but never excessive; it can in every case be regulated to meet the requirements of the particular dish. In fact electric cooking is a revelation, and it gives a new and immeasurably burglary. They can lie quietly in bed, and quickened force to the time-worn aphorism as to the respective origin of the meat and

The new thermopile will be greatly apor tamper with a lock, or cut through a electricity direct from heat-what electriwood panel. In any of these cases an cians have been trying to do for ages. Ina hat-box, is a Bunsen burner, the flame of shopping is now done telephonically. In own electric lighting plant.

An electrical mechanism is devoted to the pounding out of music on the piano; but the household it must suffice to mention those who have any regard for the touch and one, the great convenience of which is day action of their instrument will do well to be by day being more thoroughly realized—the content with the possibly less skilful, but assuredly less vicious, manipulation of human fingers.

now done with electric irons, the clothes building. It is made to work automaticbeing also electrically washed and dried. The servants are much less fatigued than ger. An invalid or a child can operate it; with the old system, and the day's task is it stops only at each floor, and starts by the finished in half the time it used to be.

a humorous inventor announces, as a sum- of household transportation is a small mer hovelty, an annihilator of moths, flies, electric motor, which runs on a guide atand mosquitoes. It consists of an incan-tached to the balustrade of the stairs. The descent lamp, placed inside a large globe, motor carries a seat, which holds one perwhich is coated externally with a mixture of son, who by a lever can regulate the speed honey and wine, or any other seductive vis- at which he is carried up to the top of the cous mass. The windows and doors are house or down to the bottom. closed, the blinds drawn down, and the cur-

side a metallic case, that can be slipped into uses of the telephone. A great deal of which plays on a series of metal "couples." some cities a special service is supplied If you want electricity, all you have to do is when there is sickness in a family, and conto light the Bunsen burner. Possessing a stant communication with the doctor is thermopile, the householder is independent necessary, and an invalid's instrument has of both central stations and batteries; with been invented whereby the isolation from current from it he can operate electric bells, the outside world incident to infectious disdrive sewing-machines, fan motors, and a eases is mitigated. In some places the idea variety of apparatus, and even instal his of paying social calls over the wire has been put into actual operation.

Of innumerable other electric devices for electric elevator. Stairs will soon be looked upon as a barbarism. It is now as easy, and relatively as cheap, to have an electric Much of the work of private laundries is elevator in a private house as in a large ally, so that it entails not the slightest danpressing of a button only when the door is For the benefit of victims of the fly pest, closed. A variant of this convenient means

Thus electricity, after promoting the culrent is turned on. Before long the insect tivation of the useful arts of life, adapts itlife, attracted by the glare, will be found self to domestic needs and graces, and, sticking to the glass globe. After a dip going hand in hand with culture and luxury, into hot water the trap is ready to be reset. heightens the beauty and enhances the There is a multitude of new domestic comfort of the modern household.

GOLD-FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE YUKON.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

the rest of our country, is still only partly us, and its resources in gold, in timber, in

HE newspapers had their joke, thirty explored; but we know Alaska does not years ago, about the ice manufactory produce as much ice as was supposed and which Secretary of State Seward had is rich in other resources of a desirable bought for us from Russia for \$7,200,000. character. We purchased Alaska at a bar-We knew scarcely anything of Alaska then, gain. The territory is returning to the and the great territory, a fifth as large as country every year about as much as it cost

fish, and in coal and petroleum are still names most frequently seen in the newshas half ruined one industry, but in all other respects we have barely scratched the surface of a part of Alaska.

The chief interest centers to-day in the gold-fields, and particularly in the placer diggings; for some of the richest placers ever found have been worked since June, heard, that these are the greatest finds of know the extent of these placer fields nor how soon their wealth may be exhausted. We know that the bars within easy reach at the mouths of little creeks emptying into Forty Mile River, one of the oldest of the

camp. Who ever heard before of a con- societies. siderable colony of gold-claim owners none results is remarkable.

almost untouched. The rapacity of sealers paper reports are interesting, and it is desirable that uniform orthography be used. The name Yukon was first applied to the great river of Alaska by Mr. J. Bell, of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1846. He understood this to be the Indian name of the river. The name of the Klondike River is still spelled in three ways. To represent more ex-1896, in the Yukon region. It is too early actly the pronunciation of the Indian name it to pin much faith to the assertion, often should be spelled "Thron-Diuck," but the miners' version has been accepted, and the alluvial gold ever known. We do not yet name should be spelled according to the simple and common-sense rules of our Board on Geographic Names. The authoritative spelling is "Klondike," as it is now appearing in all our government publications. The Indian name of the inlet which is the Yukon mining fields, have become ex- nearest approach to Chilkoot Pass from hausted. We know that each of a number Juneau is "Taiya," and the miners have of great placer camps in California and given the name to the landing-place at the Montana yielded a larger amount of gold head of the inlet where they begin the than the entire product which Alaskan and march over the pass. But they have long Yukon miners have as yet sent home. Still, spelled the name "Dyea," and on account the story of the Klondike finds is very won- of its common acceptation our government derful; and the results, thus far, of the has adopted this spelling. To secure unistudy of the upper Yukon encourage the form orthography all writers should adopt belief that the most extensive and pro- the nomenclature in the latest Alaskan chart ductive area of alluvial gold-fields vet dis- of our Coast and Geodetic Survey, corrected covered is just beginning to be developed. to August, this year, for these spellings will In one respect the history of the first appear hereafter in all official reports and year on the Klondike appears to be un- maps, and are in accord with the orthoequaled by that of any other placer gold graphic rules of the leading geographical

Alaska abounds with gold, and we have of whom drew a blank? Not one of the no idea as yet of the extent of its goldthree hundred holders of placer claims on bearing ledges and placers. It has been the Klondike and its tributaries has failed, found, for instance, in central Alaska on in the first year, to make a stake. There the Tanana River, on the rivers of far was large disparity in the amounts of the northern Alaska, and in other regions, none precious metal obtained, for while many of which has yet been prospected, even in cleaned up only \$5,000 there was a number the most cursory manner. In a commercial of exceptional prizes ranging from \$30,000 sense it was first revealed along the southto \$60,000 and up to \$130,000. But not a east coast in 1873, and it was seven man in the diggings failed to make money; years later when Joseph Juneau reported and even the miners who worked by the its existence in important quantities in the day for \$10 to \$15 were able to show a fine neighborhood of the now famous town that sack of gold-dust at the end of the first bears his name. It is on Douglas Island, season. This phase of the first Klondike near Juneau, that the great Treadwell mine, which Mr. John Treadwell bought The spelling and origin of some of the for \$400, is operating the largest stamp the low-grade ore at the rate of \$70,- of the overland route to California during 000 to \$80,000 a month, at a cost of about the rush of the early days; but the journey one third of the product. Ten mills are to the Yukon is more difficult and perilous in operation at the mines in this district.

Coast mining in southern Alaska is almost exclusively confined to quartz mining, and koot and White Passes are nearest the headgold-bearing ledges are being found all waters of the Lewes River, where passenalong the extensive and tortuous coast, from gers and freight take to the water highway; Sundum Bay in the South to Unalaska and the Chilkoot route is generally selected, in the North, a distance in a straight line of because, though the pass is arduous climbover twelve hundred miles, though the coast ing, the route is less interrupted by land is much longer. Many of the hundreds of portages, and the distance from the sea to islands that skirt this coast-line are rich in the lakes where boats are launched is only promise, and a number of them are yield-twenty-seven miles. About a dozen miners ing their gold, particularly in the Sitka, Ju- every year lose their lives in the river rapids neau, and Sundum regions; and a number that carry them toward the Yukon at the of placer regions on the coast, where the rate of thirteen to fifteen miles an hour. comparatively poor man may seek gold-dust, The Canadians believe the White Pass. are opening here and there, and particu- also called the Skagway, just east of larly in Cook Inlet, far north, where some Chilkoot, is the coming route; its grades hundreds of miners are rewarded by from are not so steep, and they say a wagon \$10 to \$20 for a day's digging.

covery of gold placers in the Sierras turned probably know how future gold seekers are the eyes of the world to California, and to reach the Yukon with least expense and that state still yields about a third of our hardship. The all water route, by way of total gold product. For scores of years to the Yukon's mouth, is not popular, because come we may expect that these great quartz it is twice as costly, four times as long, and ledges that outcrop along the coast and on much of the short summer season has the islands of Alaska will largely swell the passed before the steamboat traveler reaches total of our gold product, and mining there the gold-fields. will always be facilitated by the coast or cold in winter.

district.

the Alaskan coast mines from New York ing on the Yukon.

mill in the world, pounding out gold from compared with the dangers and hardships than that across our big plains in the fifties.

Of the four overland routes, those by Chilroad or even a railroad may be car-It is nearly half a century since the dis-ried across. In a year more we shall

The gold quest probably never took forclimate, which is never very hot in summer tune-hunters to so desolate a region and so wretched a climate. In the short summer The two types of mining carried on the temperature rises to 90° and 100° in in Alaska to-day are quartz mining on the the shade. In the long winter the temperacoast and placer mining in the upper Yukon ture is 40° to 60° below zero for many region of the far interior. But consider- days in succession. Not a few strong men able placer mining is also done on the are invalided by the summer's humid heat; coast, while quartz crushing is certain to clouds of moisture from the thawing earth become a leading feature on the Yukon. fill the air, and in this heat and humidity For some years to come, however, we may mosquitoes reach their highest development observe the broad distinction, in Alaskan and aggressiveness. The gold-bearing dirt gold-mining, of quartz crushing on the and gravel can be sluiced only during sixty coast and placer digging in the Yukon to eighty days of the year, and until two years ago mining operations were mostly There is a great contrast, in accessibility confined to three short months. But new and climate, between these two mining methods, suggested by the climatic condiregions. It is child's play now to travel to tions, have now revolutionized placer minsaloons and dance-halls of Forty Mile and Cudahy of most of their patrons—the miners who lived in idleness for three fourths of the vear at these two towns. These men remained on their claims during the winter, and every night they kindled the spruce boughs and twigs which they had spread over the ground. In the morning two or three the stuff might be shoveled out and heaped up on the surface. This process was daily repeated, and, though the gravel heaps froze again, the particles had been separated, the hot summer sun soon thawed the masses, and the big gravel heaps were ready for sluicing. This is now the general practice; and the change started the decline remained at their claims, away from the settlements on the Yukon and safe from the allurements of the gambling den and saloon.

It is believed that the earliest reference to gold in the Yukon region was that of Mr. F. Whymper, who wrote in 1869: "It is worthy of mention that minute specks of gold have been found by some of the Hudson Bay Company's men in the Yukon, but not in quantities to warrant a rush to the locality." Not till 1881 was gold known to exist there in paying quantities. Then a few miners braved the terrors of Chilkoot Pass, drifted down the western head streams of the Yukon, and, nearing the great river, found good pay dirt on the bars where the creeks joined the larger streams. Other miners followed the pioneers, and at last the Yukon itself was reached, and in 1886 four men panned out \$6,000 in thirty days F-Oct.

To-day the miners are working the year three summer months. Still there was no round. At first they tried explosives to rush to the Yukon. The difficulties of getbreak the frozen earth into chunks, but ting there were too great, the hardships were this expedient was not a success. Then in too formidable, and most miners thought 1805 two men on the Birch Creek diggings the returns were not large enough to pay for conceived an idea which deprived the it all. There has never been a Yukon stampede till the Klondike excitement began; and when G. W. Cormack sent word to Forty Mile of his great discovery, just about a year ago, there were less than one thousand men in the entire gold-field, from the Hootalingua River down the Yukon to Circle City.

A very important fact about most Yukon inches of the gravel were thawed, so that placers, thus far, is that they have been worked out in a comparatively short time. Forty Mile River has yielded about \$500,ooo, but the miners said, last year, that all the most accessible bars had been exhausted. There are, however, numerous bench and bank bars, timbered and frozen, known to be rich, but not yet touched because hydraulic mining is required. The men who took out of the famous Yukon settlements of Forty \$6,000 in a month on Cassier bar, in 1886, Mile and Cudahy which was completed by did not find over \$10 a day on the same bar the stampede to the Klondike. The miners in 1887. This is the history of the Yukon workings. But very rich and widely distributed discoveries were made last year and in 1895, and they would be famous now if the Klondike finds had not dwarfed them. The greatness of this placer region depends not so much upon the Klondike discoveries, surpassing as they are, but upon the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that there are many hundreds of rich placers which will add enormously to the world's wealth in gold, as they are gradually revealed. A few words upon the general aspects of the upper Yukon territory will show upon what basis this prospect rests.

The valley of the Yukon, all through this placer region, is deeply cut in an elevated. undulating plateau on which rest many ranges of low and partly barren hills, without a single well-defined mountain range crossing the district. As a rule the river washes the base of these hills, which rise on the Stewart tributary. The following from five hundred to fifteen hundred feet year over three hundred men were on the above it, and there are long stretches of Yukon, most of them on Forty Mile River, steep bluff directly walling in the river, afwhere they took out over \$100,000 in the fording many picturesque and even grand

way down to its present level.

exploration and exploitation far east and its fame have been exhausted.

views. Here and there important tributa- west of the scene of the past ten years' acries enter the river, some of them two hun-tivity. Mr. Ogilvie, Dr. Dawson, and Mr. dred miles or more in length, their sources McConnell, of the Canadian Land and Geobeing far west in Alaska, or east in Canada. logical Survey, have given the most study, These tributaries are fed by a great number in a scientific sense, to this region. From of small streams and creeks, following tor- the data obtained, Dr. Dawson expresses tuous courses among the hills, the whole the view that gold-bearing gravels may be comprising a vast network of waterways found in the bed of every stream, and that that have dug deep gulches. Where they the area of this auriferous region, in Canadian reach the larger streams, bars have been territory alone, is scores of thousands of formed of the detritus brought down the square miles. It is not wise to invest large gulches they have dug; and above these sums of money upon the basis merely of inbars, along the steep sides of the gulches ference, but there is slight room for doubt or of the rivers to which the creeks are trib- that this placer region is both rich and utary, are often found parts of the bars extensive and that a goodly part of it is formed before the water system had cut its tucked away in our own territory of Alaska.

There will be a large field, too, for the It is in these bars and stream beds that other form of mining, that requires quartz the placer gold is found. Only a very crushers. Nature deposited gold in veins, small part of them has yet been worked, and usually of quartz, and it is only when the in fact the most of this rugged region, with forces that wear down the surface of the its intricate hydrographic system, has not earth break up the comparatively superficial vet been explored. Prospecting is very dif- parts of these veins and ledges, and crumficult. These tributary streams are a long ble the pieces of rock as they are rolled and succession of canons, whirlpools, and rapids, tumbled in the beds of creeks and torrents, and not only a thirst for gold, but a high that the gold is able to escape, is distributed degree of skill and courage as well, are re-through the gravel and sand, and gradually quired for their exploration. Prospecting works down to the bed rock. This is placer must proceed slowly. Thus far it has been gold, and the fact that it exists points to a confined almost entirely to the larger and strong probability that the ledges from most accessible streams. But it is reason- which all this mass of coarse and fine gold able to draw inferences from what is already grains were derived still exist, in part at known as to what will be found under sim- least, and not far away. They are being ilar conditions. Within the past two years found, in fact, and our Geological Survey prospects not yet opened up, of the highest expedition last year traced a part of these promise, have been discovered, many miles gold-bearing rocks, and found them to exfrom the Yukon, both on the Alaskan and tend in a broad belt running northwest into Canadian sides. Rivers like the Stewart, Alaska from Canadian territory. Mr. Ogilthat had been abandoned, after two or three vie and others are reporting the discovery of placers were worked out, are being reoccu- quartz veins in other parts of the Yukon dispied, and the placers higher up the streams trict. These discoveries will justify the imare found to be equally promising. Most of portation of quartz-mining machinery, and the work has been confined to a comparathis other phase of the industry will probatively narrow segment on both sides of the bly give value to the upper Yukon region Yukon, and now begins the slow work of long after the placers which have established

TWO MONTHS' OUTING ON A FARM.

BY THEODORE L. FLOOD.



DRIVEWAY LEADING TO VERNON HALL.

N Vernon Valley, which is only three on the summit of the hills serve as a green cheerful or morose. A beautiful piece of River.

country surrounds Vernon Hall. There are no mountains, but the hills rise to about the point where, if they had not stopped, they would have become mountains. The country is rich in apple orchards, maplesugar camps, and the best of all drinks, pure springwater. This last may be had by simply tapping the earth at almost any place. The woods

miles long and one mile wide, we cast fringe to the whole valley during the sumour lot for a two months' summer out- mer months. The farmhouses are two-story ing. Our party consisted of seven people: buildings of modern architectural design, Dr. Wells, a scientist, Mr. Gregory, a manuand neatly painted. They are set back facturer, the editor of THE CHAUTAUOUAN, from the public highway, with a driveway our wives, and Miss Marie, a bright little girl leading to them, which assures retirement of seven summers. We located near the and secures for the occupants quiet and head of the valley, in Vernon Hall, which rest. A small stream of never-failing water proved to be a most delightful habita- runs down the valley and empties into tion for any company, large or small, French Creek and finally into the Alleghany



FRONT VIEW OF VERNON HALL.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO VERNON HALL.

these improvements. The horse and wagon, which means that the table is always full. or the horse and carriage, the saddle horse, and the bicycle satisfy the ambition of the people for means of travel. The railway station, the telephone and telegraph utes-away on a good level road.

Vernon Hall is an ideal domicile for its purpose. It is a plain one-story building with a hall twenty-five feet wide and thirtysix feet long. This is made after the fashion of an old English hall, with a fireplace at the center of the room that will take a yule found in northwestern Pennsylvania. log four feet long. A door at one end of

No telegraph or telephone line is seen in reading-room, and dining-room, and the Vernon Valley; no electric-car track or young folks think that the violin with piano steam railway stretches through it. It is accompaniment never sounds so well anyfree from the disturbances of modern civili- where else. The meals are served on a zation and the inhabitants seem willing that round table which fills considerable space. capital shall never desecrate their soil with and the guests can always touch elbows,

The veranda is a surprise when you first look upon it. It is fourteen feet wide by sixty-four feet long, and here settees, rocking-chairs, and hammocks tend to make offices are only three miles—twenty min- life comfortable. This great porch is adorned with seven columns after the colonial design. Here one may sit and see the toilers on eight different farms up and down the valley, and witness the grazing of horses, cattle, and sheep on the hills far and near. The view is one of the most beautiful to be

When there is a wheel-meet or corn-roast the room opens into a hall which introduces at Vernon Hall, or when the Round Table, one to two reception-rooms, while a door at a club of fifty gentlemen; comes from the the other end opens into another hall lead- city, a variety of entertainment is offered, ing to the sleeping apartments. A door ranging in purpose and dignity from the beside the fireplace leads to the kitchen, scholarly literary program on weighty scienand double doors open onto the veranda, tific matters to the mirth-provoking im-The room is finished in natural wood— provizations of amateur comedians, costumed Georgia pine—up to the rafters. This hall from Vernon Hall's ample, if crude, stage is the music-room, sitting-room, library, supplies. Music lovers find at their service

Italian hand-organ (which last instrument some musicians say sounds better in the country than when its strains are confined by the walls of city buildings), and many another less esteemed but not less vocal appliance. On Sunday evening an informal concert is sometimes given, the repertoire including songs of the earlier and later times, to the best sacred music in vogue, selections from the church hymnology, and melodies of the jubilee singers, and every performer uses his or her full volume of voice, while doors and French windows are wide open, with never a thought that the neighbors will be disturbed. And this suggests one of the advantages of country life: a man is at liberty to use his own house for

a piano, a music-box, an accordion, an Major Carter of the United States cavalry. This book is full of information about the horse, from the tips of his ears to the calks on his shoes, and, though primarily designed for the cavalry, it will give one a complete knowledge of the physiology of the horse and will aid one to understand the philosophy of his nature and instincts. After reading this volume we decided that because we had all grown so willing to sit at our ease in a carriage or on a rubbertired wheel, and disliked the violent motion of riding horseback, we had been avoiding one of the best exercises a man can take, and we agreed that in our company neither electricity, steam, nor the bicycle should supersede that noble animal the horse.

The birds about Vernon Hall are nuan evening's entertainment, however noisy, merous and interesting. It was a fascinatas he hardly feels justified in doing in a ing study for our party to watch a pair of packed town or city, where neighbors next woodpeckers burrowing into the trunk of a door and across the street may be annoyed. maple tree thirty feet from the ground to Horseback riding is a favorite exercise make a nest. Here they set up housewith some persons at Vernon Hall. Since keeping, and everything was going pleasthe bicycle has become popular, an oc- antly, when about five o'clock one afternoon casional race between a man in the saddle Dr. Wells and I observed a red squirrel and a company of bicyclists over the coun-running up the tree to the woodpeckers' try for eight or ten miles is a common nest. As the birds were away, he went in. outing. A favorite volume at Vernon Hall Presently he put his head out of the nest is "Horses, Saddles, and Bridles," by and in his fore paws he held an egg. There



INTERIOR VIEW OF VERNON HALL.



READY FOR A DRIVE.

soaring in the air or flying from tree to tree, while her mate tried to encourage and cheer her, but without avail. The robberv made such an impression upon Mrs. Wells and the other ladies that we determined to locate the little marauder and bring him to justice if his pillaging continued. We discovered that he had his home about an eighth of a mile

he perched, chipped off pieces of the egg- away in a wood, and were on the watch shell, ate the contents, and let the broken for him the next evening at about the shell drop to the ground, where Marie sor- hour of his first appearance. He came rowfully picked it up. The squirrel went running down the fences from the direction back as if he were looking for another egg, of the wood, making directly for the woodbut seeming to be unsuccessful in his peckers' nest again for more provisions. In search he came out and went away. We brief council the squirrel's doom was sealed, watched the effect of this depredation on and Dr. Wells with a shot-gun brought him the woodpeckers. It made one of them very to the ground. Marie, who had been indespondent. She seemed not to enjoy terested in the case from the beginning,



ON THE TERRACE AT VERNON HALL.

any more."

picked up the dead body of the squirrel and neighbor. He had burrowed into a terrace took it over to the base of the tree in in front of the porch and went in and out which the woodpeckers were located, say- with as much regularity and self-possession ing, "I want this squirrel to lie here until as if he owned the plantation. Every mornto-morrow, so the little birds will know ing and evening Marie would carry hickorythat their enemy is dead and won't be nuts and butternuts and leave them near troubled about their eggs and their home the entrance to the chipmunk's home, and the little fellow would capture all of the Our attention was called soon after this provisions and disappear with them, storing to a humming-bird, which was darting in them up, I suppose, for his winter supply. and out among the trumpet-honeysuckle We insisted to Marie that she would make



A WHEEL-MEET AT VERNON HALL.

blossoms on the porch. Dr. Wells re- the chipmunk lazy-that he would think marked: "I presume most people think the world was laying its riches at his feet that the humming-bird gets' honey out of and so would not work; but the little maid flowers when he puts his bill into them, took too great delight in playing the part of but this is a mistake. There are insects in a bountiful provider to think of discipline. the flower getting the honey, and the hum- It was our aim at Vernon Hall to enthem."

ming-bird catches the insects and eats courage the robins, the lettuce birds, and the other common species to gather about Between the vine which attracted the and build their nests, and to promote this humming-bird and the tree where the wood- we secured certain musical instruments peckers had their nest, a chipmunk made which imitate the calls of birds. When his residence and became a very friendly these were employed our little feathered

friends would reply from the surrounding to the house and, with the use of yeast and trees, and we could get up a bird concert on short notice on that spacious lawn.

For a few years it was the custom at the Hall to celebrate the Fourth of July with a grand fusillade of fire-crackers, but we learned that the noise frightened the birds and squirrels away, and since then the day has been observed by putting up colored balloons and burning colored fires at night, leaving the noisy fire-crackers entirely out desire for further information, and called, of the program. And the birds show their appreciation by staying through their season and giving us their sweet songs.

other ingredients, made into bread. Marie listened with rapt attention, and then said soberly, "But how could I know all that when I live in the city and never saw wheat before?" And she decided that living in the country was better than going to school. since she learned things there that she did not learn at school.

A few days later she seemed wild with "Mrs. Gregory, come and tell me about the cows. What are they driving them to the barn for?" Mrs. Gregory took her to



ADELLA. LUCY. MARIE.

MARIE AND HER VISITORS FEEDING THE DUCKS.

besides the birds and squirrels. Dr. Wells about it," Marie entreated. "This milk will took her on his back into a wheat-field when make cream, butter, and cheese," Mrs. the grain was just ripe. They brought back Gregory said. "Will it make ice cream?" a little sheaf of wheat and inquiry was made of the child, "Do you know anything Gregory. Marie was delighted with this about bread?" She said, "I know when it new knowledge, perceiving that there is a

comes from?" and at that she shook her the dinner-table. head. Then Dr. Wells explained how the into flour, then the flour would be brought would be served with potatoes, and stoutly

Marie found other subjects of instruction watch the men milking. "Tell me all asked the child. "Yes," replied Mrs. is good." "But do you know where bread very close connection between the cows and

Mrs. Wells, hearing this dialogue, told wheat that she had just seen would be the following anecdote: "Two fresh-air cut, taken into the barn, and thrashed, then boys visited a farmhouse near here and went the wheat kernels would be removed from into the field to see a man dig potatoes. At the chaff and taken to the mill and ground the dinner-table they were asked if they



A GROUP OF JERSEYS.

dig them out of the ground."

blossoming plants—roses, often in pro- aspiration.

declined. After dinner the lady of the culture anything but a novelty and a pashouse questioned them as to why they did time, even had they leisure for such occunot eat the vegetable, and obtained this pations, and doubtless it is most frequently reply: 'When we are at home in the city the busy hands of the wives and daughters we eat potatoes that we buy in the store, that train the morning-glories in an airy but we won't eat your potatoes because you screen about the back porch and coax the sweet peas into a mass of blooming fra-As in other rural localities, so here grance; but, whoever does the work, the many of the homes are beautified by result is always a cheering symbol of

fusion, and many varieties of the hardier an- At Vernon Hall not only are there cultinuals and perennials. It is true that to vated flowers in abundance, from the choicmost farmers the constant delving in the soil est roses, through the long list of garden for more practical purposes renders flower favorites—the peony, fleur-de-lis, jonguil,



UNLOADING HAY.



A FISHING PARTY.

but the native flora also is not unappreciated, proffer their humble charms from the outskirts of the lawn, while great jars of wild sunflowers and goldenrod stand by the vine-festooned pillars of the porch, and to the dining-table.

men are sufficient. with the aid of modern machinery.

This is where our interest was heightened. were familiar with the old-time harvests, but now that inventions and patents have put a variety of laborsaving machines into the hands of the workmen the processes are greatly changed. In this valley forty years ago the grass was cut with a scythe, four or five men in a row bend-

nasturtium, bachelor's-button, columbine, ing their backs to the work and with regular phlox, verbena, gladiolus, and many another step keeping up a rhythmical stroke. It was -to the more rugged bloomers, such as beautiful to look upon, but it was hard work the syringa, deutzia, and strawberry shrub, for the mowers. 'Now a mowing-machine, drawn by a span of horses and with a and buttercups, daisies, and bouncing-bet seat occupied by the driver, cuts more grass in a forenoon than five men could with scythes. The once familiar sight of several men raking hay with old-fashioned hand rakes has been superseded by the hayrake vases of wild roses, ferns, and feathery drawn by two horses, with the driver sitting Spiræa adorn the mantel or lend their grace at ease upon the rake, and sometimes protected from the sun by an umbrella fastened In this country the hay and grain harvest to the machine. The modern hay-loader is not large, because every farm is small and places the hay upon the wagon more quickly of necessity the harvest is limited. From than two men can pitch it with forks. When twenty-five to fifty tons of hay is a strong the wagon is driven into the barn the hay yield for any one farm, and from seventy- is unloaded by one man, who uses an infive to one hundred bushels of wheat and genious hav-fork attached to block and from three to seven hundred bushels of oats tackle, which is operated by a horse. This are called good crops. The tendency is takes the place of the man who used to lift toward working small farms and stimulating the load by forkfuls into the mow. It is a the soil for each crop, with the belief that pleasing sight to one who was familiar with one acre of land scientifically and indus- the old-time fork and the method of throwtriously farmed will produce more than ing back hay into a long mow, and it all seems three when carelessly worked. The crops so simple that one can hardly believe it is are just bulky enough to require three not magic. The old wheat cradle swung by horses and three men to handle them a muscular man played an important part promptly and well. In some cases two in cutting the crops of wheat, oats, and rye

in days of yore. It required a skilful stroke by steam power, reminding one that the with a cradle to cut a wide, clean swath. farmer has already introduced the horseless Now the reaper, built on scientific principles, carriage. When one thinks of the revfells a crop and leaves a field as though it olution that has been made in the methods were shaved. It is drawn by two or three and machinery for harvesting and garnering, horses, driven by a man comfortably seated it seems as though farming were made easy, on the machine, and is one of the marvels as it certainly has been made attractive and of this age. This reaper cuts the grain, interesting to the observer. forms it into sheaves, binds it with cord, and drops the sheaves in bunches ready to be region. It is a large box-like frame buildshocked. It is to the farmer what the printing, thirty-five feet high and about fifteen ing-press is to the publishing house and feet square. It is weather-boarded, sealed the steam-engine to the railway train and tight, and has a cemented floor. This is the ocean steamer. In the olden days I have modern building for putting up a feed for seen boys riding horses all day on a barn cattle known as ensilage. The corn comfloor to tramp out the grain from the chaff posing this feed is not raised in hills, but is and straw. Then the flail came and made sowed in rows, and grows nine or ten feet music to good time. Two men would each high, with a thick stalk. It is cut green, give an alternate stroke to separate the down near the roots, hauled into the barn, grain from the stalk. I have driven five and run through a machine that cuts the horses round a circle all day to furnish stalk, ears, and leaves into pieces about one power to run the thrashing-machine, but or two inches long. These are run to the now the thrashing-machine is propelled by top of the silo in a carrier, which goes up and a steam-engine. The proprietor of the down by machinery, and are emptied autoengine and thrasher drives his machines matically into the silo. This chopped corn from farm to farm on the public highway is then spread around and tramped down by

The silo is a popular institution in this



AT THE FISH-POND.



A "STRAW RIDE" AT VERNON HALL. .

ducive to both health and good keeping, size. and to the farmer it is an advantage in in- The farmer who owns one hundred is five months long.

be that every man shall own the farm he \$40 per year in Vernon Valley. works. The renting of farms or working One day my friend Dr. Wells, dressed in them on shares is rare in Vernon Valley. a brand-new suit of clothes, rode up to Ver-

one or two men, and it has now become en- hundred acres was owned by one man silage. When the silo is filled it is covered threescore years ago, now one man works a with boards and a weight is put upon it. farm of one hundred or one hundred and This is a splendid arrangement for satisfy-twenty-five acres, and in this locality every ing a herd with feed that is fresh and con-landowner is contented with a farm of this

suring him and his customers fresh butter acres of land and knows how to manage it and milk during the winter months. Ensi- to preserve the chemistry of the soil so lage is regarded as the cheapest and most that the land will generate an abundant hareconomical feed that can be produced. It vest can support himself and family comis estimated that six acres will yield enough fortably and prosperously. He may secure corn to keep twenty cows where the winter his own bread, corn, meat, milk, cream, butter, and cheese, all of the vegetables and Although in these parts not so many luxuries, such as small fruits, cherries, and men are employed on the farms with ma- apples, and then there is nothing left to chinery as formerly, yet more land is culti- buy except a few groceries; and at the vated. There are more farmhouses, more present low prices this brings the expenses people to the square mile, and more men of the table down to the minimum. The own their farms. The tendency seems to taxes on such property will be less than

Where a farm of from three hundred to five non Hall and seated himself in a comfort-

ally true.

and clothes it must be taken into account own bicycles and can go on their wheels to that farming implements never cost so little the center of the nearest town in twenty bor and do just as good work as the old- thus they really enjoy city life and yet are fashioned tools. It does seem that the living in the country." farmer's millennium has begun to come.

fish-pond which is fed by springs. We are and bring prosperity.

gether with ice-water, iced lemonade, and iced tea. He supplies his neighbors to some extent with ice, since the ice carts from the city do not drive to this distance in the suburbs. The pond is constructed with earth embankments. is kept at high tide, and has a natural outlet. It is a thing of beauty as well as of utility.

I found to my surprise that five farmers near Vernon Hall run milk carts to the city, three miles away, and that each man clears from \$400 to \$500 a year on his

Mr. Gregory returned from a tour awheel one evening, threw himself into a hammock, and said: "Here is an item. About ten miles to the west I called on a farmer whose thrifty wife was keeping summer boarders. She said a gentleman and his wife from Pittsburg desired to get into the country—to look on the green fields, to ramble in the woods,

able rocking chair. I inquired "What did inhale the country air, and see the farmers that suit of clothes cost?" He replied, "I at their summer work. The gentleman paid \$5 for it this morning. It is an outing asked the farmer's wife what she would suit and will answer every purpose for my charge for board per week. She replied: uses in this neighborhood," which was liter- 'For room and board for one person, \$3.50, or \$7 a week for two.' Her terms were In addition to the cheapness of groceries accepted and the people came. They both money as now, while they save manual la- minutes and back again in twenty minutes;

These are some of the methods employed On the farm next to Vernon Hall there is a by the farmers to increase their exchequer

told that there, in the season, a good fisher- It is surprising, however, that in this man can in ten minutes catch ten pounds of large agricultural region, only three miles bass. The proprietor estimates that this from a population of ten thousand people, pond is worth to his place from \$700 to the farmer can make no money out of rais-\$1,000 per year. He has an ice-house, which ing either poultry or cattle for the local the fish-pond enables him to fill every win- market, since he must compete with the ter with an excellent quality of ice. With beef imported from the ranches in the this ice and cream from his herd he may west. Swift's meats are freighted five hunhave ice-cream the summer through, to-dred miles from Chicago into the city and



PRINCE DON OUT FOR A CANTER

the retail butchers do not grow rich.

prove detrimental to the personal appear- supply of milk and cream, butter and cheese,

his reasons, and he replied as follows:

live on. In the fall you put from fifty would be a great deal better off. I wish I hundred bushels of corn from which to get a living."

sold to the butchers, who retail them to the make corn bread. You have turnips, beets, people in wagons which bear Swift's name onions, cabbage, and dear knows what all, on the sides. The retail price of beef is and everything is put up to last the family about sixteen cents per pound, while the the whole winter. You have a flock of turwholesale price is about four cents, and yet keys, and chickens and ducks, and you have some fattened cattle that you can use for The life we have described does not meat; besides your cows furnish you a good ance of the Vernon Valley farmer. The You have an abundance of everything; in men, women, and children look thrifty. They fact, you have provender to sell. But a poor appear to be well fed and well clothed; they bookkeeper in New York must live from live in good houses that are tastefully hand to mouth. I buy every mouthful we painted and well furnished. They drive eat, at market or at the fruit-store, and a good horses, hitched to respectable looking good part of the money I spend goes to the wagons or up-to-date carriages. They edu- commission merchants. The balance of my cate their children, have no mortgages on salary I pay to the storekeepers to dress my their farms, and seem to live prosperous lives. wife and myself, that we may keep pace The son of a neighboring farmer, out from with our set in society, and at the end of the New York on a vacation, called on me, and year I don't have a red cent left. I'll be in the course of our conversation remarked blest if I don't believe I have made a misthat he envied the farmer. I asked him take in life by going to the city. If I had stayed here and struck these times, with "Well, on a farm you have plenty to the bicycle and horses to go to town, I to one hundred bushels of apples in the had done as my brother Dan did, staved on cellar, and about fifty bushels of pota- a farm and saved something for a rainy toes. You have a hundred bushels of day. I believe that ultimately a good many wheat in the bin for bread and a couple of city fellows must come back to the farm to

INDIVIDUALISM.*

BY PRESIDENT J. F. GOUCHER.

OF WOMAN'S COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD.

him. Civilization is not to be measured by nor are they of greater importance because its direct ministry to the lower orders of of the multiplication of electrical appliances. animal life. It has compelled multitudes Poetry and music have not made more of them to change their habitat and caused cheerful the call of the katydid, nor less not a few to become extinct. Governments plaintive the cricket's chirp. If horses are adjudged to have done well in regard to have been bred to greater speed, it is that them if they have so legislated that seals, they may serve the rider or the backer. If fish, and game may not be wantonly de- strains of cattle have been improved, it is stroyed, and no unseemly cruelty may go for the beef, or milk, or butter they may

AN is the objective, beneficiary, and unpunished. Steam has not improved the gauge of all true progress. Every-condition of the quadruped. The fowls thing is valued by its relation to of the air are not increased in number, vield. Humanity alone is enlarged and enriched by the arts and sciences, commerce and literatures in all ages.

^{*} The Recognition Day address delivered before the C. L. S. C. Class of 1897 in the Amphitheater at Chautauqua, N. Y., on August 18, 1897.

All the cities of the world, with their languages, and discoursing upon all subjects; the museums, gathered from every land and every sea, illustrating all the ologies of every age; and the appliances for illumination, sanitation, and rapid transit of material, persons, or thought would be inert matter, rusting and useless, in the absence of man. Turn in the beasts of field and forest, and than in desert or wilderness. Gather together the birds and insects from every clime, and they would not regard the expensive architinually assertive. tecture, except as offering convenient sup-

ultimate beneficiary.

Selfishness of every form is under comvaried, intricate, and expensive adjustments pulsion to render some kind of ministry. and accumulations, exist to serve human It gives employment to many agents, disends. The factories, with their furnaces, tributes to them the accumulation of its engines, machines, crude material, and fin-greed, and must cater to, or lose the patrons ished product; the libraries, containing from whom it expects its profit. The skilbooks and manuscripts written in various ful angler, wading along the mountain stream, does not display more cunning or ingenuity in trying to make his cruel hook appear like the seasonable fly "on thoughtless pleasure bent" than the vender of quack nostrums or the Shylock of modern society in appealing to this universal right to be served. The demagogue, according to his own statement, always seeks the they would find their condition less congenial public good; but nobody can deceive everybody always, and this constitutional and inalienable human right to be served is con-

However large or swift or turbid may be ports for their simple nests. Submerge all the eddies of social agitation, their ultimate beneath the waters, and the denizens of the outcome and calm flowing is on the advancdeep might swim through the disintegrating ing side of human progress. All nations, walls, but no one of them would change the whether ancient or modern, have one thing structure of its shell or its habits of living, in common, namely, a commission to serve But let man appear, and lo, the wheels turn, the race. Each stands for an idea. In the power is transmitted, and material is trans-earlier ages these ideas were less inclusive muted into forms of beauty and utility. The and more easily defined, but each is a faclibraries are perennial fountains of fact and tor, and has its value in solving the probsuggestion; the museums are invaluable for lems of the larger humanity. In the broader illustration and instruction; the appliances thinking and deeper philosophy, none has are eager and swift to serve; all recognize entirely failed. The wisest conclusions are and wait upon their lord. Man alone can oftentimes approached by a process of exclumake and drive a nail. He only can com- sion. Freedom of will necessitates argumand the services of fire. To him alone will ment, experiment, illustration. Instruction the subtle forces and complicated forms of is construction. No nation exhausts its innature divulge the secrets of their power, or fluence in the age in which it has its condo with dignified restraint organized service. crete form. Chaldea, Egypt, Greece, Rome, The multiplication of man's resources Israel are living forces in the civilization of and the enlargement of man's power is the to-day, and the nations and forces which outcome and gauge of all conditions and aided or modified their development live influences. Even deprivations stimulate his because they live. Take away from any efforts; difficulties arouse his dormant generation or individual that which has powers; opposition compels activity, while been inherited from the past, and the wise success develops enterprise. Competition would become foolish, the learned ignorant, and cooperation work along different paths the skilful clumsy, and the wealthy poor. toward this common result. Their methods History records apparent recessions in the are diverse: the one is wasteful and the movements of humanity, and nations which other economical of resources, but in the had achieved greatness and promised conone case, as in the other, humanity is the tinuance have crumbled away or been destroyed; but no such disaster has occurred

until after human rights had been subordi- extirpating freedom of thought, the exercise nated to greed, pleasure, or cruelty.

No reform faces the setting sun. Till Blenheim and Waterloo saved the world wrongs are righted conflict is irrepressible. from a Latin civilization, French domina-Permanent peace cannot exist where there tion, and despotic bondage. England's is oppression. The size of the army is not petulance with her American colonies comthe most important factor in determining pelled the organization of the United States victory. The great decisive battles of the and made possible humanity's greatest exworld, when judged in the light of their periment in self-government. Saratoga results, have always been won for humanity. secured our recognition by the nations of The little band of devoted Greeks at Mara- Europe, and Gettysburg demonstrated the thon (B. C. 490), possessing superior equip-vigor and assured the perpetuity of the rement, organization, personality, defeated public. The French Revolution, with its the Persians, who outnumbered them ten to gross extravagances, was a reckless protest, one, and "secured for mankind the intellec- like that of Samson at the feast of Dagon, tual treasures of Athens, the growth of free against irrational and dehumanizing asinstitutions, the liberal enlightenment of the sumptions, but it secured a strategic point western world, and the gradual ascendance in the battle for the rights of men and for many ages of the great principles of hastened the dawn of European regenera-European civilization." The courage and tion. endurance of a citizen soldiery at Metaurus monarchies, by evolution or revolution, (B. C. 207) defeated the mercenaries, whose make way for constitutional governments, trade was war, and made Rome with her for "the divine right of kings" is "not to high regard for constitutional rights the be ministered unto, but to minister." mistress of the world. The Saracens were There is a compulsion also governing the compelled to flee from Tours (A. D. 732), physical forces, conditioning their enlargeleaving the European undisputed master of ment of activity upon the service they renthe field, and Christendom was rescued der humanity. Heat, light, electricity, from the shackles of the Koran.

of individual conscience, and Protestantism.

Always and everywhere absolute

chemical action and reaction, gravitation, The battle of Hastings introduced a steam, all mechanical appliances, every one large infusion of vigorous men, with a of the great agencies by which man has genius for improvement, which so modified widened the area of his influence over the Briton's character that "England owes time, space, or matter, was regarded as a her liberties to having been conquered by plaything, affording pastime to the curious, the Normans." The great tribal movements till its power to serve was demonstrated. of the Anglo-Indian, Teutonic, and other Utility and enlargement of application wait races threatened at times to devastate whole upon each other. The employment of nations, but, like the receding springtime machinery, driven from a common center, floods of our western rivers, they enriched and the growth of factories have differwith an invigorating deposit the lands they entiated labor and increased man's power overran. The crusades, which seemed so of physical achievement a thousand fold. wasteful of life and treasure, secured the Concentration upon a single process or organized administration of law and the en- limited work has developed the specialist. largement of citizenship. The capture of By so far he is disqualified for general Constantinople by the "unspeakable Turk" utility and is correspondingly dependent in 1453 was an important factor in that upon the cooperative labor of his fellows; great impetus to the study of Greek litera- but the result is, larger output and less ture which recivilized the world. The de- waste of material for the producer, shorter feat of the Spanish Armada (1588) pre-hours and larger wage for the laborer, vented Philip, "the sternest bigot of his better and cheaper supplies for the conage," from establishing a universal empire, sumer, and increase of domestic comforts

and interdependence or solidarity for the community. Humanity is better clothed because of the spinning-jenny, better fed because of the reaper and roller process of making flour, better housed because of the sawmill, better instructed because of the printing-press, and better governed because of the facilities for communication. As alchemy hinted at and helped forward the science of chemistry, and astrology preceded and was serviceable in the evolution of astronomy, so the competitive industry of a mercenary world has multiplied and made accessible the necessaries and comforts of human life.

Some of the most serious evils threatening society are incident to congested conditions at the centers of its large cities. The discussion of these crime-breeding tumors baffled all known resources till facilities for rapid transit and inexpensive communication were developed by the economic application of electricity. This brought to multitudes who longed for release from the restrictions and enforced associations of flat and tenement-house the possibilities of suburban residence. Homes, healthy, attractive, embowered in shrubbery or surrounded by greensward, are rapidly multiplying, and the rental of tenement-house property and the number of juvenile criminals are decreasing as family life and childhood possibilities are increasing.

The cottage contains conveniences and luxuries unknown to the palaces of former times. The floor of the great hall in which Queen Elizabeth met her Parliament was covered with hay and rushes, without the suggestion of carpet or rugs. The children of peasants are better educated to-day than the barons and nobles were in early times. Of the twenty-six barons who signed the Magna Charta, only three could write their names. The luxuries of one generation become the necessities of the next; the prerogatives, privileges, and secrets which belonged to the few yesterday are the common property of the many to-day.

Through the ages one unceasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns.

The blanket has given way to the sleeved coat, the bow and sling to the rifle, the scalping-knife to the ambulance, incantations to the laboratory, the wigwam to the house with separate rooms, chimney, windows, and doors; the crude picture-writing, with its few meager ideas, has been superseded by the alphabet and varied literatures; agriculture has become a science and navigation an art; slavery has been abolished, and the conditions of famine, pestilence, and war greatly ameliorated. The United States has been a party in one way or another to more than fourscore arbitrations, and the great treaty-making powers are discussing the principles of permanent international arbitration. International law has recognized existence, and is as binding as the civil code. The remote parts of the earth are next-door neighbor to the Christian nations, and the power of right is supplanting the influence of wealth and diplomacy, as these superseded the force of arms. As a rule the impure and criminal classes rarely perpetuate their kind beyond the second or third generation, and the average duration of human life is gradually increasing in the most Christian nations. All forces, all influences, all changes are factors, directly or indirectly, in the problem, and all things work together for the evolution of the largest humanity.

But humanity is not an entity; it is the aggregate of the units composing it. The status of the citizen determines civilization. Organization is not the ultimate end of progress; it is only a means to progress. Governments are by the people and for the people. The extensive and expensive systems of registration and transfer, the codes and pandects of every civilized state, are to protect the individual. In him every possibility, purpose, and process of progress ultimately focuses.

Gravitation, chemical affinity, electricity, all the great physical forces work atomically. They know nothing of masses as such. They work upon each atom uniformly and upon aggregates of atoms proportionately. So with the moral, intellectual, and social forces, it is impossible to elevate, educate

or reform men in the mass. This must be and personal serving, and men emulate each done, if at all, as they are born, fed, and other in pursuit of the best. The least reclothed-individually. No community is spected class in the community are those moved by great principles except as the slaves of frivolity who work so hard to enindividuals composing it accept them and joy doing nothing. Men differ as the square are moved by them.

The progress of humanity is gauged by the progress of individualism. Slavery has given way to citizenship, and men plead not or snowflake, sound or color. All of a kind for special privileges but demand their common rights. Every man, woman, and child man, if he can justly be called a man, is the rejoices in the possession of a personal creature who, with a humility more offensive name, and the law protects him in its use. Man and woman are recognized as having tunities of living and apologizes for his exnatures diverse in functions—incapable of istence by trying to be like some one else. being substituted the one for the other, but supplemental and of equal worth. She is commissioned individualism. "It is as nechonored as the heart of the home of which essary to set good precedents as to follow he is the head. Childhood rights receive them." Nothing can be done without the protection from even parental authority, and man. It may take generations to develop the father may no longer slav his child nor him and an age may pass before one is found sell him into slavery.

stition have been superseded by the investi- to its largest realization and expression are gation as to law and facts by a jury of peers. Facilities for acquiring and transferring interpretation. The world's work is wrought real estate have been multiplied and possession of personal property is assured. Protection to life, limb, and the pursuit of happiness, freedom of thought, the exercise of conscience, equality before the law, exemption from taxation without representation, and the secrecy of the ballot are guaranteed. tality of perpetual service. Provision for universal education, systematic care for dependents, and organized efforts Egypt and was instructed in all the wisdom to reform delinquents are made by legisla- of the Egyptians. There he had that inditive enactments and individual bounty, vidualization which is most clearly defined The busy used to affect idleness, but nowa- and most keenly felt. He was out of the days the idle affect to have employment, for sympathies of his associates, who proffered it has came to pass that the privileged class him honors while they sought to allure him consists of those who justify their living by from his convictions. "He chose rather to their spirit of service. The Diamond Jubi- be evil entreated with the people of God lee of that womanly woman the empress than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a queen, which has just been celebrated with season." In wilderness and desert seclugreater pomp and participated in by a sion for forty years he meditated upon and greater part of the world than any other wrestled with the great spiritual verities, and event in history, especially emphasized the "endured, as seeing him who is invisible." fact that she had attained her exceptional Then for forty years, criticized and unapposition and influence because of her per- preciated by contemporaries, he wrought, as sonal character rather than by royal prerog- he was commissioned, with sluggish, unre-

of their ideas and as the cube of their personality. Nature abhors duplicates. They cannot be found in flower or leaf, sand-grain are alike but diverse. The superfluous than that of Uriah Heep, wastes the oppor-

The world's progress waits upon strong fitted to be a leader; but the great principles The ordeals so long enforced by super- by whose influence human life must come constant and patiently bide incarnation and by heroic men whose strong personality has been developed by some great informing principle to which they devoted themselves with unswerving lovalty. When a man and a great formative principle become inseparably identified it lifts him to the immor-

Moses studied forty years at the court of ative. This is an age of personal service sponsive natures, dulled and sensualized by defined movement and individuality among the nations of the earth, modifying political and social relations, tempering justice, strengthening every virtue, and making possible the development of the highest type of individualism.

The noblest men of all ages, those who have thought and wrought most helpfully in the development of every nation, reform, or science, have been thus individualized by opposition or indifference; but they have kept solemn vigil with their high purpose, interpreting it with increasing clearness, till it has won for them enlargement and opportunity.

great railroad corporations, which are asskill have been taxed in experimenting, other patron and no other motive.

serve to illustrate how all forces and all production of your breakfast,

generations of slavery; but he was enabled ministries exist and labor for the individual. to give the trend to that people, which for all This will be readily manifest if you make these centuries, like the Gulf Stream in the an inventory of the items which entered midst of the ocean, has maintained a well- into your frugal meal. There were the bread and butter, coffee and sugar, salt and pepper, meat and potatoes; the china from which and the knife, fork, and spoon with which you ate; the linen which covered and the glue and metal which held together the wooden table; the stove or range by which, with kerosene or coal, wood or gas, the food was cooked; the field on which the provision grew; the forests in which the timber was cut and the mines from which the minerals were dug; the furnaces and mills, the factories and machinery by which the crude material was changed and fashioned; the ships, railroads, and other methods of transportation and the varied resources and There is a civil-rights bill in the organic hundreds of thousands of employees which law of the physical, social, and spiritual world. were taxed to construct, equip, and operate This is manifest wherever we look. The these; the maintenance of law by the governments of the earth that all civil rights sumed by many to be the embodiment of should be respected; the investment of selfishness and proverbially devoid of soul, capital encouraged, and agriculture and are servants of the individual. They bring mining, factories and commerce made profitthe genius and experience of the past, the able; the months or years through which appliances and organized service of the the vegetable and animal products were bepresent, the capital, skill, and cooperation ing developed and the unnumbered generaof all time to serve each patron. You pay tions by which the original stock has perthe preannounced price for transportation, petuated itself to serve you as food to-day; seat yourself in the car, prearranged with the uncatalogued and unmeasured cosmic every comfort, and schedules, connections, forces and countless ages by and through machinery, road-bed, arrangements of which which the minerals were formed, deposited, you have no idea, processes which you can and kept until your to-day's need required neither name nor understand, the millions their use and the soils were made ready of capital invested and the hundreds of to grow the food which you consumed, and thousands of employees whose energy and which has been consumed by the countless agents running back through unnumbered engineering, constructing, equipping, and generations, whose successive labors were financiering, or whose labor in appointed in some way connected with its preparation; relays is cooperating, are as thoroughly de- the maintenance and operation through the voted to carrying out your desire and servages of those complex and invisible forces ing your purpose as though there were no of the universe which have held and moved the world in its orbit and upon its axis, So simple a thing as the breakfast you securing with infinite exactness its diurnal ate this morning, consisting of food which changes and the succession of springtime at market price cost from four to eleven and harvest-all these, and the great oncents, laid the whole world and in fact the reaching, never-changing purpose by and entire universe under tribute, and may for which all these consist, entered into the

by the whole world, and provided through exercise and growth from infancy to age. of the universe, and is reasonable only be- its eyes, to develop its sense of hearing, cause he has ordained that all things shall to know its limitations, to assimilate somebetter self, all things are his.

type and purpose. Such is the relation of manent and intrinsic character. desire, activity, and environment that every dition of living.

by forces and other forms which would This must be transformed and adjusted, by make it serve them, or clear it from the way his subtle and undefined vital action, into of their activity. It cannot flee their pres- his living tissue. The effete matter must ence. It is so everywhere. It cannot long be eliminated as well as the new material exist upon the defensive; it must capture, assimilated, and all this within a limited assimilate, and develop that which will range of temperature, for the maintenance of or succumb, assimilate or disintegrate. So and one fourth pounds of water per day, or, with all forms of derived life. Personal added to his food, say a ton and a half of activity, resulting in personal development, solid matter per year. Think of the continis the law of continuance. This is preemi- uous substitution and removal of this amount nently so of man. He is born without a of material, in infinitesimal particles, in the character, a purpose, ideas, experience, or air, blood, and other conduits, in brain and knowledge of any sort, into this busy world, nerve fiber, in muscle and bone, while the which stops not an instant to welcome his parts are in active use. What variety of advent. He is endowed with three inter- processes, what ceaseless activity, what related but independent natures, each pos-delicacy of adjustment, are necessary to reto its life, with the many faculties of each personality! The mechanical work of deof growth and the instinct of life in the ganism brings the individual into competmidst of conflict compel activity, and it is itive or cooperative relations with every law -and become a man.

Simple as it seemed, it was a banquet— arena, and opportunity of individualism. It representing the products of all time, served affords all necessary conditions for human the ministries of the entire universe, The The babe's earliest desires and necessities petition "Give us this day our daily bread" invite it to distinguish between itself and its can only be addressed logically to the Lord environment, to use its members, to focus subsist for the individual. All things are what of that which is not itself, to defor him. So far as he derives from them velop its personality and multiply its relathat which serves or becomes a part of his tions. All subsequent activity is but an enlargement of these earliest occupations, Each form of life, physical, mental, and by which it may so use the variable and exspiritual, has its aptitudes and desires, its trinsic in environment as to develop its per-

Man's physical organism differs from life which works normally for the realization other animal natures, in that it is the most of its natural desires attains its largest pos-helpless at birth, the most exacting in its sibilities, and its outcome is toward the demands, the most varied in its relations, realization of type and the accomplishment and the most largely endowed with possibilof purpose, for successful conflict is a con- ities. The average man requires about two and one fourth pounds of solid food per The simplest cell is crowded and attacked day, or say eight hundred pounds per year. strengthen its personality, or make way for which the average man requires about two some other personality. It must conquer and one fourth pounds of oxygen and four sessing the aptitudes and instincts peculiar tain the appearance and not endanger the dormant or undeveloped. The possibility veloping and maintaining his physical orrequired of him to develop his body, his of chemistry and general physics and multimind, and his spirit—that is his personality tudes of existences ranging from the microbe to his fellow man. This requires Although the world into which he is born vigilance and assertiveness, which must be seems to be preoccupied, it is the nursery, applied to each atom in every part of his

his physical life.

vigilance, and activity are as necessary to in- its functions, and in this subordination they tellectual life. The factors and forces, rela- will realize their highest functions and largtionships and results are more subtle, but as est relations. vital to mental growth and vigor. Who can than the physical.

of the factors more sharply drawn, and the weakest. results farther reaching. Passions and mo-God will not violate it.

lationship is the continuance of the soul in living.

entire body and during every moment of life. The mental processes and physical activities will be subordinated to and will co-Assertiveness, selection, acquisitiveness, operate with the soul in the development of

But how can opportunities be secured for classify or even catalogue that ever moving, the continual exercise, development, and inever varying troop of observations, memo- vestment of each faculty of the soul? How ries, imaginations, thoughts, reflections, com- can it be brought to its best? Is the deparisons, and reasonings which, bidden or velopment of the soul element in individualunbidden, enter one's mind in a single day? ism to be realized by processes which will How they strengthen or enervate the mind! force to its extreme limit and make com-They are invisible and intangible to our plete the disintegrating condition of every grosser senses, but ponderable to our men-man for himself and each man against every tal faculties, and the selection and use we other man? Or as the physical and mental make of them gradually develop our habits natures lead up toward and serve the soul, of mind and go far toward determining our is its development so conditioned as to concharacter. The intellectual man is not serve and enrich humanity? If the former more easily nor less expensively developed be true, the "survival of the fittest" is but a form of words, the true meaning of which Important and real as these physical and is the destruction of all; but if the latter be mental processes are, they scarcely more true, in it is a guarantee of the universal than suggest the conditions for developing brotherhood, in which greatness shall be the spiritual or soul life. The conditions of measured by service, and the glory of the this problem are more exact, the limitations mightiest shall be his identification with the

In the development of individualism, hutives are as much subtler than thought as manity is necessarily divided into two classes, thought is than matter. There is no rela- The first class includes the individual, and tion in which the soul can be placed in him only; the second class includes all the which there is not moral obligation. Our rest of humanity. This second class, that approach and relation to the simplest ques- is, all the rest of humanity, is much more tion develop or dissipate moral strength. necessary to the individual than any one in-The soul never has to seek adventure. dividual can possibly be to the rest of hu-Wherever there is a possibility of right, manity; but to himself the individual is of there is a possibility of wrong. The oppost he greatest importance, and, so far as the ing forces are always engaged in conflict, individual is concerned, all the rest of huand the arena is the human soul. The con-manity exist for two purposes in particular: test is uncompromising. Neither can with- as a practice school for the individual, in draw till the person himself decides to stand which to discipline and develop all his virwith the one or the other. This ultimate tues, and as opportunity for personal and decision is the prerogative of individualism, guaranteed investments. When a soul is so sacredly guarded that Satan cannot and introduced into this world of law and relations it knows nothing of truth, courage, Each person has his opportunity—his su- justice, mercy, love, or wisdom; but, turn premetest. If he ranges himself on the side where it will, it is confronted by conditions of his highest and best interests, he will which invite and demand their constant exbe on the side of order, and chaos will be- ercise, and, as they are natural to soul life, come cosmos. The maintenance of this re- their development is the condition of its

When we are confronted by misery which which is written in meagerness of soul and

had more varied opportunities for service velocity. than you, and if he exceeds you in wealth Superstition and credulity are giving way and beauty of character it is because he to his scientific consciousness for facts. bought up opportunities for soul investment. His historic consciousness insists that ocby more faithful service; for by ministry cupancy of the temple of fame is not necesthe soul thrives.

rested development. There is nothing themselves and ride like knights of old seekmore interesting than a prattling child, with ing adventure, for utility and justice guard its big-eyed wonder, its tottering steps, its the highways, representing his social and partially formed words, and its imperfect economic instincts. His religious sensibilisentences, for they are natural to that stage ties and heart-hunger are leading him to reof its development and reveal the expand-joice in the fatherhood of God and the ing soul; but if after a score or twoscore brotherhood of man, and to strive for joint years there has been no growth, a continu- heirship with Jesus Christ. He is reconance of this childish prattle would be an unstructing his philosophy, rewriting history, speakable sorrow to those who loved it. Ar- broadening his sympathies, and intensifying rested development in the growth of indi- his life; and in the to-morrow, a to-morrow vidualism is not only cause for sorrow, but which is probably much nearer than many for shame also, for it is evidence of guilt. think, man will become loyal to truth in The possession of undeveloped faculties and statement and relations, righteousness will possibilities, urgent demands upon every fill the court, love will prevade all things, hand for their continual use, the certainty and the intensest individualism, developed of growth and enlargement of relations, and maintained by the broadest altruism, ministries, and joys through exercise, make will give largest value to the unit factor of failure to develop a crime, the evidence of the largest humanity.

needs relief, suffering which requires sym- the effects of which cannot be condoned. pathy, folly which should be reproved, or Yet the world is suffering from the non-use of ignorance waiting for counsel, it is not an wealth—not material wealth alone, but more impertinent intrusion upon the serenity of particularly the wealth of virtue. It is easier our souls, but a high privilege offered us to to make money than to use it wisely. It realize larger life, giving opportunity for is easier to get position and influence than ministries which strengthen and enrich the to adorn the position one occupies and propgiver more than they can the recipient. erly exert the influence one has. But all Man is so related that "it is more blessed things are always working for the individual to give than to receive." The miser is the man, and the normal demands of his nature miserable one. The lord, the loaf-ward, is impel him to work more and more wisely the bread giver. Every one is born to be a for the development of his better self. The lord, and everything cooperates with him conditions of life compel to activity. His who faithfully seeks to attain to his inherit-instinct for truth will not permit him to be ance. The poorest has somewhat he can content with known error. The demands communicate, and never ending opportuni- of his social nature make for justice. His ties for ministries. Thus and thus only can enrichment is through ministry, and helphe enlarge his personality; for not what man fulness is the only patent to greatness. may do, but what he does, not what he gets, These forces, like the attraction of gravibut what he uses, not what he gives, but tation, are constant, and exert themselves to what he shares with others, enriches him. hold everything close to its true center, or The strongest, most beautiful character cause everything which is unduly exalted to you ever met differed not a whit from your- move toward its true center, and produce self in attainments at birth, neither has he movements characterized by accelerated

sarily proof of lawful possession. Pride One of the saddest things in life is ar- and greed are no longer permitted to plume

ARE WOMEN HURTING THE CHANCES OF MEN IN BUSINESS?

BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT, PH.D., LL.D.

type-setting, bookbinding, and household mining in 1870 was 6.47 of all persons enoccupations of the people, as shown at the 1890 the precentage was 7.54, only a slight federal censuses, reveal the fact that there is increase. In professional service the perhardly an occupation at the present time in centage rose from 24.86 to 33.01. Curiwhich women are not found employed. Look- ously enough, however, in domestic and pering at the general classification of occupa- sonal service the percentage fell from 42.9 tions of all persons ten years of age and over to 38.24, but in trade and transportation the in the United States in 1890, the only vacant percentage rose from 1.61 to 6.87, while in lines—those where women are not given at manufacturing and mechanical industries all—are for officers of the United States there was an increase from 14.44 to 20.18. army and navy and for sailors and marines. We also see that the proportion of females This does not mean that women are to be to the whole number employed rose from found in every subdivision of an occupation 14.68 per cent in 1870 to 17.22 per cent in under the general classification.

article not only the general statistics of occuof 1870, 1880, and 1890, as classified by a little less than 3 per cent. occupations and by sex, and also the percentage which each of these numbers is of great classes for the same years, we have the total number of all persons engaged in the two tables on the next page, the first occupations:

ARRIET MARTINEAU, after her The latter table given, the one showvisit to America in 1840, related ing percentages, is the one to which we that she found but seven employ- must turn for generalization. From it ments open to women-teaching, needle- it will be found that the percentage of fework, keeping boarders, textile industries, males engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and service. Since that time the statistics of gaged in that great classification, while in 1890, while the males decreased from 85.32 To answer the query at the head of this per cent in 1870 to 82.78 in 1890.

The two tables under discussion show that pations but also specific callings should be the proportion of females, all the occupaconsidered. The following short tables give tions of the country being considered, is the number of persons ten years of age and gradually increasing, not to an alarming over in the United States at the censuses extent, but yet steadily, the difference being

> Expanding the classification from the five giving numbers and the second percentage:

NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890, BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

		1870		1890.		
Classes of occupations.	Males.	Females.		Females.	Males	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	5,744,314	397,049	7,409,970	594,654.	8,333,813	679,523
Professional service	278,841		425,947	177,255	632,646	311,687
Domestic and personal service	1,338,663	973,157	2,321,937	1,181,506	2,692,879	1,667,698
Trade and transportation	1,209,571	19,828	1,803,629	62,852	3,097,701	228,421
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,098,246	353,997 -	2,783,459	630,890	4,064,051	1,027,242
A 31						
All occupations	10,669.635	1,836,288	14,744,943	2,647,157	18,821,090	3,914,571

PER CENT OF MALES AND FEMALES TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890, BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

	1870.		1880.		1890.	
Classes of occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	93.53	6.47	92.57	7.43	92.46	7.54
Professional service.	75 14	24.86	70.61	29.39	66.99	33 01
Domestic and personal service	57.91	42.09	. 66.28	. 33.72	61.76	38.24
Trade and transportation	98.39	1.61	96.63	3·37 18.48	93.13	6.87
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	85.56	14-44	81.52	18.48	79.82	20.18
A31						
All occupations	85.32	/ 14.68	84.78	15.22	82.78	17.22

NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890, IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.

	1870.		18	80.	1800.		
Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, AND MINING.							
Agricultural laborers	2,512,664	373,332	2,788,976	534,900	2,556,957	447,104	
Farmers, planters, and overseers			4,172,049	57,002	5,055,130	226,427	
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.	,,,,,,,,,		1, 1, 1,	377	57-557-5-	,,	
Artists and teachers of art	3,660	412	7,043	2,061	11,681	10,815	
Musicians and teachers of music	10,257	5,753	17,295	13,182	27,636	34,519	
Professors and teachers	42,775		a73,335	a154,375	101,278	246,066	
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		,	10,000	01,019		• /	
Boarding and lodging-house keepers	5,725	7,060	6,745	12,313	11,756	32,593	
Hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers, and bartenders	75,580	1,581	111,197	4,334	180,437	10,113	
Laborers (not specified)	1,025,095	21,871	1,801,391	62,854	1,858,558	54,815	
Launderers and laundresses	5,297	55,609	13,744	108,198	31,831	216,631	
Nurses and midwives	806	11,356	1,189	14,412	6,190	41,396	
Servants (b)	126,679	873,738	185,078	970,273	244,099	1,302,728	
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.				,,,,,	, ,,	-7077	
Agents (claim, commission, etc.) and collectors	20,219	97	33,553	436	169,707	4,875	
Bookkeepers, clerks, and salesmen (c)	300,190		498,645	38,088	842,832	171,712	
Merchants and dealers	351,536	5,727	464,687	14,752	665,774	25,551	
Packers and shippers	5,266		8,810	532	18,426	6,520	
Telegraph and telephone operators	7,961	355	(d)	(d)	43,740	8,474	
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.		000	. ,			-7174	
Bookbinders	6,375	2,729	8,342	5,491	12,298	11,560	
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	161,485	9,642	173,072	21,007	179,867	33,677	
Box makers	3,857	2,223	8,632	7,130	14,286	14.354	
Carpet makers	10,292	5,377	9,962	7,106	11,546	10,756	
Clock and watch makers and repairers	€ 1,704	e 75	12,002	1,818	20,556	4,696	
Confectioners	7,607	612	11,892	1,800	17,577	5,674	
Corset makers			795	3,865	733	5,800	
Cotton-mill operatives	47,208	64,398	78,292	91,479	80,177	92,965	
Dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, etc. (f)	8 4,109	8 96,533	9,300	297,009	11,468	516,455	
Hat and cap makers	9,275	3,350	13,004	3,856	17,319	6,694	
Hosiery and knitting-mill operatives	1,664	1,989	4,334	7,860	8,745	20,810	
Mill and factory operatives (not specified)	35,258	9,548	26,064	13,568	51,603	41.993	
Paper-mill operatives	8,585	3,884	14,711	6,719	18,856	8,961	
Printers, compositors, etc	38,920	1,504	69,270	3,456	106,365	12,050	
Rubber-factory operatives	2,035		4,292	2,058	9,706	6,456	
Silk-mill operatives	954	2,302	8,860	9,211	14,192	20,663	
Tailors and tailoresses	h 64,613	h 97,207	81,658	52,098	121,591	63,809	
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	36,137		66,177	10,868	83,634	27,991	
Woolen-mill operatives	36,060		52,504	35,506	47,638	36,471	
					.,,,,		

PER CENT OF MALES AND FEMALES TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890, IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.

	₹870.		188	o.	1890.		
Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
AGRICULTURE FISHERIES, AND MINING.							
Agricultural laborers	87.06	12.94	83.91	16.00	85.12	14.88	
Farmers, planters, and overseers	99.24	.76	98.65	1.35	95.71	4.29	
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.	221	.,-	y3	33	22.1-	4.49	
Artists and teachers of art	89.90	10.10	77.36	22.64	51.92	48.08	
Musicians and teachers of music	64.07	35.93	56.75	43 25	44.46	55.54	
Professors and teachers	33.73	66.27	a 32.21	a 67.79	29.16	70.84	
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.	33.73	00.27	32.22	07.79	my.10	70.04	
Boarding and lodging-house keepers	44.78	55.22	35-39	64.61	26.51	72.40	
Hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers, and bartenders	97.95	2.05	96.25	3.75	94.69	73.49	
Laborers (not specified)	97.91	2.09	96.63		97.14	5.3 I 2.86	
Launderers and laundresses	8.70	91.30	11.27	3·37 88 73	12.81	87.19	
Nurses and midwives	6.63		7.62		13.01	86.99	
		93.37		92.38 83.98			
Servants (b)	12.66	87.34	16.02	03.90	. 15.78	84.22	
		.0	-0	0			
Agents (claim, commission, etc.) and collectors	99.52	.48	98.72	1.28	97.21	2.79	
Bookkeepers, clerks, and salesmen (c)	96 53	3.47	92.90	7.10	83.07	16.93	
Merchants and dealers	98.40	1.60	96.92	3.08	96.30	3.70	
Packers and shippers	96.43	3.57	94.31	5.69	73.86	26.14	
Telegraph and telephone operators	95.73	4.27	(d)	(d)	83.77	16.23	
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.							
Bookbinders	70.02	29.98	60.31	39.69	51.55	48.45	
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	94.37	5.63	89.18	10.82	84.23	15.77	
Box makers	63.44	36.56	54.76	45.24	49.88	50.12	
Carpet makers	65.68	34.32	58.37	41.63	51.77	48.23	
Clock and watch makers and repairers	e 95.78	€ 4.22	86.85	13.15	81.40	18.60	
Confectioners	92.55	7.45	86.85	13.15	75 60	24.40	
Corset makers			17.06	82.94	11.22	88.78	
Cotton-mill operatives	42.30	57.70	46.12	53.88	46.31	53.69	
Dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, etc. (f)	8 4.08	8 95.92	3.04	96.96	2.17	97.83	
Hat and cap makers	73.47	26.53	77.13	22.87	72.12	27.88	
Hosiery and knitting-mill operatives	45.55	54.45	35-54	64.46	29.59	70.41	
Mill and factory operatives (not specified)	78.69	21.31	65.77	34-23	55.13	. 44.87	
Paper-mill operatives	68.85	31.15	68.65	31.35	67.79	32.21	
Printers, compositors, etc	96.28	3.72	95.25	4.75	89.82	10.18	
Rubber-factory operatives	52.37	47.63	67.59	32.41	60.05	39.95	
Silk-mill operatives	29.30	70.70	49.03	50.97	40.72	59.28	
Tailors and tailoresses	h 39 93	h 60.07	61.05	38.95	65.58	34.42	
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	89.73	10.27	85.89			25.08	
Woolen-mill operatives	61.29	38.71	59.66	14.11	74.92 56.64		
11 Oolen-min oberatives	01.29	30.71	59.00	40.34	50.04	43.36	

a Teachers and scientific persons. b Includes housekeepers and stewards. c Includes stenographers and typewriters. d Not separately returned. c Clockmakers. f Includes sewing machine operators and shirt, collar, and cuff makers. f Seamstresses included with "Tailors and tailoresses." k Tailors, tailoresses, and seamstresses.

The increase in some of the percentages is nearly 20 per cent. There has also been a very great increase in the percentage of bookkeepers, clerks, and salesmen, the rise being, for women, from 3.47 in 1870 to 16.03 in 1890. Telegraph and telephone operators show a like advance, the rise being from 4.27 per cent in the former period the table through.

Percentages, however, are not always satisfactory, and in this sense a few special and a help to the study. The census of stenographers and typewriters in 1890 1870 recorded but one architect among the 21,185 were women. The number of salesin 1890. The real increase as to numbers to 58,449 in 1890. The latter comparison, women among the chemists, assayers, and returned as clerks in stores. metallurgists in 1870, while the enumerators tions. There were 67 clergywomen in 1870 gaining in their encroachment upon the 337 in 1890.

ber rose in the twenty years from 35 to 888, and the number of lawyers increased from while in 1890 there were 34,519. The govit being from 527 in 1870 to 4,555 in 1890. It should be remembered that the same

The occupation of teacher has been among in these great subdivisions of occupations is the most attractive, for in 1870 the women certainly startling. The number of women numbered 84,047 and in 1890, 245,965, the engaged as artists and teachers of art jumped latter number including professors in colfrom 10.10 per cent in 1870 to 48.08 per leges and universities. The latest report cent in 1890. Music teachers do not show of the commissioner of education states that so great an increase, although the difference of the whole number of public school teachers in the United States 681/2 per cent, and in some of the New England states more than or per cent, are women.

Women have made very great inroads among bookkeepers and accountants, including clerks and copyists, for in 1870 the number engaged in these lines was 8,016, to 16.23 per cent in 1890. So one can study while in 1890 it was 91,820. Typewriters were not known in 1870, at least not to a sufficient extent to be considered in the census of that year, although 7 shortstatements may be particularly interesting hand writers were returned, but of the women of this country while 22 were found women also increased from 2,775 in 1870 of artists and teachers of art was from 412 however, is not very satisfactory, because in in 1870 to 10,810 in 1890. There were no 1870 many saleswomen were undoubtedly

The results of the last three censuses in 1890 found 46 engaged in these occupa- indicate beyond question that women are and 1,235 in 1890. Dentistry has also at-occupations of men. In addition to the tracted women, and while there were but federal census, however, we now have a 24 in this occupation in 1870 there were report emanating from the United States Department of Labor, entitled "Work and Women are also entering the field occu- Wages of Men, Women, and Children," one pied by designers and draughtsmen, there of the objects of the report being to show being 306 in these occupations in 1890 the facts relative to the wages, earnings, against 13 in 1870. In 1890 there were etc., of men, women, and children, taken 127 women engaged as engineers and sur- into comparison. The report deals with veyors, while there were none so employed two periods, one being some week during in 1870. In the journalistic field the num- 1895 and 1896, and the other period antedating by at least ten years the week for 1895 and 1896. The report deals with 5 to 208. Musicians and teachers of music 1,067 establishments of various kinds, numbered, among the women, 5,753 in 1870, located in 30 different states. A total of 42,990 males and 51,539 females, or an ernment female officials, including national, aggregate of 94,529 persons in all, were state, county, city, and town governments, found employed in these establishments rose from 414 in the former to 4,875 in the during the earlier period, and 68,380 males latter period, while among physicians and and 79,987 females, or an aggregate of surgeons there is a like increase of women, 148,367 persons, during the recent period.

establishment was considered for the two manufacturing was 5.58, while in 1890 the periods. Therefore the conditions are rep- percentage was only 2.68. In very many resentative, and while the report deals with classes, as children have been excluded very many facts relative to conjugal con-through law and other influences, adult dition, wages, causes of the employment of women in place of men, etc., etc., the chief point to be considered now is that relating to the increase or decrease of the number of females during the ten years.

From the report it is seen that in 931 establishments furnishing complete information 26.470 males eighteen years of age or over were employed in the earlier period as against 43,105 in the present period, and, so far as females are concerned, those eighteen years of age or over numbered 27,163 in the earlier as against 45,162 in the later period. The male employees eighteen years of age or over in these establishments increased 63.1 per cent, while the female employees eighteen years of age or over increased 66.3 per cent, the increase as to numbers being, respectively, 16,716 and 17,999. The analysis of the tables in the report showed that the male employees under eighteen years of age increased, in the establishments considered, 80.6 per cent, and the female employees under eighteen years of age increased 89.1.

The results of this special investigation, then, fully corroborate and verify the results shown by the eleventh census, as compared with the two previous censuses. This comparison, however, drawn from the Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, relates only to persons engaged in manufacturing.

The fact is absolutely demonstrated that the proportion of females in all occupations followed is gradually increasing and that women are to some extent entering into places at the expense of the males. A closer study of all the facts, however, shows that while the statement just made is true, women are more generally taking the places of children. Through the influence of a higher intelligence and the action of law, the number of children employed in manufactures is constantly decreasing. In

women have to some extent taken their places. There need not be any alarm, therefore, as to the encroachments of women upon the occupations held by men.

It is true that during the last fifty years there have been many occupations opened to men that were not known before. This has been the result of railroad building and the application of inventions to industry. Railroad construction and operation opened an exceedingly wide field that has been occupied almost exclusively by men, while all the inventions for the utilization of electricity have opened still greater opportunities, in which women have not met with much consideration, the men holding the field. So as men have stepped out of their old employments, invention has opened paths for new occupations. It can hardly be correct, therefore, to say that women are really hurting the chances of men in business, for, on the whole, the encroachment is slight, as has been shown. In special places of employment, like those of bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks in business houses, etc., there is undoubtedly an encroachment that has injured the opportunities of men to support themselves and their families. Whether the men who have been crowded out have been able to secure equally good positions in other directions is a question that cannot be determined by any statistical method. Special instances have been found in the course of investigations where a male bookkeeper, receiving \$2 a day for many years, has been displaced by a young woman, who was paid, perhaps, at the rate of \$1 a day, but only for a short time, being soon raised to a salary higher than that paid to the man who preceded her.

Very many reasons are given by employers for their employment of women in place of men, the most common being their greater adaptability for the particular work 1870 the percentage of children of the for which they are employed. Many emwhole number of persons employed in ployers also consider them more reliable,

more easily controlled, cheaper, more tem- that in 781 instances in which men and to learn. Of course very many employers give a combination of two or more of these reasons.

Without discussing the broader subjects relating to the ethical results of the employment of women in general industries, or the reasons why they do not receive higher pay for work done equally as well as when done by men, it may be concluded that in all probability in those lines in which she can excel man she will in time receive equal compensation with him and will hold the industrial field to that extent, but in those lines in which she is only equal she will have to compete with him, and then her physical strength, her equipment for work, and many other reasons will lead to lesser compensation. In those lines in which she is inferior from any cause whatever she will have to abandon industrial employment.

The facts relative to woman's compensation show that there is progress in her favor, although the statistics bring out a very great economic injustice in this respect. In

perate, more easily procured, neater, more women worked at the same occupation, and rapid, more industrious, more careful, more performed their work with the same degree polite, less liable to strike, and more easy of efficiency, men received greater pay in 505 cases and women greater pay in only 129, while in only 57 instances out of the whole number did they receive the same pay for the same work, which is only 7.3 per cent of the cases noted. In all probability twenty years ago no woman ever received the same pay as a man, even when she performed her work with the same degree of efficiency. In the cases mentioned she received greater pay than men. under like circumstances, in 16.5 per cent of the cases noted. As she becomes more thoroughly equipped for her work and is willing to devote herself to it with the assiduity with which a man applies himself, the percentages will be increased, and she will be found to be in receipt of like pay for like work. In very many instances at the present time, where work is paid for by the piece, women receive the same pay as men. They may not have the capacity to earn as much, because they cannot turn out as much work, but, so far as compensation for services rendered is concerned, it is being the investigation referred to it was shown equalized in an increasing number of cases.

AFTER ILLNESS.

BY WILLIAM FRANCIS BARNARD.

REEDOM! The uncaged bird sings doubly sweet For that the memory of days long past Rises, when eager wings have gained, at last, Old haunts, sweet song, and summer's true retreat; Sings, joys, till song suffices not, till fleet It soars and carols, faster and still more fast, Mounting on high into the azure vast-A winged melody, joy's self, complete. Now I am free, my better days begun Are golden days; for out of seasons run There rise, to meet each blessing as it nears, Memories too sweet for happy tears, Till I must think my joy can ne'er be done, But still will last with life through all the years.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

A VEGETABLE PATRIARCH.

BY ADA STERLING.

"HOW are the mighty fallen," when a vegetable at one time worshiped as a god in Egypt, consecrated to a goddess in another country, allied by a thousand ties to history, praised by priests and feared by philosophers, has become the synonym for plebeian taste, its flavor decried, its very odor abhorred!

Yet this patriarch, the onion, is historically important, being recorded by Egyptian scribes as in use two thousand years before the Christian era. It is also related that onions were remembered with regretful longings by the Israelites, discontented with their meager fare in the wilderness, and that the priests of Egypt were wont to offer them on the altars to their gods, although obliged to abstain from their use as a food, as an act of priestly self-denial. Both garlic and onions have been esteemed in that country since the very earliest times, and a traveler (Hasselquist) says of them:

Whoever has tasted onions in Egypt will allow that none better can be had in the universe. Here they are sweet, while in some countries they are nauseous and strong; here they are soft, while in other countries they are hard-coated and compact. Hence they cannot be eaten in any place with less prejudice and [more] satisfaction.

Both the Egyptians and Druids regarded the onion as a symbol of the universe, and the former were commonly reviled for swearing by the leeks and onions in their gardens. Regarding this Pliny says, "The onion and garlic are among the gods of Egypt, and by these they make their oaths." The custom was satirized by the caustic Iuvenal as follows:

How Egypt, mad with superstition grown,
Makes gods of monsters, but too well is known.
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of garlic has a sacred power.
Religious nation, sure, and blest abodes,
Where every garden is o'errun with gods!

But while many of the Coptics were afraid of offending their gods by eating leeks, onions, or garlic, others, less rigorous, fed upon them with eagerness and enthusiasm, being possessed of real zest in gastronomy, if not of religious zeal, if we may judge by the couplet:

Such savory deities must sure be good Which serve at once for worship and for food.

The Egyptians of the present day divide the onion into four parts and lay it on beef while it is roasting, and the result is considered so extraordinarily delicious that they devoutly hope the dish will be part of the feasts of paradise.

Among the Greeks the onion was formerly used at marriages, a jar of lentils, one of snow, and one of onions being spoken of as gifts to the daughter of King Cotys upon the occasion of her marriage to Iphicrates. In some places, even in this period, onions are thrown after brides, as is rice in our land.

In the south of England this patriarchal plant was used by girls to divine their future husbands. When the onions were purchased for this purpose it was necessary for the purchaser to enter the shop by one door and go out by another; it was therefore important to select a greengrocer's shop which had two doors. Onions bought in this careful way, if placed under the pillow on St. Thomas' Eve, were warranted to bring visions of the future husband.

Country girls were also wont to take an onion and name it after St. Thomas. It was then peeled and wrapped in a clean handkerchief, after which, placing it carefully on their heads, the maids would say:

Good St. Thomas, do me right And let my true love come to-night, That I may look him in the face And him in my fond arms embrace. Googe relates:

In these same dayes yonge wanton gyrles that meete fore marriage bee

Do search to knowe the names of them that shall theyre husbands bee.

Four onyons, fyve or eyghte they take and make in every one

Suche names 'as they doe fancy moste and beste doe thynke upon.

Then neare the chimbly them they set, and that same onyon then

That fyrste dothe sproute dothe surely beare the name of theyre goode man.

The followers of Pythagoras abstained wholly from the use of this vegetable, because, like the bean, it was considered too stimulative in its effects. According to the astrologers, this quality is due to the fact that the onion is directly under the influence of Mars.

To dream of eating onions means Much strife in thy domestic scenes; Secrets found out or else betrayed And many falsehoods made and said.

Such dreams were positive auguries of great trouble and generally presaged an illness.

The onion has also been considered a weather prophet, and its signs are thus described:

> Onion's skin very thin, Mild winter's coming in. Onion's skin thick and tough, Coming winter cold and rough.

But even this does not exhaust the wonderful properties of this pungent growth, for in Poland the flower-stalk of the leek is

In "Ye Popish Kingdome" Barnaby the images of Christ on Palm Sunday, and again in many places the juice of the onion is recommended as a cure for deafness. Indeed it has been invested with remarkable powers of healing, and it is said that if hung in a sick-room it draws all maladies to itself. Mythologists relate that when the goddess Latona fell ill she was restored to health after eating an onion, which was thereupon consecrated to her.

> In Bohemia the onion is used for fortunetelling, and in other countries it is considered a safeguard against witches, because. being worshiped as is the devil, the devotees of the latter respect it. In Arabia. China, and other eastern lands, onions, together with leeks and garlic, are frequently seen over doorways, tied among sago palms and other plants, the belief being that they keep away the evil one.

Onions are grown from seed or bulb, according to the variety, and notwithstanding the enormous quantity raised by American farmers many thousands of tons are annually imported from Bermuda, Spain, and Portugal to meet the demands of the United States market. Their systematic use as food on ship-board is well known, the object being to prevent scurvy among the sailors. Many women eat them regularly once a week, believing them to brighten and improve the complexion. Those unacquainted with this power dislike them because of their lingering pungency, but it is a fact that if onions be eaten generously, and not merely tasted, this objectionable feature of their often substituted for palms in the hands of use is absolutely counteracted or precluded.

THE FRUIT CURE.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

FEW years ago a southern physician established a hygienic hotel in the highlands of the Alleghanies, but had to relinquish his enterprise through lack of patronage.

"They supposed you would veto dancing, didn't they?" asked a friend to whom he cresses and crackers." had given an account of the undertaking.

"Do you not think that may have had something to do with your experience?"

"Yes, but the main trouble was the nonsensical notion that a healthy diet must be insipid," said the doctor. "They probably imagined I was going to feed them on water-

Yet a still more common cause of sani-

tary failures is the idea that effective reme- fashionable establishments perhaps a plateand, noticing the horrid taste, "concluded the cliffs for ferns. that they must be extra good" and proceeded to swallow them by dozens.

the summer guests of the Trauben Kuren, utilitarian by-purpose. or grape-cure gardens, that were estabdemand.

"Then what's the good of keeping a medicine.

eating till you burst," laughed mine host, "and we might have to patch you up."

But while the guests stop short of selfexplosion there is really not much risk of a surfeit from an overdose of the staple prescription. Ripe grapes, like baked apples and various kinds of berries, can be relied upon to cloy when they reach the verge of a perilous surplus, and while they are still the capacity of the digestive organism.

to gruel can get biscuits instead, or in bivorous biped.

dies must necessarily be nauseous. For cen-ful of buckwheat cakes. Weather permitturies drugs were valued in proportion to their ting, the guests then scatter in quest of a repulsiveness. A more than usually loath- sharp appetite. Athletes climb the nearest some mineral spring generally makes the mountain top; amateur gardeners go to fortune of its discoverer, and Dr. O. W. work with a wheelbarrow and lug in shrubs Holmes tells a suggestive story about a from the woods, ivy, copper-beeches and New England mechanic whose throat was juniper bushes, roots and all, for transswollen all out of shape, and who confessed plantation in the Kur park. Naturalists that he had found a box of sublimate pills, go butterfly hunting and the ladies explore

But the purpose of all their labors is merely refreshment, and the serious work Pleasant prescriptions, on the other hand, of the day begins at 10 a.m., when the generally arouse suspicion. "They taste too gates of the vineyard are opened for the nice to be good for much," as a customer forenoon lunch. Helping yourself is the of my neighbor's drugstore expressed it. order of the day. Gossipers stroll up and Whatever is agreeable is wrong, is the sum- down the leafy avenues, culling tidbits here mary of a sadly prevalent sanitary doctrine. and there; business men gather a good The happiest and most successful health supply and retreat with a book to some seekers of our latter-day world are probably shady nook to spice their lunch with a

Grapes are very cheap on the Rhine, say lished some fifty years ago in the neigh- a cent a pound, in an average vintage year, borhood of Bern, and can now be found but the board bill of the Kur house, too, is all over Switzerland, France, the Rhine-extremely moderate, and if a glutton desires land countries, and southern Austria. The to eat his money's worth to the last penny manager of the hotel generally employs the landlord gives him a fair chance; noa physician, though drugs are in very little body controls the proceedings of the lunch party, and the dinner bell does not ring before 3 p. m. In other words, the grapedoctor, anyhow?" asked a visitor who could cullers get a five-hours' opportunity to eat not disconnect the ideas of medical art and their fill, and experts can get away with fifteen pounds more easily and with in-"Oh, some of you fellows have a habit of finitely less risk to their hygienic interests than a brewery employee with fifteen schooners of alcoholized barley swill.

Grapes, it is true, are chiefly sweet water with a subtle flavoring from nature's own laboratory; but in no other form can the human organism absorb so large a quantity of blood-purifying liquids, with such a minimum of distressing after effects. The expurgative fluid reaches every part of the relished there is not much risk of overtaxing system, rinsing out morbid humors and restoring congested organs to a healthy Guests in charge of a medical adviser eat state of functional activity, for reasons a very light breakfast: a little oatmeal with which, traced to their ultimate significance, a cup of milk, generally boiled, then cooled mean that man, in a state of nature, is a and slightly sweetened. Those who object frugivorous, not a carnivorous, nor a herrailway station invite to a leisurely siesta.

milk, butter, and soft-boiled eggs.

he then took it upon himself to distribute was gone."

to encourage the watermelon mania of our from fruit markets.

After the five hours' preliminary in the southern darkies. Raw apples, the very restaurant of our all-mother, mine host can mellowest excepted, are for some reason or afford to set a liberal dinner. The guests other almost indigestible to dyspeptics; but toy with their yiands and wait for no ripe pears agree with nine out of ten patients. precedent to rise and stroll out in the park, and where grapes are scarce health seekers where music and newspapers from the next can substitute sweet berries, especially the fine red raspberries that grow wild in the The vineyard is not reopened that day, brushwoods of Michigan and northern but fresh grapes are served in liberal quan- Pennsylvania. Our Mexican neighbors retities with the frugal supper. Nobody, of sort to fruit for the cure of an empacho (litcourse, can prevent perverse guests from erally, a congestion), a form applied to almost paying for the privilege of entering the any serious disorder of the digestive organs, grape garden with the Kur boarders and I remember a case illustrating the taking their meals at a hash restaurant, but prompt effectiveness of the prescription for bona fide health seekers mostly take the the relief of gastric fevers. In a railway doctor's advice to abstain from tea and camp, where fresh provisions arrived at coffee and renounce flesh-pots in favor of rather uncertain intervals, a mestizo was what our vegetarians call semi-animal food: taken sick shortly after eating a piece of bread and stale sausage, and before night With those precautions the benefit of the symptoms became alarming enough to a fruit cure generally extends to the moral scare the company doctor into a writingconstitution. One of my fellow travelers cramp fit of miscellaneous prescriptions. on the Texas prairies described the ameni- But the patient declined to be drugged. ties of a camp on the strawberry plains of "Aqua, aqua fria," he moaned, and, finding the Red River, where cares were forgot the local well-water almost undrinkable, his while the berries lasted, and the campers brother hired a horse and started at a galop enjoyed a buoyancy of spirits that could for the county-seat, where he filled his hardly be attributed to the bracing climate provender bag with small watermelons. alone. The month of May does happen to They were not much bigger than cantelopes, bring a period of almost ideal weather in but there were six of them, and before that latitude, but our wagon-master inclined morning the patient had eaten himself into to the vegetarian mode of explanation and a state of convalescence. When the sun mentioned an experience of his own on the rose over the river hills they carried him to upper Brazos, where a pack of half wild a shade-tree, where he fell asleep and awoke dogs had devoured all the meat rations of restored, or so nearly so that he could go to his teamsters. In stress of circumstances work again before the end of that afternoon,

I have sometimes thought it would be a a lot of sugar and dried apples, and with a good plan to establish a watermelon cure remarkable result. "Everybody seemed to in such places as Macon, Georgia, or berry be in a sweet kind of humor that trip," he cures in the Pennsylvania north woodssaid. "No quarrels for a full week; the say a dozen miles north of Scranton, where fellows were singing and joking, instead of a gallon of red wild raspberries can be grumbling as I expected when all our bacon picked in half an hour. The prejudice of our countrymen is giving way under the in-Cooked or baked apples, will, indeed, fluence of outing experiments, and I predict serve the object of a fruit cure almost as that the time is not far distant when diswell as grapes, and a sort of instinct appears pensaries will procure their supplies chiefly

LITTLE GIRLS IN FACTORIES.

BY FLORENCE KELLEY.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

every dozen women and older girls there was one little girl at work. The largest number of little girls were in the garment and the latter; and in the garment trades more than a thousand of the little girls were in the sweat-shops, as has been pointed out in a former article.

Where a trade is strongly organized, the men take care that boys who enter it shall be of reasonable age for beginning work; and the boys in the factories and workshops of Illinois are but one to 34 men. But women's trades are never strongly organized, and little girls float in and out of the shops and factories as the exigencies of the season may demand, without reference to the welfare of the children themselves.

The work at which little girls are employed is always the worst paid in the factory, and as a general rule the occupations in which they are found are the worst organized and most demoralized occupations. This has already been pointed out in connection with the sweat-shops, and what is true of them is true in less degree of all the occupations into which little girls find their way.

chiefly daughters of peasants; even those uniformly children of immigrant peasants. name and birthplace set forth in their affidavits, and when the name is Americanized nate inheritance of sound brawn and quiet trouble, before letting the girl begin work,

IN the factories and workshops of Illinerves, drawn from generations of simple nois, the third of the great manufactur- out-of-door living. This saves them for the I ing states of the Union, the inspectors present, but their children will have no such found at work last year 2,695 girls under inheritance. And even in this first generasixteen years of age and 30,781 women and tion the tenement-bred daughter of the peasgirls over that age. In other words, for ant develops, soon after entering upon the regular work of the factory, the chronic indigestion and anæmia which so readily end in consumption. This occurs quite unifood trades, 1,440 in the former and 570 in formly, even in the better sort of factories where the child is spared the specific poison of arsenical paper, mercurial gilding, irritant dye-stuffs, steel-and-emery filings of the wood and metal trades, the nicotine of the tobacco and cigar factories, and the anonymous chemicals of the pickle, fruit-syrup, and patent medicine industries.

Equally vital and lasting is the injury wrought by the excitement and crowding of people and work in the factory. The tenement-bred girl knows little of quiet enjoyment; excitement is her hourly experience from infancy. This the piecework system carries to the highest pitch; and the girl who marries out of the factory at twenty, after six years of "driving" at piecework, has little left of the peasant stolidity to hand on to her own boys and girls. Though she may have succeeded in doing without stimulants more injurious than black coffee and boiled tea, it may be safely predicted that her sons will be less fortunate.

There is nothing in the nature of the in-The little factory hands of to-day are dustries of Illinois which calls for this sacrifice of little girls. We have none of who were born in this country are almost the textile branches of manufacture which have served so long as an excuse in several In most cases this is clearly shown in the of the older states for the employment of little fingers and nimble feet.

The factory law contributes somewhat both it is usually by means of a free translation to reduce the number of little girls at work from the Russian, Bohemian, Polish, or and to give stability to the work of each Italian original. These children have a fortu- child. After the employer has taken the to obtain the affidavit of the father or of exactly the precautions which are scrupuaddress in a list posted on the wall of the shop to "take care of mother and the baby." charge that girl unless there is substantial limb, and health of the breadwinners. In thus employed do not now float about in tories to this source. quite the same irresponsible fashion in which took effect in this state in 1893.

ment of little girls in factories and work- week is also learning a trade which assures shops are by no means all inevitable causes. her future. The parents themselves learned of the normal breadwinner in early life and they are slow to comprehend the new conin some preventable way, or the traditional ditions of work. peasant belief that the child at the age of

cool, and purify the air in every building. to-day in any great manufacturing center. Yet in our stockyards the meat only is kept The remedy for the employment of little H-Oct.

mother showing that the child is fourteen lously taken on behalf of meat. Then the years of age; to place her name, age, and little girls must go into factory or tailor room in which she works; to write her name, Science long since furnished automatic age, and address, in a book kept especially couplers for freight-cars, but they are relfor this purpose, and (if she is a delicate atively little used. Every week in the year girl) to obtain also a certificate from a fathers of families are killed or crippled and physician stating that she is physically able their little girls forced out of the home to to perform the work for which she is en-look for work, by reason of this one single gaged, that employer is not disposed to dis- form of failure to take thought for the life, reason for doing so. But he is very likely many states dangerous machinery is reto say to his bookkeeper, when the next girl quired by law to be safeguarded, and all is to be engaged, that he prefers one over parts of factories are subject to inspection sixteen years of age and therefore exempt and regulation. But in Illinois we merely from all these requirements. In this way it require fire-escapes and the ventilation of has come about that there were a thousand friction wheels; all other dangers which facfewer little girls in the factories of Illinois tory work entails are ignored, and we trace in 1896 than in 1895, and those who were large numbers of fatherless little girls in fac-

Another source of the employment of little they were drifting when the factory law first girls is the mistaken belief of immigrant parents that the little daughter who is earn-The causes which underlie the employ- ing seventy cents, ninety cents, or a dollar a They are chiefly the death or disablement trades at home, in "the old country," and

In this respect the native philanthropist confirmation is ready to begin to earn his seems to share the fatuity more pardonable bread and learn his trade, or the utter dis- in the stranger. Kind-hearted women take taste of the child itself for the monotony and incredible trouble to find work for little girls, stupidity of its school curriculum, which perhaps in the hope of tiding an orphan leads it to play truant or plead for escape family over a bitter winter; perhaps in the to the excitement and independence of idea of helping a girl of twelve or fourteen partial self-support. This last reason ap- to that self-maintenance which is thought plies, perhaps, less to girls than to boys, desirable for the sons and daughters of the though it plays a largely determining part well-to-do only after they have attained their majority. Such benefactors do not seem to A very large proportion of the little girls understand, any more than the immigrant who work in factories are orphans deprived of a week's experience, that no child can of their fathers' care and support by disease learn anything of any value to itself, or its and accident, preventable enough if only the family, or the community in which it is to public conscience were awake to the need of spend its after life, in the branches of inprevention. Science shows us how to heat, dustry to which young children are admitted

in pure, cool air; fathers of families are sungirls in factories seems to consist in part in struck in the yards, every summer, for lack direct measures bearing upon the children

process of public education to which we are by requiring children under that age who obliged to take recourse in dealing with cannot read and write English to attend every social problem in the republic.

Compulsory education enforced throughout the year to the age of sixteen years. with suitable provision for the children of widows and of disabled fathers, would solve this special problem at one bound; and this is what the Swiss Republic has done, after the method had been tested twenty years in Canton Zurich. We are not so comprehenmore after the fashion of the kind-hearted little boy who cut off the puppy's tail inch by inch. First the age of work was fixed at ten years, in Massachusetts in 1875; then it was raised to twelve, then thirteen years. To-day, it is fourteen years in several states, tributes to solve the problem in the most boys. In some states we are now "inching factories.

and the factories, and in part in that slow along" toward sixteen years as the limit. school certain weeks in each year. The tendency is discernible, though scarcely more than that. It will take years of patient work to educate public opinion to the point of conserving the precious heritage of health and intelligence for all the children, by keeping them in good schools until they are really old and strong enough to go to work without injury to themselves in sive in our measures; we attack our problems the present and their children in the future.

Meantime every step taken toward prolonging the life of workingmen and their ability to continue in their trade, and every improvement which makes school more attractive and more worth attending, conand in New Jersey and Ohio it has been for natural way and to reduce, without direct inmany years fourteen for girls and twelve for tervention, the number of little girls in

THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

lamentation over the decay of the well be filled with trifles light as air. necessary to record their emotions in diaries copperplate perfection. and served as the first course at every rest, to be secured by the big red wafer. breakfast-table in the land.

flavor, and a letter which will follow you They are from a father to his son in college,

NE comes now and then upon a the world over at the cost of two cents may

fine art of letter-writing, and it cannot be denied that letters no longer hold the of a packet of old letters, preserving the honorable place once assigned them in the very breath of household life and love, that world of literature. The newspaper, the found perhaps its only expression in this magazine, the telegraph, and the more gar- sacred sort of speech, significant in its very rulous telephone have taken from the pen reserve and control. A bundle of letters of the scribe much of its occupation. Peo- lies now before me, bearing dates from 1815 ple who are in the way of being immor- to 1819, the paper thick and yellow, but the talized for posterity no longer find it ink unfaded and the handwriting clear in its and their reflections in correspondence, for envelope had not been invented, but it was the benefit of their biographers, but deem a part of every child's training to fold a themselves fortunate if their unspoken letter in straight lines and accurate angles thoughts are not divined by the interviewer so that the blank page slipped over the

A letter was a letter in those days, for As for humbler folk, the possible topics these epistles, sent from a Connecticuttown for correspondence are narrowed to those to Middlebury, Vermont, paid postage in strictly personal, over which one does not the sum of 37 1/2 cents each, one which conwax eloquent at the risk of destroying the tained money having cost 521/2 cents.

tations upon public affairs. One hopes the say happy or unhappy? his family, and had at least one friendly politician fall before it with equal fatality. an entry like this:

Christopher M- by a very general vote of our church is separated from his relation to us the charges are neglect of attendance and intemperance judge P--- advocated his part very warmly on the last mentioned charge he considered it very hard treatment to punish for an excess of that kind on the 4th of July he said he could not engage for himself to keep within the bounds of moderation on all occasions such an avowal from him gave his brethren more uneasiness than M---'s criminality it is not best to mention it as it appears very reproachful to our church.

posterity in scented packets against the day flavor of personality. when our civilization will be as quaint and Letters of travel have become a scoff be-

vet they are filled with the stateliest cere- wires were used for electric communication? mony and the news is mainly of religious Here and there perhaps some epistles are awakening in the church and sober disser- on the way to such immortality-shall we

poor little freshman had occasionally a For a letter is as full of reactionary posmore human document from the females of sibilities as a boomerang, and poet and bosom into which he could pour his imma- With cheap postage, fountain pens, and ture reflections upon the quality of his rapid transit one is tempted to pour the unboarding-house hash and his disciplinary considered thought of the moment into the interviews with the sophomores. The only ear of a friend for the mere relief of exapproach to fun in the collection is purely pression, and it is appalling to reflect that unintentional, and I shudder to imagine the what was the whimsical mood of the fancy reprobation with which my stern ancestor may be brought up some day as the serious would have looked forward to a possible creed of the convictions. If the universe descendant who should profanely laugh at were one vast phonograph, and all the unconsidered trifles of speech were gathered up with the certainty that at any moment they might be turned back upon us, we should most of us find silence the better part of eloquence.

> But a letter is speech crystallized—made permanent, with its possibilities multiplied; therefore the fundamental exhortation to letter-writers would seem to be the Scripture injunction, "Take heed what ye speak."

But take heed wisely. Beware of per-When themes like this formed the staple sonalities, beware of sarcasm, beware of of familiar correspondence, and the letter careless gossip, but do not be stately and thus freighted cost almost its weight in philosophical. In nine cases out of ten gold for transportation, letters were prized your friend would rather hear of your and filed carefully, to be treasured among struggles with the setting hen than what family documents, and many a missing link youthink of Schopenhauer, and will find your in history has been restored from such garden a more diverting theme than last sources. We are indebted for most of our Sunday's sermon. The small woes and knowledge of early life in New England and raptures of daily life, the trifles that act as the South to the store of old letters, written life-preservers to keep weightier matters from farm, plantation, or gay little city, from sinking us, even the weather, judibrought out after these years, smelling of ciously treated, will give your correspondent rose and lavender, and precious with the the refreshing sense of having sat by your romance of a past generation. Has all this side and "talked back." It is possible to gone with the loom and the spinning chat instead of sermonize over books and wheel? Will the letters of to-day be so magazines, preserving the essential quality cherished, and is any one filing them for of a letter, its informality and distinctive

out of date as that of the Puritans?-when cause the majority of voyagers see nothing pretty lips will curl in curious amusement not laid down on their charts, and exhaust over these clumsy relics of an age when their readers with catalogues of familiar dethought transference was still imperfect, and tails. The wanderer whose trail we love to follow sees the Swiss peasant going home with mention the bare mechanical details of his loaf of bread like a leather cushion un- form, concerning which multitudes of inder his arm, the thrifty housewife bargain- telligent people are distressingly ignorant. ing for onions regardless of Mt. Blanc, the One would not go back to the old-time "little red soldier" surreptitiously taking boarding-school epistle, that made its aphis lunch in the Tuileries gardens, the de-pearance periodically in the home, expresslightfully superior English woman examining in faultless orthography the gratitude of ing the treasures of the Louvre with a most the pupil "to my excellent and devoted patent expression of, "Let us see what teachers who take much pains with my these creatures have managed to steal."

make vivid, and letters that use them for my improvement." effectively are never dull on the most familiar ground.

taught in our schools as a variety of composition infinitely more valuable than the timents which they must needs have acquired at second hand, and opinions upon tion, and individuality of expression, not to discuss in a succeeding article.

education, and to you my beloved parents It is the little things that illuminate and who so generously provide these advantages

One can fancy the unlucky urchin painfully transcribing his clean copy, and slip-Might not the art of letter-writing be ping in after official inspection the more human postscript:

Deer mama, I tore my best close awfle. I nead crude attempts of the young to express sen- sum munny the worst kind and say if I can go in swimmin.

We cannot afford to do away with sponsubjects entirely beyond their grasp? The taneity, but originality in children of a delightful letter-writer will always be born, larger growth need not find expression in as the poet is, but there is an open field for omitting date, address, and signature, or a the study of choice of matter, grace of dic-score of other minor matters which I may

GOD ONLY KNOWS.

BY JOSEPHINE MASON LESLIE.

OD only knows how many times we falter On our long pilgrimage unto his throne, To offer at some alien, wayside altar The homage that we owe to him alone.

God only knows our secret, bitter weeping, When cherished hopes are dead and faith grows faint; When "God forgets," we say, "or he is sleeping," And send to heaven not prayer, but wild complaint.

God only knows how often we deny him, Turning away rebellious, without shame, To follow our desires: when we defy him Because his will and ours are not the same.

No earthly monarch would endure such treason; No parent could forgive such wrongs as those. O troubled heart, thou tremblest without reason! Lift up thine eyes-rejoice! God only knows.

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

ANNUAL G. A. R. RALLY.



The New Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

A GREATER number of veterans turned out to the thirty-first encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo, N. Y., August 24-28 than ever attended any previous national encampment. Commander-in-Chief Thaddeus S. Clarkson presided over the encampment. On the evening of August 24 Columbia Post entertained President McKinley at a large banquet. Here in the course of a speech the president said: "The army of Grant and the army of Lee are together. They are one now in faith, in hope, in fraternity, in purpose, and in an invincible patriotism. And therefore the country is in no danger. In justice strong, in peace secure, and in devotion to the flag all one." On the following day the streets of Buffalo, made gorgeous with decorations, witnessed the grand parade of the veterans. Forty-five thousand men were in line, with President McKinley riding at their head. The adjutant's report, given on August 26, shows that for the year ending June 30, 1897, the total membership of the G. A. R. was 362,816, of whom 319,456 were in good standing, and that during that year the number of deaths was 7,515. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon,

Pa., was elected the new commander-in-chief, and Cincinnati, O., was chosen for the encampment of 1898. Later elections decided upon Comrade Alfred Lyth, of Bidwell-Wilkeson Post, Buffalo, for senior vice-commander-in-chief; for junior vice-commander-in-chief, F. B. Allen, of Connecticut; surgeon-general, Dr. David Mackaye; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Frank C. Bruner, of the First Methodist Church of Chicago, Ill. Favorable action was taken by the encampment on the matter of pensions for widows and for veterans over sixty-two years of age. A report was adopted recommending Congress to reserve for parks several battle-fields of Fredericksburg, Va., and those of Vicksburg, Stony River, and Appomattox. The report of the committee on text-books, criticizing some of the histories used in the South, was adopted

(Rep.) The Cleveland Leader. (O.)

Glory and honor are filling the gaps made by time in the ranks of the Grand Army, and age is only increasing the devotion of the veterans of the Union armies to their great organization. It will be many years before the annual national encampment of the G. A. R. can cease to be one of the most important events that fix the attention of the American people.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Grand Army of the Republic has now no great mission to perform except that of keeping alive the spirit of patriotism which called it into being, of decorating the graves of the dead, and of caring for unfortunate comrades and their widows and orphans. All of these duties it discharges faithfully. Without the directing aid of the posts, Memorial Day would have been forgotten long ago instead of becoming as it has a national holiday only second in importance to the Fourth of July.

(Rep.) Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

Glory and honor are filling the gaps made by A grateful nation has a warm place in its heart time in the ranks of the Grand Army, and age is for the men who fought that it might live, and with only increasing the devotion of the veterans of the

(Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The [president's] words, addressed alike to the soldiers who wore the blue and to those who fought in gray uniforms, have almost the ring of Abraham Lincoln's rhetoric. We are sure that if the president had the decisive word in the matter the Grand Army of the Republic would go to Richmond in 1899 in response to the generous and patriotic invitation which Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and a few like him have tried in vain to discredit.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Brigadier-General John P. S. Gobin, who has just been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a veteran of prominence and popularity, and he will be relied on to carry the honors of his new office with dignity and credit to the organization. He was one of the old soldiers who fought their way up from the ranks to positions of distinction.

^{*} This department, together with the book "The Social Spirit in America," constitutes a special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY IN RUSSIA.



CZAR NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA.

THE court of the czar of Russia has attracted all eyes this month because of the visits of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, of Germany, and President Faure, of France. The German majesties were escorted on their journey by a German squadron. They arrived at Cronstadt, Russia, on August 17. There they were met by the czar and czarina and were taken on the Russian imperial ship to Peterhof. In replying to the czar's welcome, the emperor said he would "aid the czar against any one plotting to disturb the peace" and

that in so doing he would be backed by the whole German nation. On departing. August 11, the guests were accompanied by the czar and czarina to the Cronstadt Roads. President Faure's trip was inauspiciously begun by the explosion of a bomb as



he was leaving Paris. It failed to do any harm and the president proceeded to Dunkirk, where he took ship. Two other ships acted as escort. The president arrived in Cronstadt on August 23. Here he was met by Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral of Russia, an uncle of the czar, who took the president aboard the Russian ship and proceeded with him to Peterhof. At Peterhof he was received by the czar in person and was demonstratively welcomed by the Russian populace. The president CZARINA ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA OF RUSSIA. took his departure on August 26, the czar and czarina accom-

paning him as far as Cronstadt. While on the French ship, in a toast to the president the czar said: "Your stay among us creates a fresh bond between our two friendly and allied nations, which are equally resolved to contribute with all their power to the maintenance of the peace of the world in the spirit of right and equity." This was the first official mention made, during the visit, of an alliance between Russia and France, and was the cause of enthusiastic celebrations by the French people upon the president's return to Paris.



EMPEROR WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Russia is in no danger of attack. It is only France that would profit by a purely defensive alliance, except as it is indirectly for the czar's interest that France should continue to be a counterpoise to Germany. Some consideration more potent than such indirect interest, we think, must have been offered

to the Russian autocrat to induce him to enter into a coalition with the French Republic. What could have tempted him except what is known as an offensive and defensive alliance, not indeed, unlimited in scope, but permitting a certain range of Muscovite ambitions in the near and the far East?



EMPRESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA OF GERMANY.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

The Franco-Russian alliance is apparently inconsistent, but it serves to keep the balance of power in Europe, and, from a political point of view, is justified as clearly as that of the Triple Alliance.

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Russia's interests bind her to the continental power with the most powerful navy. She would not need assistance on land in a war with any other power. On the water, however, she is incomparably inferior to Great Britain, and needs the assistance of France to give her a power at sea as well as on land equal, or nearly equal, to the greatest power in the world.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

Undoubtedly the popular reception of President Faure was far more hearty and enthusiastic than that accorded to the emperor. It is probable that the czar will make no great concession to France, and it is highly probable that he made none to Emperor William. He seems to be a man of good, strong sense, and he does not let anything or anybody turn his head.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

There will be grief in the Hohenzollern family when the kaiser shall discover that the sole outcome of his uninvited call on the czar was the supply of a standard for the measurement of the warmth of Russia's friendship for the French Republic.



PRESIDENT FAURE OF FRANCE.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The terms of the alliance and its objects remain a diplomatic secret. Nevertheless it may be asserted with confidence what the compact does not aim at. Russia requires a long era of peace in order to foster the industrial development of the empire, which is proceeding by leaps and bounds, and the revanche of France for the dismemberment of 1871 will have to be indefinitely postponed.

The Evening Star. (Washington, D. C.)

The czar is a young man of tact and capacity, but he undoubtedly has a most difficult task on hand if he is to keep the friendship of two powers so fiercely antagonistic in all things toward each other as are Germany and France.

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY IN THE NEW TARIFF.

NOBODY as yet has been found who will own to inserting section 22 in the new tariff law. It was not in the tariff bill as passed by the House and Senate, but was introduced in the Conference Committee and was unnoticed when the bill was returned to the two houses for a final vote. As enacted the section reads: "That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade." Besides the blow this measure deals to Canadian transportation lines from the seaboard in favor of rival American lines and to the ship interests of foreign countries not exempted by treaty or convention, it, according to some authorities, strikes at Great Britain through her colonies. For these authorities state that our treaty with Great Britain exempts imports brought in British vessels only when from British possessions in Europe. Imports brought from other countries in British vessels, therefore, cannot escape the discriminating duty.

(Rep.) The Press. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Canadian Pacific has been built as an "im-

railroads because it is free from the just restraints imposed on them by federal law. Its existence and perial" highway. It owes its existence to land management are throughout part of the avowed grants and subsidies, the latter heavily increasing policy of "imperialist" England to plant a hostile the Canadian debt. As the interstate commerce power along our northern frontier, and at Halifax commission has repeatedly pointed out, it carries on and Esquimault more has been spent in forts and a destructive competition with our transcontinental graving docks for military purposes than has been

expended at Gibraltar, Aden, or elsewhere on the deliberately retained for future usefulness. It will route to India. The commercial operation of this military line, constantly discussed as part of the English military system, has been rendered possible because it was allowed to divert through traffic from our through lines by rates made in defiance of the long and short haul principle imposed on our roads. It is time American trade ceased to support this "imperial" line, and the way to stop it is by a differential duty.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Our tariffs are intended primarily for our own protection and benefit, and to keep the bread in the mouths of our own people, a good many of the hungriest of whom the European nations have sent to us.

(Ind.) The Evening Post. (New York, N. Y.) The discrimination against Canadian railways—a

fraud evidently, but a fraud in harmony with the bill itself-falls most heavily on New England. will be followed, no doubt, by Canadian discriminations against American railways, which will affect injuriously the railways of New England and New York.

(Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.) The discriminating duty of ten per cent had been go into effect whenever the treaties giving to foreign vessels equal privileges with our own in this respect shall be abrogated. It is right that the ten per cent discriminating duty should remain in the tariff, for Congress may decide at the very next session to abrogate those treaties in the interests of American shipping.

(Ind.) The Ledger. (Tacoma, Wash.)

The discriminating clause in the tariff bill, which is causing much vigorous protest from the Canadian railways, is only tit for the Canadian tat, though it was not put in with that special aim but rather as a protection to American railway and shipping interests. The same thing was done by the Dominion Parliament in the so-called "Galt tariff," discriminating against tea brought from the United States. As a Canadian financial paper says, it is chickens coming home to roost.

(Dem.) The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The ten per cent differential against goods from foreign countries transported over Canadian railways, which unaccountably "slipped into" the Dingley Bill, is going to cost American producers a pretty penny through the loss of their trade with their northern neighbor.

ENGLAND DENOUNCES HER COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

GREAT BRITAIN has taken a decisive step toward a change in her commercial policy. Some time ago she sought to abrogate from her treaties with Belgium and the German zollverein the articles stipulating that imports from these countries shall not be subject to higher duties in the British colonies than are similar imports of British origin. But these countries insisted on adhering to all or none of their respective treaties with Great Britain. Consequently the treaties were allowed to run on without further ado until July 30. Then Great Britain gave notice to Belgium and to the German zollverein that her present commercial treaties with them must end. Accordingly they ceased to be operative on July 30, 1897, the one with the German zollverein having been in effect since May 30, 1865. These compacts with their articles in question once abrogated, England will be able to avail herself of the advantages above all other countries granted her in Canada's tariff law published on April 22. In this law Canada offers to admit British goods coming to her ports from April 23, 1897, to July 1, 1898, at a duty 121/2 per cent less than she will impose on goods from any other country, and after July 1, 1898, the preference will be raised to 25 per cent.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The French treaty was abrogated years ago by France, in order that the latter might adopt protection in a more emphatic form. The others are now denounced by Great Britain herself in order that she may adopt not, perhaps, protection, but at least a system fully as hateful to every true free trader. It is, indeed, the American system that is adopted, the system which looks first to the development of domestic commerce and industry, rightly deeming that to be the best basis for expansion of foreign trade.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

For England to let slip such an opportunity to extend its trade with the colonies and thus bind the empire closer together would have been folly, and

even at the risk of a tariff war the course taken is a wise one.

(Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Whether the other self-governing colonies will follow Canada's example and give England preferential rates remains to be seen. It is questionable whether a monopoly of their market would compensate England for the losses incident to the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties.

(Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The termination of her commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium by England is only a logical outcome of her new colonial policy, which is exemplified in the preferential provisions of the new

(Ind.) The Providence Journal. (R. I.) The practical resolve of Canada to favor the producers of the British Isles in return for trade liberty granted to the colony has persuaded the London cabinet to dare a tariff, or at least a commercial war with Germany.

(Rep.) Denver Republican. (Col.)

It would be practicable for Great Britain to adopt and maintain a protective tariff policy toward all the

remainder of the world which would at the same time involve absolute free trade within the limits of the empire. Such a policy would stimulate the development of the resources of the empire and bring its several parts into close relation with one another. It would do more than anything else that might be devised to promote imperial federation along lines that would insure the prosperity and endurance of the British Empire as a great national or imperial union.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

ALL efforts to settle the miners' strike so far have failed, and during August the armies of strikers won thousands of recruits. In addition to the several injunctions against the strikers in July, six injunctions are reported from Parkersburg, W. Va., as having been granted on August 14, and two more on August 16 by Judge Jackson of the United States Court. On August 18 the preliminary injunction of last month against the strikers of Turtle Creek, Pa., and vicinity, led by Patrick Dolan, was made permanent and an injunction was issued against the Bunola, Pa., miners. Two days later, on August 20, the miners called a convention of organized labor to be held the following week at St. Louis, Mo. On the same day coal operators, with a view to ending the strike, organized in Pittsburg, Pa. They held a conference with a delegation of miners on August 24, but no agreement was effected. Nor was any solution of the difficulty found in the session of organized labor in St. Louis, which lasted during August 30-31. An interstate miners' meeting held at Columbus, O., September 8-9, to consider proposals made by the operators, adjourned without deciding whether to accept or reject the conditions offered. Governor Hastings called out the militia on September 10 to enforce order at Hazelton, Pa.

(Rep.) The Indianapolis Journal. (Ind.)

The right of free assembly is as sacred as the right of free speech. The law should only step in to protect property or prevent violence, and a court has no right to assume that a public assemblage will lead to violence.

(Dem.) The Pittsburg Post. (Pa.)

One political party in this country has taken strong ground that government by injunction must be modified, at least to the extent of maintaining the right of trial by jury. That was the Democratic party at its national convention held last year in Chicago, and it had in view precisely such assertions of judicial power as have lately been witnessed in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio.

(Dem.) The Chattanogga Times. (Tenn.)

We think such use of restraining orders is, generally speaking, a mistake, and liable to lead to grave abuse of judicial authority. We would like to see this practice specifically regulated, even abridged, by a carefully guarded statute.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Low wages, cheap labor are not wanted here, and our workmen should unite upon the common ground of demanding legislation which will put up insurmountable legal barriers against it.

(Ind.) Providence Journal. (R. I.)

son's coal strike injunction against Debs and others shows that it is really more ridiculous than objec- ment at Pittsburg. As the matter progresses we tionable. It does not enjoin from peaceably incit-believe this fact will be made more and more clear ing men to strike, but from "unlawfully inciting to all concerned.

persons who are engaged in working in the mines, from ceasing to work in the mines." There cannot be said to be much harm in enjoining people from doing that which they cannot do lawfully anyway; that is as if a court of equity should undertake to forbid men to steal or murder.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The proposal to camp about and march before them [the miners still at work] day after day, and refuse to respect their free decision as final, and persist in argument and appeal and display of force until they yield, is in its very nature a warfare against the freedom of the workers and the employers. Such an interference, it must be granted, the law should be able in some way to prevent without restricting any legitimate enjoyment of individual rights.

(Dem.) Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

The coal miners' strike now promises to be successful, when it has created the market conditions necessary to warrant the advance of wages they demand; but that prospect will be darkened or destroyed if the strikers begin to defy the law, as they now show a disposition to do. They would do well to obey their leaders' advice.

(Rep.) Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

Both the operators and the miners missed an The publication of the full text of Judge Jack- opportunity to score a great victory for the principle of arbitration when they failed to secure an agree-

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONVENTIONS.



PROF. WOLCOTT GIBBS. President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Two important conventions in the interest of science took place in August on American soil. They were held respectively by the American and by the British Associations for the Advancement of Science. The former association began its session on August 9, at Detroit, Mich., with an attendance of 200. Its president is Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard. In order to consider separate sciences at the same time, the audience was distributed into sections. The chairmen of these sections dis-

coursed on the sciences in their respective departments and were followed by other specialists on the subjects. Among the chief addresses made was that by Richard T. Colburn, for the section of social and economic science; I. C. White, geology; William P.

SIR JOHN EVANS President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mason, chemistry; Carl Barus, physics; W. J. McGee, anthropology; W. W. Beman, mathematics and astronomy; Professor Hoard, zoology; George F. Atkinson, botany; John Galbraith, mechanical science and engineering. The British Association also met in sections. Its president for this year was Sir John Evans. About 1,200 persons were present. The leading speakers before the various sections were Dr. J. Scott Keltie, geography; A. R. Forsyth, mathematics; George F. Deacon, mechanical

science; William Ramsay, chemistry; L. C. Mial, zoology; M. Foster, physiology; H. Marshall Ward, botany; Mr. Gonner, economics; G. M. Dawson, geology; Sir William Turner, anthropology. Other famous lecturers of the occasion were Lord Lister, the retiring president of the association, the two explorers Mr. Selons and Sir George Scott Robertson (the hero of Chitral), and the physicist Lord Kelvin, who before 1892 was known as Sir William Thompson. The latter in an address on the world's fuel supply set forth a practical use for garbage.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is easily the leading scientific body of today, despite the fact that the similar organization in wipe out mere geographical boundaries.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

or petty vanity. The way in which these men at- ciation also.

tend meeting after meeting, lending encouragement not only by their presence, but also by adding to the current news and discussions, and even crossing the ocean at considerable expense and inconvenience, this country possesses members equaling in reputa- is a highly instructive spectacle. One can easily tion and accomplishment those of Great Britain. count up a dozen, even twenty, representative scien-But the day is past when the question of nationality tists in this country, who have either never helped entered into the progress of science. Lord Kelvin; the American Association at all or who have for instance, like our own Thomas Edison, belongs ceased to take part in its meetings, perhaps having to the world at large. Such men, and their fellows, first enjoyed the highest honors which that organization can bestow. The hard work of keeping the American Association alive is left almost entirely to The meeting in Toronto emphasizes peculiarly the younger and less conspicuous scientists of the certain features of all British Association conven- United States. If the excuse be offered that the tions that may be noted with profit in the United various sciences now have their own separate as-States. In the first place, there are the veterans of semblies here, one may reply that this is equally science, like Lord Kelvin and Lord Lister, who true in Great Britain. And even though our own have reached a ripe old age, won all the honors and country has a National Academy for the very elect, emoluments that come from active participation in it must be remembered that the foremost members affairs, and are therefore free from selfish ambitions of the Royal Society are active in the British Asso-

SPAIN'S NEW PREMIER.



GEN. MARCELO DE AZCARRAGA. Spain's New Premier.

GENERAL AZCARRAGA, who upon the death of Canovas del Castillo was appointed temporary premier of Spain, now has that office regularly. He was confirmed in it by the queen regent on August 20. On August 26 he announced at a cabinet council that he would adhere to the policy of Canovas as far as possible, and that Captain-General Weyler would be retained in Cuba. Gen. Marcelo de Azcarraga was born in the Philippine Islands in 1832. As a soldier he gained distinction and was appointed to a war office in Madrid, Spain. In 1857 he was promoted to a commandant and sent to Cuba. He became chief of a Spanish expeditionary corps in Mexico in 1861 and in Cuba in 1863. In 1864 he was made lieutenant-colonel. Returning to Spain he served at various times as assistant secretary of state, helped crush the Carlist revolt, and was active in reorganizing the army. The rank of lieutenant-general was given him. In 1880 he served as captain-general in Navarre and in Valencia. At Valencia three years later he suppressed a Carlist-Liberal uprising. General Azcarraga was minister of war in the cabinet of Premier Canovas in 1890-92 and again from 1895 to

the time of his appointment to the premiership. He will retain the Canovas cabinet unchanged.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

General Azcarraga is not merely prime minister of Spain: he is, as we have said, a representative and an embodiment of Spanish national sentiment on the Cuban question. The government of the United States is likewise representative of American opinion. The two may therefore deal with each other with all possible authority, both political and moral. Certainly negotiations between them should be fruitful of good.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

these things, or has any understanding of the situa- able to reverse the same, and at the same time tion in Cuba, can make announcement that he "remains in accord" with Weyler and will uphold him? It was Azcarraga who held the office of minister of carry out that policy to the bitter end.

war in the Canovas cabinet; it was he who provided for the sending of 200,000 Spanish soldiers to Cuba; it has been his duty to study the official despatches from Havana ever since the war broke out; and we should suppose he would be able to discern the results of Weyler's campaigning during the past eighteen months. This accord of Azcarraga is about as inexplicable as the performances of Weyler.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The present ministry stands too firmly committed How is it that Premier Azcarraga, if he knows of to its late chief's "strong" policy in Cuba to be neither General Azcarraga nor any other member of the cabinet has the overmastering spirit required to

WHEAT'S UPWARD FLIGHT.

THE dollar mark in the price of wheat was reached in New York on August 20 for the first time since March 12, 1892, or since five years and five months ago. Chicago followed on August 21 with wheat at \$1.00 a bushel. The highest point was reached on August 24, in New York, when September wheat (wheat deliverable in September) sold for \$1.06¾ and cash wheat \$1.14¼ a bushel. The market reports for August and early September also show a rise in other food stuffs, and in many other commodities, especially cotton, and a new low price in silver.

American Grocer. (New York, N. Y.)

It is certain that crop conditions abroad are such as to insure the American farmer the best returns he has had for six long and trying years. The foundation of prosperity is thus laid with the farmers, who constitute nearly one half of our population. When they are prosperous the entire country enjoys the best of good times. They are here, and likely to stay.

(Ind.) The Ledger. (Tacoma, Wash.)

The workingman who complains that, although wheat is up and farmers are prosperous, he is not benefited, has not looked below the surface. His cry is that he has to pay more for his flour; it is ten to one that his wages have been advanced in a still larger ratio. But if he will look over the papers he will find that the prosperous farmer is buying more than ever of farm machinery and

wagons and other manufactured articles; this is revenue policy it will at the same time have deciaiding to start the factories; that large crops and good prices made increased employment of men on railways, wharves, and steamships. In fact, one class cannot prosper in this country without all receiving some benefit.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The plain people note the beginning of bad times in November, 1892, within a fortnight of Mr. Cleveland's election, and the era of good times in August, 1897, within a fortnight after the enactment of a Republican tariff, and forty years of agonized special pleading will not alter the conclusion which most men form.

(Dem.) Cincinnati Inquirer. (O.)

Of course it is a fact that the president is by no possible construction entitled to the slightest credit for the rise in wheat. In spite of that rise the iniquity of the gold monometallic policy remains, and the general depression will continue till it is removed.

(Dem.) The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The rise in the price of wheat, in whatever light it is considered, is a most happy accident. Even if it shall result in temporarily bolstering a mistaken sively checked the tendency to desperate monetary experiments.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

A whole series of false doctrines will be swept aside by the return of prosperity with silver a drug in the market. That object-lesson alone will be worth millions of dollars to this country.

(Rep.) The Kansas Capital. (Topeka.)

We believe the farmer will not fail to appreciate the vast gain it would have been to him had the McKinley tariff and the Harrison administration been continued in force from '92 to '97. In place of fifty cent wheat in that period he should have had nearer a dollar.

(Rep.) Denver Republican. (Col.)

The farmers have been economizing for four years, and their unsatisfied wants will make a vast market for most of the products of our mills and factories in the near future.

(Rep.) Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

The rise in the price of wheat comes at a fortunate time for the grower, as the crops have not been generally sold to the middlemen or buyers in the

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

THE northwestern frontier of British India is now a hotbed of revolt. The rebel leader, Mad Mollah. who began the trouble in midsummer has won to his ranks even the large tribe of Afridis, that in other wars has proved most loyal to the British. By August 25 the Afridis had seized the Khyber Pass, which they now hold, the Mohmand tribesmen were threatening the district about Fort Shabkadr, the Orakzais were rioting in Kurram Valley, and the natives in Swat Valley and Tochi Valley were fighting against two large brigades of English troops. According to advices of August 28 the British had driven off the raiders in the Kohat district and dispersed the Orakzais from the plains. To offset these successes there is the critical condition of the garrisons on the Samona range, and at Quetta in Beluchistan. The ameer of Afghanistan was suspected by the British authorities in India of conspiring with Turkey to incite the rebels to a holy war against the British in India. On August 18 the Turkish government formally denied any such understanding with the ameer. The ameer also disclaimed all responsibility for the uprising, and it was reported that in a convention of his chiefs he renewed his oath always to remain a friend of the British government. Yet on August 29 news was received that the ameer had ordered the faithful to make ready for a holy war, and had convened a council of mollahs at Cabul.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

A jehad [holy war] may mean revolt not only against British rule in India, but against French rule in Algeria, and even against Russian on the Oxus and Jaxartes. That is the consideration which makes these Indian troubles appear so grave. It is not an Indo-Moslem mutiny against John Company. It is a Pan-Islamic antagonism against all Christendom. That is the peril to the peace of the world.

The Cleveland Leader. (0.)

It is very improbable that the British will let any insurrectionary movement gather headway enough to be dangerous. It is altogether likely, on the other hand, that they will use more Hindu troops and fewer Mohammedans in the native army of

India, and thus lessen the relative and absolute power of the warlike Moslems to shake the hold of the white rulers of their country.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It is significant, at least, that just when Lord Salisbury's firm attitude in regard to the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly was giving the sultan the most trouble, and even threatened to imperil the "concert of Europe," there should occur a native uprising in northwestern India on the borders of Afghanistan, whose ruler and people are devout Mohammedans. It at least seems very much as if the ameer, who is friendly to Russia and acknowledges the sultan as the head of the Mohammedan world, had received word from Constantinople to remind

be endangered by too great severity upon the head of Islam.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It is a revolt of tribes who have never been wholly subdued, and, therefore, never assimilated with the Indian Empire, not a mutiny of the troops under British arms and scattered through all the British holdings.

The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

If the situation in northwest India were not serious, the British government would not have hurried 20,000 picked men into the Punjab since the first of August. There are now, of British and native regulars, fully that many troops, and they are of all arms, constituting a well-assorted and formidable army. Five thousand more are pushing to the front. It is clearly the British opinion that the small array of tribesmen are the least of the threatening force. The ameer of Afghanistan is the inspirer of the mischief, and he is inspired by agents of the Russian Empire. If the czar's foreign office

England that it had interests of its own that might thought to catch the lion dozing along the foothills of the Himalayas, the mistake has been discovered by this time.

The Evening Star. (Washington, D. C.)

While the British are very strong in India, and have now a better civil and military organization than ever before, an uprising of the natives on fanatical lines would tax the British resources severely. And then there would be the danger of a spread of the disaffection far beyond the ordinary calculations.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

It is possible that it is to Constantinople and St. Petersburg that we should turn in order to grasp the significance of the border uprising.

The Kennebec Journal. (Me.)

Fortunately the British have corrected the one supreme mistake which embarrassed them in the days of the mutiny. Englishmen, not orientals, now officer all their troops. Still the English troops there are relatively but a handful to hold in subjection a population of 300,000,000.

AMERICAN WHEELMEN'S MEET.

THE eighteenth national meet of the League of American Wheelmen held in Philadelphia August 4-8 called to that city about 15,000 visitors from all parts of the Union. The function was entirely social, a business session of the league having been held previously. The league, now numbering between 90,000 and 100,000 men and women, is the outgrowth of a small company of wheelmen in Newport, R. I., who organized on May 31, 1880, to secure for their bicycles equal privileges with four-wheeled vehicles. The avowed objects of the league now are, "to promote the general interests of cycling; to ascertain, defend, and protect the rights of wheelmen; to encourage and facilitate touring, to promote the improvement of roads, and to regulate the government of all amateur sports connected with the use of the wheel."

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

In its fight for good roads the league has made splendid progress. All over the country there has been an effort to improve the condition of the highways, guideboards have been erected, and the wheel's place with other vehicles has been acknowledged. In several states of the Union road-books are issued which tell the best routes to take in going by wheel from one place to another. The possessor of a league ticket may obtain a discount for meals or lodging at numerous hotels throughout the country, and he is recognized by foreign bicycle organizations as being worthy of favor. Among candidates for membership the matter of sex doesn't count.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Although the meet was a social function entirely, and that purpose was rigidly kept in view by the entertainers, other and much more substantial good to the entire country is sure to be the outcome. Bicycle riders are earnest advocates of good roads, and the League of American Wheelmen is foremost in the movement. Moreover, the great gathering pleasure or the practical aid of the many.

must have a marked effect on those legislators who have hitherto regarded the wheelmen and their just demands with indifference, and impress them with the power and growing influence of the League of American Wheelmen, and have a tendency to insure in the future prompter attention to its requests.

New York Tribune. (N.Y.)

If there were any possible doubt that the bicycle has "come to stay" it would be dispelled by such a gathering as that of the League of American Wheelmen at Philadelphia this last week. The spectacle of thousands of men and women from all parts of the continent meeting as representatives of other scores of thousands, and receiving the applications of thousands more for membership among them, is of impressive significance. These people are not, as the early wheelmen may have seemed, and may, indeed, have regarded themselves, mere enthusiasts, cultivating a circumscribed fad. They are earnest, practical folk, considering a well-nigh universal fact. For that is what bicycling has become. It is no longer the sport of the few, but the

THE WAR IN CUBA.



surgents.

A VIGOROUS guerrilla warfare in Cuba was kept up by the insurgents all through the rainy season, much to the disadvantage of the unacclimated Spaniards. During the first two weeks of August the insurgents under Maj. Andrés Hernandez, Gen. Baldomero Acosta, and other leaders held Havana in a state of siege, seizing all trains and provisions trying to enter the city, and looting the Havana suburbs. Spanish columns attempting to dislodge them from their strongholds about the city were successfully repulsed. Meanwhile insurgents to the number of 8,000 invaded the Matanzas Province, where the Spanish leader, Captain-General Weyler, was operating, On August 11 Captain-General Weyler was said to be moving back toward Havana, pursued by the armies of Generals Gomez and Carillo. On September 5 the fortified town of Victoria de las Tunas in Santiago de Cuba surrendered to the insurgents. The war has been kept up in the other provinces also. As previously, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban In- Spanish general has continued his policy of starving the pacificos and reporting frequent victories for the Spaniards. On August 25, 40,000

Spanish soldiers were reported to be in the hospitals in Cuba. On August 30 the Spanish government decided to send 27,000 of its reserves to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine Islands.

(Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The new quota of 27,000 men is thrown into a hopeless struggle. At best it will only repair some of the ravages in the Spanish ranks. The patriots who did not quail before 200,000 foes will not be troubled by the added 27,000. If Spain is wise, instead of sending more men to perish in Cuba she will call back those that are there.

(Dem.) The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

Any "government" that gives up control of Cuba will almost certainly be overturned as a result of such a disaster. The Madrid politicians have an uncomfortable six months before them now.

(Dem.) The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

Injudicious intervention by this government in Spanish politics at this stage would defeat its own purpose by consolidating the parties of Spain in united resistance to what every Spaniard would regard as intolerable intermeddling.

(Ind.) Providence Journal. (R. I.)

We need not accept all the enthusiastic stories from insurgent sources to come to the conclusion that Spain has an impossible task before her.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The enemy [insurgents] which was so despised two years ago is gaining strength daily, and threat-



GEN. DON VALERIANO WEYLER. Commander of the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

ening to avenge completely what has been one of the deepest crimes of the century.

(Rep.) The Inter Ocean. (Chicago, Ill.)

The failure of Weyler's campaign in the eastern provinces of Cuba is the more significant because in the previous war Weyler was assigned by the commanding general to Santiago.

THE ASCENT OF MT. ST. ELIAS.

To the Italians Prince Luigi of Savoy and his party of mountain climbers belongs the honor of first scaling the American mountain St. Elias. The prince took the precaution to include in his party some Alpine climbers. Setting sail from Seattle, Wash, in June, the expedition landed at Yakutat Bay and thence immediately began the journey inland. The men themselves dragged the sleds on which were loaded their provisions. At the foot of Mt. Newton Glacier they met an American party led by Mr. H. G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, Pa., returning homeward. The Americans had started from Seattle for the summit of Mt. St. Elias three weeks in advance of the Italians, but were obliged to abandon their goal because of sickness in their party. Proceeding, the prince's party reached the summit of Mt. St. Elias on July 21. At this point they found neither wind nor fog and the thermometer registered 20° below the freezing point. During their stay of two hours they took many photographs from the summit. They also settled the mooted questions of the height and formation of the peak. Its height they report as 18,120 feet and its origin they say is not volcanic, as formerly described.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Many attempts have been made to scale Mt. St. Elias, but until Prince Luigi attacked it all failed. The only one to reach a considerable altitude was Prof. Israel Russell, who succeeded after innumerable perils in climbing approximately 14,500 feet, or fully a mile from the summit. One of the chief obstacles to success is the great covering of snow which extends down from the highest peak to within about 2,000 feet of sea level, and even lower. This fact may afford some idea of the difficulties which Prince Luigi overcame, and which Mr. Bryant and his party seemed to have been overcome by. One great point gained by Prince Luigi's achievement is the probable accurate determination of the height of Mt. St.

Elias. This has long been a subject of controversy, and in two hundred years the figures have varied as much as 6,000 feet. As nearly all the measurements were taken either from a distance or low altitudes, this is not surprising. The question to whom the huge mountain belongs is still unsettled, though there can be little cause for doubt that it is within the United States boundary.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Italy's princes are making a stir in the world in these days, and though the count of Turin by his duel may carry off the lion's share of applause among his countrymen, they may well take pride in the prince of Savoy's ascent to the top of Mount St.

SENATOR JAMES Z. GEORGE, OF MISSISSIPPI.



SENATOR JAMES Z. GEORGE OF MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI'S senior senator, James Z. George, died on August 14 at Jackson, Miss., whither he had gone to recruit his health. He was born in Monroe County, Ga., on October 26, 1826, and was but an infant when death deprived him of his father. In 1834 he and his mother moved to Noxubee County, Miss. Two years later they went to Carroll County, which ever since has been his home. In 1847 he married Miss Bettie Young, a society belle of that day. Mr. George fought as a private in the Mexican War and at its close in 1848 supplemented his common school education with the study of law, being admitted soon to the bar at Carrollton. In 1854 and again in 1860 he was elected reporter of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. He is the author of ten volumes of reports of this court and of a work entitled "Digest of the Supreme Court Decisions," published in 1872. As a member of the Mississippi convention of 1861 he voted for and signed the article of secession. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took up arms for the southern cause and by the close of the

war had won the rank of general. He then resumed his law practice in Carroll County. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1879. Shortly afterward he was elected chief justice. This post he resigned in 1881 to enter the United States Senate. He was reelected to the Senate in 1886 and again for the term ending in March 1899. He remained a secessionist in principle to the day of his death. In the Senate he was the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Agriculture, of which committee he was chairman during the Fifty-third Congress, and he was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. Three sons and three daughters survive him. His wife died a month ago.

The Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

did not assume the leading place in the Senate to southern people.

which his talent and long term of service entitled The death of Senator George removes one of the him. Senator George was an authority on constitulandmarks of the Southern Confederacy. He was tional law as he saw it, and his speeches in the one of the last of the coterie of lawyers from that Senate were confined almost exclusively to discussection that never accepted the results of the war. sion of that phase of subjects. In his death the He still argued the right of a state to secede, and most charitable thing to be said of him is that he upon every occasion held to that view tenaciously. did his duty as he understood it, even though it He was so radical and set in his opinions that he was combated by the almost united voice of the

PRESIDENT BORDA OF URUGUAY ASSASSINATED.

URUGUAY'S armed rebellion of several years' duration culminated on August 25 in the assassination of President Borda. The crime took place in Montevideo, at the celebration of the seventy-second anniversary of Uruguay's independence. Two shots were fired and the victim expired within a few minutes, surrounded by his ministers and other statesmen and diplomats. The deed is said to have been committed from political motives. Aside from general excitement no disorders followed, Senor Cuestas, president of the Senate, succeeding temporarily to the presidency.



Late President of Uruguay.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Of great ability and boundless ambition, and possessed of moral qualities not wholly above suspicion, his influence upon the affairs of Uruguay was never of the best, and his tragic death can hardly be regarded as an irreparable loss to that country.

Republican Standard: (Bridgeport, Conn.)

Such occurrences have been common in past years in the South American republics, but more rare of late, and the improvement has been noticeable. The circumstances attending the murder of Borda were particularly sensational in time and place, but hardly any political significance attaches to the fact.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

It is poor consolation to say that the death of President Borda will probably restore peace to Uruguay. Let it be granted that he was, to a large proportion of the people, an unacceptable chief magistrate; that his removal will obliterate causes of offense and factional barriers, and that it is sometimes expedient that one man perish for the people. Nevertheless, no matter how great may be the apparent gain to Uruguay, it has been purchased at too great a price. Indeed, it might be said that the greater the apparent gain the greater the ultimate evil. For the memory of such gain may in future inspire others to regard this crime as a precedent, to be repeated whenever it seems probable the state will thus be served, and nothing could be worse than the establishment of such an idea.

CANADA'S LAWS FOR THE KLONDIKE MINES.

A CODE of rules for the Yukon gold region was announced by the Canadian government on August 15. The rules read in part: "That upon all gold mined on the claims referred to in the regulation for the government of placer mining along the Yukon River and its tributaries a royalty of ten per cent shall be levied and collected by officers to be appointed for the purpose, provided the amount mined and taken from a single claim does not exceed \$500 per week, and in case the amount mined and taken from any single claim exceeds \$500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of ten per cent upon the amount so taken out up to \$500, and upon the excess or amount taken from any single claim over \$500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of twenty per cent, such royalty to form part of the consolidated revenue, and to be accounted for by the officers who collect the same in due course. any attempt to defraud the crown by withholding any part of the revenue thus provided for by making false statements of the amount taken out may be punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made; and that in respect of facts as to such fraud or false statement or non-payment of royalty the decision of the gold commissioner shall be final." Other measures stipulate that alternate claims along the Yukon River and its tributaries shall be reserved for the crown and impose penalties for trespassing on the said claims. The old rules are amended to grant the discoverer of a new mine, creek and river claims 750 feet in length instead of "bar diggings" of the same dimensions.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

for the government to enforce it strictly may be a That Canada has a right to levy such a tax is matter of doubt. It at least simplifies matters to unquestionable. Whether it will be good policy know that Canada has not drawn any invidious

distinction against American gold seekers, though a plan better calculated to stifle enterprise and it must be confessed had the Canadian gov- retard the development of the Northwest Territory ernment followed the laws of the United States as than this greedy scheme to place a load of taxation respects mineral lands an outcry would probably have gone up before this that would have led to international complications. The United States' revised statutes, section 2319, reads as follows: "All valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such."

San Francisco Chronicle. (Cal.)

There will surely be a hot time on the Klondike when the Canadian government collects that royalty. Before they are through with it the officials will be apt to realize that Mr. Oliver was right when he said the proceeds wouldn't pay the costs.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N.Y.) Canadian statesmanship could not have devised

upon the chief industry of the region at the hour of its birth. Canada's technical right to levy tribute upon the earnings of the Klondike miners is beyond question.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The [tax] experiment would cost a great deal of money, and the probable outcome of it would be a sweeping migration of miners from the Klondike to other placers no less tempting on the American side of the border. The government might as well rescind, also, the order reserving every alternate claim on every placer hereafter discovered. This, again, is one of the proposals that no men personally acquainted with the ways of gold hunters would have ever made. An effort to enforce it would either cause a fight between the government agents and the miners working the reserved claims or else lead to the abandonment of prospecting in Canadian territory.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

No mention of the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States is to be found in the queen's speech proroguing Parliament on August 6. It is prefaced with the stock announcement of Great Britain's continued friendly relations with the other powers, and, beginning with the eastern war question, says: "There is good ground for believing that all the most important matters in controversy have been adjusted and that in return for an adequate indemnity the territory conquered by Turkey, with a slight modification of the frontier, will be restored to Greece. I have given notice to the king of the Belgians and the German emperor to terminate the treaties of 1862 and 1865, whereby I am prevented from making with my colonies such fiscal arrangements within my empire as seem to me expedient. In consequence of the infraction by the Chinese government of certain stipulations of the convention of 1894, a fresh convention has been concluded, establishing the frontier of Burmah and China more advantageously to my empire and opening the West River of China to European commerce. I have concluded a treaty of commerce and friendship with King Menelik. The presence of representatives of the colonies and India at the ceremonies of the celebration of the sixtieth year of my reign has contributed to the strength of the bond of union in all parts of my empire, and additional proof of the attachment of the colonies to the mother country has been furnished in the fiscal legislation of Canada and the contribution that Cape Colony, following the example of Australasia, has offered for our naval defense." The famine and plague also receive attention, and approval is expressed for the measures taken to enlarge the harbors of Dover and Gibraltar, to strengthen the army and navy, to support schools, to indemnify employees injured while at work, to improve the water facilities in the metropolis, to relieve suffering in the overcrowded parts of Scotland, and "to provide a more efficient and more economical system for the judicial institutions of Ireland."

The Times-Democrat. (New Orleans, La.)

There are two pieces of legislation in the session of the British Parliament just ended which have peculiar significance, even beyond the limits of Great Britain itself. They are the Education Act and the Workingmen's Compensation Act. The Education Act appropriates a considerable amount of the British taxpayers' money (\$1,500,000) to help the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic schools to keep up their rivalry with the board I-Oct.

in Great Britain of recent years, since Gladstone disestablished the "alien church" of Ireland, has been toward the overthrow of all state religious establishments; but this subsidization of sectarianism of which Parliament at the recent session was guilty, and which the British people have tolerated, can have but one tendency-to rivet the yoke of a state religion still more firmly on the British neck and to postpone the prospect of disestablishment indefinitely. The enactment of the Workingmen's schools, which are purely unsectarian. The trend Compensation Law by a Conservative government,

denounced the principle even when embodied in a much less offensive form as "confiscation," are a peculiar commentary on the consistency of political parties. Gladstone would not have dared propose such a radical measure, while Salisbury's government not only proposes but passes it.

The Evening Post. (Chicago, Ill.)

sultan is not quite so reassuring as the queen implies. Turkey always manages to discover new not a hint about the danger of a serious outbreak of affairs.

all of whose traditions are violated in the principle or the severe repression measures undertaken or of the law, and especially by the very same lot of projected. Nor are the statements concerning the statesmen who, in opposition but four years ago, disappearance of the plague and restriction of the area of distress borne out by competent observers writing from the scene of the troubles. Perhaps it is not surprising that no regret is expressed at the failure of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, but the silence upon the Behring Sea controversy is not without some significance. Is the Salisbury assent to the proposed conference so qualified and limited The news from the ambassadors treating with the as to be shorn of all promise of results? Had it really involved an agreement to revise the rules for the protection of the seals the queen's speech would difficulties and never yields a point without a mental scarcely have passed it over. The political situareservation. Hardly satisfactory are the para-tion in England is dull and uninteresting. No graphs regarding the situation in India. There is wonder the queen's speech reflects this complexion

AUSTRALIA'S SPIRIT.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

whom he met asked him about this.

"We're not English out in Australia any more than you people in the States are," he replied. "We're Australians just as much as you are Americans. The spirit of nationality is already exceedingly powerful throughout Australia. There has not as yet been organized any united separatist party, but there will be within the next five years, and perhaps in less time. The seed was long since sown, and it has a very fertile soil in which to sprout. Although the hand with which England governs Australia through the colonial government is of the most velvety order. I think there is a preponderating sentiment all over the Continent that no particular reason any longer exists for Great Britain to concern itself governmentally with Australia at all. Australia is now a great deal better fitted to manage her own affairs than the thirteen States were when they gave England that famous notice-which document, by the way, we Australians are pretty familiar with. Australia, of course, has no such grievances against England as the thirteen States had-no particular grievance at all, for continent should accept any sort of governmental entire life."

regulation whatsoever at the hands of a little coun-TRISTRAM DUNMAUGH, a rich Australian of Eng- try at the other end of the world, which they were, lish parentage, was at a Washington hotel recently. and still are, willing to respect as an ancestor, but This Australian expressed some rather novel ideas not as master. A great majority of Australians did while here. He is a middle-aged man who looks, not approve of the Australian premier's cock-sure talks, and acts like an American. Some Americans phrases delivered at the Chamberlain dinner, and those who did not read this misrepresentation in silence read it with laughter. He simply did not represent a great majority of the Australian people, nor come within an ocean's width of voicing their

"I don't know how I can state the matter more briefly than by saying that even the most conservative people of Australia are looking, not without hope, for the eventual establishment in Australia of a government precisely like that of the republic of the United States in every essential feature. The temper of the Australian people is republican. I have observed for many years past the gradual diminution in volume of the chorused 'God Save the Queen' at the Australian theaters, and the singers of 'Rule Britannia' in Australia nowadays are generally young fellows just out from England, perhaps three parts drunk. Australians take à very great interest in American affairs. In my opinion one of the things of the future (and perhaps not the very distant future, either) is first the Australian republic and then a sort of friendly alliance of the Australian republic with the republic of the United the matter of that. But a very large and high- States. If the first five years of the century soon grade element of the Australian population (com- to begin do not witness at least the initial steps posed, too, for the most part of people, like myself, toward the formation of an Australian republic, I of English descent) began to chafe as long as twenty have gauged very improperly the political sentiyears ago over the absurdity that their enormous ment of the people among whom I have spent my

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

August 7. Judge Simonton, of South Carolina, decides that the measure for "original" packages in the Dispensary Law applies to bottles of liquor loosely packed in cars.—Judge Tuley, of Chicago, Ill., decides against the validity of the city ordinance taxing bicycles.

August 8. A convention of the National Christian Alliance is held in Cleveland, O.

August 12. The officers elected for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are C. S. Mellen, president, and Dan S. Lamont, vice-president.

August 14. E. A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, Mo., named by President McKinley for minister to Russia, accepts the position.

August 16. The United States government receives formal proposals from the Canadian government for establishing telegraphic communication with the Klondike region.

August 17. The American Bankers' Association convenes in Detroit, Mich.——A meeting of the Society of American Florists takes place in Providence, R. I.——The American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists hold a convention at Niagara Falls.

August 18. S. R. Calloway is made president of the Lake Shore and Southern Railroad.

August 23. A syndicate of United States capitalists secures from the Honduras government important concessions including the collection of duties and the operation of railroads, and in return undertakes to pay off the national debt of Honduras.

August 25. The American Bar Association holds its twentieth annual convention in Cleveland, O.

—The Universal Peace Union meets in Mystic, Conn.

August 31. The board of naval officers appointed by the acting secretary of the navy early in August to investigate the question of a government armor plant finishes its inspections in Chicago, Ill.

September 3. Seth Low at Northeast Harbor, Me., receives and accepts the nomination by the New York Citizens' Union for mayor of Greater New York.

FOREIGN.

August 7. The International Arbitration Conference begins its session in Brussels, Belgium.

August 9. Several thousand Armenians from Persia make a raid into Asia Minor, killing two hundred persons at Van.—A detachment of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition captures Abu Hamid, located on the Upper Nile.—Chili's cabinet resigns.

August 11. Oporto, Portugal, is placed under martial law.

August 15. A duel with swords is fought at Paris by Prince Henri of Orleans (French) and the Count of Turin, who is a nephew of King Humbert of Italy. The Italian comes off victor.—Nearly a thousand persons embark from Victoria, B. C., for the Klondike gold-fields.

August 16. An antarctic expedition commanded by Capt. Adrien de Gerlache sets sail from Antwerp, Belgium.

August 17. The peace negotiations in the Turko-Russian War case are blocked by England's objecting to Turkish occupation of Thessaly pending a partial payment of the war indemnity.

August 18. Twenty Polish students in St. Petersburg, Russia, are charged with nihilism and transported to Siberia.

August 20. Michele Angiolillo, convicted of shooting and killing Spain's premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, is garroted at Vergara, Spain.

August 22. Gold seekers at Dyea, Alaska, are reported to be suffering.

August 25. In addressing the Volksraad of the Transvaal Republic, President Krüger asserts that England has no right of suzerainty over the Transvaal.

August 27. The Korean government is reported to have ceded to Russia, Japan consenting, an island near Fusan to be used for a coaling station.

August 30. A commercial treaty between Japan and Portugal is signed.—Work on the Chinese Eastern Railroad is begun on Chinese ground.

September 1. A special session of the Hawaiian Senate is called for September 6, to allow that body time for consideration on the annexation treaty before action thereon is taken by the United States Congress.—The British secretary of state for India suspends for ten weeks the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

September 2. General Ignacio Andrade, a Liberal, is elected president of Venezuela.

NECROLOGY.

August 10. Dr. How, the bishop of Wakefield, England.

August 17. David G. Swaim, U. S. A., retired, judge advocate general.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

FOR OCTOBER.

First Week (ending October 8).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter I.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter I. In The Chautauouan:

"Imperial Germany and Imperial Rome."
Sunday Reading for October 3.

Second Week (ending October 15).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter II.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter II. In The Chautauouan:

"Awheel in Germany."

"The Building of the German Empire." Sunday Reading for October 10.

Third Week (ending October 22).

"Imperial Germany." Chapters III. and IV.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapters III. and IV.

In THE CHAUTAUOUAN:

- "Luther's Influence on Literature."
- "' Fake' Businesses."

Sunday Reading for October 17.

Fourth Week (ending October 29).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter V.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapters V. and VI.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Colors of Autumn in Leaf and Flower." Sunday Reading for October 24.

FOR NOVEMBER.

First Week (ending November 5).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter VI.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter VII. In The Chautauouan:

"Goethe: His Life and Work." Sunday Reading for October 31.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FOR OCTOBER.

First Week.

- 1. Welcome address by the leader.
- 2. Enrolling of new members.
- 3. Roll Call.
- 4. The Lesson.
- 5. Essay-Leuthen and Jena.
- 6. Discussion—The results of competition.
- A Talk—The effect of gold discoveries on the economic development of a country.*
 Second Week.
- I. The Lesson.
- 2. Biographical Sketch-Faraday.
- 3. Essay—German music and musicians.
- 4. Essay-German and American schools.
- 5. Table Talk—India and her troubles.*

 Third Week.
- I. The Lesson.
- General Discussion—The social position of women wage-earners.
- A Talk—Housing the poor. See "The Tenement-House Reform in New York City" in The Chautauquan for September.
- Book Review "Marm Lisa," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.
- 5. Biographical Sketch—Martin Luther.
 Fourth Week.

William I. Memorial Day—October 25.

Thrice noble is the man who of himself is king.

1. Biographical Sketch-William I. of Germany.

- 2. A Talk—The battle of Sedan.
- 3. Essay-The Schleswig-Holstein controversy.
- A Paper—The attitude of Emperor William I. toward the workingmen.
- 5. A Talk-German unity.

FOR NOVEMBER.

First Week.

- The Lesson.
- 2. Literary Study—Goethe's "Faust."
- 3. Biographical Sketch—Herbert Spencer.
- A Paper—The power of personal will in economic progress.
- 5. General Conversation—The news of the week.

FOR the benefit of the new circles a few words concerning the purpose of this department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN may be necessary.

In the *Outline of Required Reading* the lesson for each week is assigned and by following closely this assignment each reader will find it an easy task to complete the year's work.

The Suggestive Programs are just what the name implies—suggestions for the guidance of circle work, and they may be used as printed, altered to meet the special needs of a circle, or rejected entirely. They follow lines suggested by the Required Reading, and though "The Lesson" may not always appear in each program it should be understood and should form a prominent feature of every meeting.

The C. L. S. C. Notes and Word Studies, another

^{*} See Current History and Opinion

important division of this department of THE treated in the Required Reading. One set of these CHAUTAUQUAN, are designed to remove the difficulties of the course of reading.

The Questions and Answers should be carefully studied that the important thoughts of the textbooks may become fixed in the memory.

The Question Table is designed to spur the reader

questions will be in line with the subjects in the department of Current History and Opinion.

In every organization it is always inspiring to know what the colaborers are doing. This will be found in the C. L. S. C. Classes and Local Circles, in which are published the reports of C. L. S. C. to a more thorough investigation of the subjects work being done in the different parts of the world.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON THE REOUIRED READING IN THE TEXT-BOOKS.

THE following table explains some of the signs used in the pronunciation of words in this department of THE CHAUTAUOUAN:

K indicates the German ch, which has a guttural sound similar to a strongly aspirated h.

G indicates a sound similar to the German ch.

N indicates the French nasal sound, which is similar to the

 \ddot{o} represents a sound similar to e in her; to utter the sound place the lips in position for saying \ddot{o} and pronounce e.

 \ddot{u} represents the French u; to give the sound of \ddot{u} , when the lips are in position to utter oo, pronounce \ddot{e} without changing the position of the lips.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

P. 16. "Börne" [ber'ne]. A German satirist and an author of political literature, born in 1786. He died in Paris in 1837.

P. 17. "Leuthen" [loi'ten]. The town where the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians. It is in the Prussian province of Silesia, about ten miles west of Breslau.

P. 17. "Rossbach." A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, where the Prussians defeated the French in 1757.

P. 17. "Jena" [yā'nä]. A city about forty-five miles southwest of Leipsic, where the French under Napoleon defeated the Prussians in 1806.

P. 21. "Kyffhäuser" [kif'hoi-zer]. The name of a mountain and castle a few miles northwest of Weimar.

P. 24. "Cavour" [kä-voor]. An Italian statesman who brought about the unification of Italy.

P. 27. "Windhorst" or Windthorst [vint'horst]. A prominent German statesman and one of the principal opponents of Bismarck.

P. 31. "Sadowa" [sä-dō'vä]. A small town in Bohemia near which was fought a decisive battle of the Seven Weeks' War, sometimes called the battle of Königgrätz.-- "Sedan." A fortified town in France where the Germans won a victory over the French in 1870.

P. 32. "Boulanger" [boo-lon-zhā']. A soldier in the French army and a noted politician. He died in 1891.

P. 33. "Bounce." Exaggerated boasting; bluster, swagger.

P. 33. "Ignatieff" [ig-nä'tyef]. A Russian diplomat born in 1832.

"Thiers" [tyar]. A French historian and an eminent statesman. He died in 1877.

P. 37. "Ikaros." According to Greek mythology, the son of Dædalus, whom the father had fitted out with wings, fastened on with wax, that he might escape from Crete. Flying too near the sun, the wax melted and Ikaros dropped into the sea called from this legend the Icarian Sea.

P. 38. "Czermak" [cher'mäk].

P. 39. "Salicylic" [sal-i-sil'ik]. Salicylic acid is used as an antiseptic.

P. 30. "Virchow" [fer ko].—"Langenback" [läng'en-bek].--- "Billroth" [bil'rot].--- "Würzburg" [vürts'boorg].

P. 39. "Ranke" [rän'ke].

P. 44. "Tieck" [tek]. He died in 1853 .-"Schlegel" [shla'gel]. The Schlegels lived in the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. "Voss" [fos].

P. 45. "Treitschke" [trītsh'ke]. He was born at Dresden in 1834.

P. 46. "Heine" [hi'ne]. A poet and critic born in 1797.— "Schopenhauer" [shō'pen-hou-er]. A philosopher who expounded pessimism. He died in 1860.- "David Strauss," born in 1808, was an author of theological and philosophical works.---"Scherr" [sher], who died in 1886, was an historian.

P. 46. "Grand Cross," etc. Originally a military order in Great Britain, so called, it is said, because at the coronation of Henry IV. forty-six esquires were knighted after they had bathed during the night preceding "to signify a purification from all previous stain." After the time of Charles II. the order was discontinued but revived by George I. In 1815 the order was extended to include civilians and one of the classes composing the order is the military and the civil knights grand crosses, the G. C. B.

P. 46. "Spielhagen" [spēl'hā-gen]. He was born in 1829.- "Heyse" [hī'ze] was born in 1830.

P. 47. "Ebers" [ā'bers]. He was born at Berlin in 1837.

than " [shen'tan].

P. 52. "Nelson's message," etc. " England expects every man to do his duty."

P. 54. "Gneisenau" [gnī'ze-nou].

P. 58. "Niederwald" [nē'der-väld]. An elevated portion of the Taunus in Prussia, opposite Bingen and near the Rhine River, rising to a height of about 1080 feet above the sea-level. A national monument erected here commemorates the German victory over the French and the establishment of the New German Empire.

P. 59. "Gutzkow" [goots'ko] died in 1878.

P. 62. "Bayreuth" [bī/roit]. The capital of one of the provinces of Bavaria. It is famous for its musical festivals.

P. 65. "Holbein" [hol'bin]. The name of two noted German painters. Hans Holbein (about 1460-1524) created historical paintings, and his son, also called Hans, was an adept in wood-engraving as well as historical painting.-" Dürer" (1471-1528) was an engraver and painter. He illustrated the Revelation of St. John in a series of wood-cuts which appeared in 1498.

P. 67. "Friedrichsruh" [frēd'riks-roo]. marck's residence, situated about seventeen miles southeast of Hamburg.

P. 78. "Canniness." From the Scotch word canny, meaning careful in action or motion; gentle shrewdness, caution.

P. 79. "Guelphs" [gwelfs]. The name of a powerful German family to which the present royal family of England trace their descent.

P. 80. "Landgrave." A German title of nobility corresponding to the English title of earl.

P. 82. "Fehrbellin" [fār-bel-lēn']. A small town a few miles northwest of Berlin where the Prussians defeated the Swedes in 1675.

P. 83. "The Palatinate." Formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, the territory of which is now included in that of Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Prussia. "The name is retained as a general geographical designation and officially as a name of two Bavarian districts."

P. 84. "Bon voyage." A French expression meaning, a pleasant journey to you.

P. 86. "Machiavelli" [mak-i-a-vel'li]. An Italian author and statesman born in 1469. Much opprobrium has been heaped upon his name on account

P. 49. "Blumenthal" [bloo'men-tal].---"Schön- of the questionable political principles which he set forth in his celebrated work "The Prince."

P. 88. "Lieber." Dear.

P. 91. "Bundesrath" [boon'des-rät]. See "Appendix," page 313.-- "Reichstag" [German pronunciation, rīks'tak]. See "Appendix," page 313.

B. 96. "Medici" [med'ē-chē or mā'dē-chē. A celebrated Italian family which once ruled in Florence and Tuscany. Among its members were a large number of statesmen. As early as 1378 this family began to take an active part in historical events.

P. 114. "Pomeranian." An inhabitant of Pomerania, a province of Prussia bordering on the Baltic Sea. Agriculture, coasting and foreign commerce, and the rearing of live stock are the principal occupations of the people.

P. 121. "Bureaucracy" [bu-rō'kra-sy]. A form of government the power of which is vested in a large number of administrative bureaus.

"Wilhelmshafen" [vil'helms-hä-fen]. P. 126. Germany's principal naval station on the North Sea.

"THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

P. 12. "Meissonier [mā-so-nyā']. A noted French artist of this century. He painted between 450 and 500 genre-pictures, about one sixth of which number are owned by Americans.--- "Bouguereau" [boogro']. A famous French artist born in 1825.

P. 13. "Palissy" [pä-lē-sē']. A potter and enameler, born in France about 1510. He was also an investigator of chemical action. He worked sixteen years before he succeeded in perfecting the ware which bears his name, a kind of pottery having a remarkably beautiful glaze with the ornamentation in high relief .-- "Faraday." A noted physicist and chemist of England. He is famous for his discoveries in the fields of magnetism and electricity.

P. 18. "Pestalozzi" [pes-tä-lot'sē]. A Swiss reformer of methods of education.-- "Wichern." A philanthropist of Germany. He organized institutions for the reformation and education of vagrant children and through his influence the system of prisons and reformatories in Germany was greatly improved.

P. 31. "Prophylactic [prof-i-lak'tik]. From a Greek word meaning to guard against; preventive. P. 39. "Au fait." A French phrase meaning

well instructed; up to the mark.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"AWHEEL IN GERMANY."

" Turnverein." From turnen, to practice gymnastics and Verein an association; an association organized for the practice of gymnastics.

- 2. "All' Heil," "Guten Tag." Good-day.
- 3. "Persona non grata." Latin, meaning a person not agreeable.
- 4. "Bonifaces." Innkeepers, so called probably from a landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem."
- 5. "Salzkammergut" [sälts'käm-mer-goot]. A section of upper Austria which for its fine lakes and beautiful natural scenery is sometimes denominated "the Austrian Switzerland." Salt is produced at this place in large quantities.

- "LUTHER'S INFLUENCE ON LITERATURE."
- 1. "Ein' feste Burg." The entire line is "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott," which means "A strong fortress is our God."
- 2. "Donatus." Ælius Donatus, a grammarian and commentator of the fourth century, was the Ages his books were used as text-books in the schools. The elementary works on Latin grammar to the present day are founded on the Latin gram- theological writer born in Rotterdam in 1465. mar of Donatus. One of the first books printed by copies of which are considered great bibliographical dramatist and poet of the seventeenth century— Dieu. A noted grammarian of the thirteenth cen- in 1635.

tury who composed a grammar in verse which was used as a school-book.

- 3. "Serbonian bogs." A large morass in Egypt surrounded by hills of sand which the wind carried into the bog, making a very treacherous footing. It is said that armies attempting to cross the bog have author of several treatises which made quite a combeen swallowed up; hence "Serbonian bog" has plete course in Latin grammar. During the Middle come to mean a condition of affairs from which one can extricate himself only with great difficulty.
 - 4. "Erasmus" [e-raz'mus]. A satirist and
- 5. "Cervantes" [ser-van'tēz]. A Spanish novelmeans of letters cut on wooden blocks was Donatus, ist born in 1547. --- "Calderon." A Spanish curiosities .- "Alexander." Alexander of Ville "Vega" [va 'ga]. A dramatist of Spain who died

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L.S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

- Tacitus was remarked upon by Bismarck? A. An less striving after an often unattainable ideal. incapacity for united action.
- 2. Q. What allied trait does history record? A. An unreadiness for action of any decisive kind.
- 3. Q. To what does Bismarck attribute the qualities that made possible Prussia's hegemony of to-day? A. To the admixture of Slavonic blood in the old Prussian provinces.
- 4. Q. In what do the inhabitants of the old provinces of Prussia resemble the French more than do those of any other part of Germany? A. In unity of patriotism and power of recovery.
- 5. Q. Who have been the bitterest censors of the German character? A. The eminent Germans themselves.
- 6. Q. What was the result to Germany of the Reformation? A. It led to deepest political degradation-the "Thirty Years' War"-out of which it emerged with a decreased population and with a loss of national wealth.
- 7. Q. In what class of people was the idea of unity most vigorously maintained? A. In the mid-
- 8. Q. What has been Germany's political curse? A. The petty but honest feeling of narrow state loyalty.
- 9. Q. With what spirit has German unity had to contend? A. The spirit of envy and distrust alternating with indifference.
- 10. Q. What explanation is offered for the fact that Germans are ashamed of their nationality? A: The national tendency to objectiveness.
- 11. O. What peculiar characteristic is not a national German failing? A. Chauvinism.

- 12. Q. What is at the root of some of the best I. Q. What German characteristic noticed by manifestations of German character? A. The rest-
 - 13. Q. How does German idealism affect science? A. It places it on so high a pedestal that money-making by its votaries is looked upon as almost degrading.
 - 14. Q. Of what specialty can German literature boast? A. The translation of the masterpieces of foreign literature into German.
 - 15. Q. What class of writers have helped much to remove the "ponderosity" from German letters? A. Essayists.
 - 16. O. Who is the most gifted and sterling of all German writers of fiction of our time? A. Gustav Freytag.
 - 17. Q. What remains to-day the key-note of German intellectual and ethical life? A. Kant's dictum of the categorical imperative, the call of duty on us all to regulate our race toward the unattainable.
 - 18. Q. In what has German idealism counted its saddest failures? A. In politics.
 - 19. Q. In what is an influence distinctly akin to that of Greece traceable? A. In German thought, in literature, in the cultivation of the fine arts, and in the general spiritual acceptation of life.
 - 20. Q. In what are the best instincts of the German people embodied? A. In their songs.
 - 21. Q. What is one of the highest and most precious forms of music in Germany? A. The Volkslied.
 - 22. Q. What music has become distinctly national? A. The operas of Wagner.
 - 23. Q. What is one result of Germany's extended university system? A. It produces an

annually increasing contingent of intellectual keeping household accounts? A. It fosters thrift, proletariat.

- 24. Q. What put an end to amateur educationalism as a means of making a fortune? A. The rigid Prussian educational test requirements for military service.
- 25. Q. What criticism is made on the training in German schools? A. It develops the brain at the expense of the physique, and without enough attention to character.
- 26. Q. In what lies the secret of the sovereign's power in Prussia? A. In his recognition of the fact that a nation does not consist of a small minority of privileged persons, but rather that the meanest and the humblest have an equal claim on the care and solicitude of the sovereign.
- 27. Q. How did Europe come to regard Emperor William I.? A. As the guardian of the peace of the world.
- 28. Q. Next to the Hohenzollerns, who of the royal princes have done most for the cause of German unity? A. The ruling grand duke of Baden and King Albert of Saxony.
- 29. Q. Judging by polling results, who constitute the most earnest political party in Germany? A. The Social Democrats.
- 30. Q. What body has proved to be an excellent guardian of the national interests? A. The Bundesrath.
- 31. Q. What is the one failing of paternal government in Germany? A. Its humanitarianism.

"THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

- I. Q. What are the three fairly distinct types of voluntary organizations which embody the progressive and creative activity of the social spirit? A. Mutual benefit societies, societies of public spirit, and charitable societies.
- 2. Q. If parental duty is neglected who must supply the defect? A. The neighborhood, the church, and the state.
- 3. Q. In what is the social standard expressed? A. In state laws, church discipline, maxims, and customs.
- 4. Q. What do our usages and laws require parents and children to do? A. Parents to fulfil the duties of support and education for citizenship; children to care for parents in the helplessness of old age; and exacts purity, modesty, and chastity of all.
- 5. Q. Of whom must each group of human beings have help? A. Of the neighborhood, the church, the school, and the legal organization.
- Q. When does the economic activity of the household begin? A. When the goods are ready for consumption.
 - 7. Q. What are some of the advantages of

- keeping household accounts? A. It fosters thrift, makes possible a wiser distribution of resources, enables social students to make accurate statistical calculations as to real wages, the cost of living, and the actual effects of our industrial system on the people.
- 8. Q. With whom ought social progress to begin? A. With those who have the wealth to command the finest privileges.
- 9. Q. Why should great care be taken to beautify a dwelling and its surroundings? A. Because they constantly act upon the occupant's imagination and determine its contents.
- 10. Q. Upon what ought religious people to concentrate associated effort during the next generation? A. The propagation of domestic religion.
- 11. Q. What has been one result of the introduction of steam-power and machinery? A. It has increased the number of girls and women employed in offices, stores, and mills.
- 12. Q. For what purpose were clubs formed for wage-earning women? A. To mitigate the peril and the suffering of this class of people.
- 13. Q. What English institution of wide range of usefulness has been established in the United States? A. The Girls' Friendly Society.
- 14. Q. What is the object of the Consumers' League? A. To ameliorate the condition of the women and children employed in the retail mercantile houses of New York City.
- 15. Q. What are the fundamental principles of the Working Girls' Societies? A. Cooperation, self-support, and self-government.
- 16. Q. Of what is the Working Women's Social Club, of New York, an illustration? A. Of the cooperative method of providing a home for unmarried women.
- 17. Q. What is the general and normal tendency of these associations? A. To fit girls for domestic life.
- 18. Q. What relation do moral character and external conditions of health bear to each other? A. They are in reciprocal relation, they act and react upon each other as causes.
- 19. Q. With what problem is that of housing the people closely connected? A. That of cheap and convenient transit.
- 20. Q. How can the city tenement-houses be improved? A. By organizing stock companies for the purpose of building model tenement-houses which can be rented at a moderate rate.
- 21. Q. What example of such a building association is given? A. The City and Suburban Homes Company of New York.
- 22. Q. What improvement is suggested for agricultural districts? A. The grouping of farmhouses in villages around schools and churches.
 - 23. Q. What does Professor Gould's report

show to be important agents in sanitary reform?

A. Voluntary associations of citizens.

- 24. Q. What is necessary to permanent success in sanitary reforms? A. The hearty cooperation of the reformer with the constituted authorities.
- 25. Q. In what must the foundation of national health be laid? A. In the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools and by extension methods among adults.
- 26. Q. For the highest success in resisting disease on whom must we depend? A. On engineers, boards of health, and sanitary police.
- 27. Q. What is the testimony of experts in regard to the expense of road improvements? A. That the improvement of country roads may, by suitable methods, be made to pay, and that without undue financial strain.
- 28. Q. Where may a state road be justly constructed on the basis of a state tax? A. Where the general interest is far more important than the local interest.
- 29. Q. What interests besides those of trade does a system of communication serve? A. The interests of intelligence, art, and religion.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

GERMAN HISTORY .-- I.

- 1. What is the chief authority concerning the condition of ancient Germany?
- 2. Whom do the Germans regard as their common forefather?
- 3. With what German tribes did the Romans first come in contact?
- 4. By whom was ancient Germany nominally subjected?
- 5. By what battle were the liberty and independence of the German race established? + + +
- 6. By whom was Germany liberated from Roman dominion?
- 7. Who secured the supremacy of Germany in the Middle Ages.
- 8. During the reign of Sigismund what was the principal event?
- 9. What dynasty represents the most brilliant period of German history in the Middle Ages?
- to. By what election was the house of Hapsburg brought to the German throne?

GERMAN LITERATURE .--- I.

- 1. What is the greatest monument of early German literature?
 - 2. When and by whom was it written?
- 3. What famous German composer has founded a musical drama on this epic?
- 4. For what valuable translation is Ulphilas famous?
- 5. Why is such importance attached to the work?
 - 6. When was the poem "Gudrun" written?
 - 7. To what Greek poem is it likened?
 - 8. Who were the minnesingers?
- 9. What effect had they upon the German
- 10. What class of poets succeeded the minnesingers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

 J—Oct.

NATURE STUDIES .-- I.

- 1. What do plants take from the air?
- 2. Of what is this matter composed?
- 3. What is the function of the plant in the economy of nature?
- 4. Which part of the plant performs this function?
- 5. What was probably the form of the earliest plants?
- 6. What is the simplest form of reproduction in plant life?
 - 7. Of what biological law is this the basis?
- 8. From what source does the greater part of a plant's nourishment come?
- 9. What name has been given to the green coloring matter in plants?
- 10. What part of a plant has been likened to the brain of an animal?

CURRENT EVENTS .--- I.

- 1. According to the census of 1890 what is the population of Alaska?
- 2. According to the same report how many distinct localities, such as settlements, stations, villages, etc., were there in Alaska?
- 3. When was Alaska made a civil and judicial district, and what laws were extended to it?
- 4. Where is the boundary agreed on in the purchase of Alaska defined?
 - 5. What is that boundary?
- 6. What is the average density of population in British India?
 - 7. How is India governed?
- 8. Of how many corps does the army of India consist, and by whom are they commanded?
- 9. Who has been governor-general of India since 1893?
- 10. How and for how long a term is the president of U†uguay elected?

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new Assemblies, holding sessions for the first time this summer, sent a remarkably large enrollment.

The class at Chautauqua developed a goodly amount of enthusiasm; they met frequently, grew more and more friendly and social, received an inspiring talk from the chancellor, and are going back to their homes ready to form circles and conquer new fields for Chautauqua.

The Class of '93, according to custom, invited the 1901's to become sharers of their room in Alumni Hall, and the class gladly accepted this opportunity to secure an abiding-place. As the '93's had paid their proportion for the erection of the building, the 1901's cheerfully took up their share of helping to finish it on the interior. One hundred and fifty dollars was raised amid much enthusiasm, and various plans are rife for the making of the classroom a thing of beauty. Many new classmates may like to share in this pleasure and any such may send their contributions to the treasurer.

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At the opening of a new year graduates are reminded that the special course on Current History and Opinion, which has proved both profitable and popular, will be continued. This course enables graduates to keep in touch with the best thought of the times and at the same time pursue other lines of study if they feel so disposed. The Current History Course includes the department of that title in The Chautauquan and Henderson's "The Social Spirit in America." The fifty-cent fee enrolls a member and supplies him with the necessary memoranda.

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Treasurer and Trustee—Mr. W. J. Booth, Titusville, Pa.

CLASS FLOWER—CARNATION.

CLASS OF 1891.—"THE OLYMPIANS." "So run that ye may obtain." OFFICERS.

President-Dr. H. R. Palmer, New York, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—Rev. J. S. Ostrander, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. J. M. Durrell, Tilton, N. H.; Joseph H. Fryer, Galt, Can.; Mrs. L. E. Hawley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Mary Chapman, Concord, N. C.; Mrs. Harriet Buel, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Barkdull, Sidney, O.; Mrs. William Breeden, Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Mrs. J. S. Ostrander, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. George T. Guernsey, Independence, Kan.; Miss C. L. Sargeant, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary—Mrs. E. C. Janes, Randolph, N. Y.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. G. A. Foster, Evanston, Ill.
Treasurer and Trustee—W. H. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.
Historian—Miss M. A. Daniels, Willimantic, Conn.
CLASS FLOWERS—LAUREL AND WHITE ROSE.

CLASS OF 1890.—"THE PIERIANS." "Redeeming the time."

OFFICERS.

President—Prof. D. A. McClenahan, D.D., Allegheny, Pa. First Vice President—Z. L. White, Columbus, O. Second Vice President—P. C. Houston, Jamestown, N. Y. Secretary—Mrs. A. M. Martin, Allegheny, Pa. Treasurer—Mrs. Z. L. White, Columbus, O. Class Trustee—Rev. Dr. H. B. Waterman, Chicago, Ill.

CLASS FLOWER—TUBE ROSE.

CLASS OF 1889 .- "THE ARGONAUTS."

"Knowledge unused for the good of others is more vain than unused gold."

OFFICERS.

President—W. A. Hutchison, D.D., Jackson, O. Vice Presidents—Miss Laura A. Shotwell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline Leach, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. B. T. Smelzer, Albany, N. Y.

Secretary—Miss Annis R. Wells, 83 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer—O. A. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y.

Class Trustee—Rev. S. Mills Day, Honeoye, N. Y.

CLASS FLOWER—DAISY.

The Class of '89 was well represented at Chautauqua. Several business and social meetings were held, and much interest was shown in the subject of furnishing the classroom. Those present each contributed a cup, saucer and plate as a beginning toward a supply of china. Will those who come to Chautauqua next season bear in mind the fact that something of this kind will be very acceptable? A china closet, in which these may be kept, is much desired, and voluntary offerings for this purpose may be sent to the secretary of the class. Our new roommates in the Union Class Building, the Class of 1897, were welcomed on the afternoon of August 16. The committee on decoration had transformed the

room into a veritable bower, by means of evergreens qua, rallied their forces, gathered their friends about and flowers. Felicitous speeches were made by them, prepared an attractive program, and showed Dr. Hutchison and Judge Noyes, the two class their loyalty to Chautauqua by a decennial offering . presidents; tea and cake were served, and the hour of nearly ten dollars toward a Hall of Philosophy proved most delightful to all. Let all '89's who for the Des Moines Chautauqua. find it possible come to Chautauqua next summer and share in these pleasant reunions.

CLASS OF 1888.—"THE PLYMOUTH ROCK." " Let us be seen by our deeds."

President-Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., Boston, Mass. Vice Presidents-Mrs. George B. McCabe, Toledo, O.; S. C. Johnson, Racine, Wis.; W. S. Wight, Lakewood, O.; Mrs. J. Watson Selvage, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. L. A. Stevens, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary-Miss Belle Douglass, Syracuse, N. Y. Treasurer and Class Trustee-Russell L. Hall, New Canaan,

Historian-Miss Robertine Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y. Class Chronicler-Mrs. A. C. Teller, Brooklyn, N. Y. CLASS COLOR-GRAY.

CLASS FLOWER-GERANIUM.

CLASS OF 1887 .- "THE PANSIES." " Neglect not the gift that is in thee." OFFICERS.

President-Dr. Frank Russell, Bridgeport, Conn. First Vice President-James H. Taft, Brooklyn, N. Y. Second Vice President-Rev. J. R. Alden, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.

Third Vice President - Mrs. H. L. McChesney, Rochester, N. V

Eastern Secretary-W. G. Lightfoot, Canandaigua, N. Y. Western Secretary-Rev. Rollin Marquiss, Sedalia, Mo. Canadian Secretary-W. B. Wickins, Brantford, Can. Southern Secretary - Rev. H. R. Blaisdell, Covington, Ky. Treasurer and Class Trustee - Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., Bridgeport, Conn.

CLASS FLOWER-PANSY.

THE decennial of the Class of '87 also added a special interest to Recognition Day week, for the "Pansies" hold the proud record of being the largest class ever graduated in the C. L. S. C. and their influence is felt as a power in many ways. The celebration of the decennial took place on Monday evening, August 16, in the banquet room of Alumni Hall, which was decorated with boughs of pine, oak, and beech and brightened with the soft radiance of many lights. Dr. Frank Russell, who has been president of the class for thirteen years, received, with other members of the committee, and music and brief greetings and the presence of guests representing many C. L. S. C. classes made the evening a delightful one. The chief feature of the occasion was the presentation to Bishop Vincent by the class of a decennial offering of one hundred dollars, to be used for the new Hall of the Christ. Many members of the class joined in the celebration and renewed most happily the associations of other years. In this connection mention should be made of another loyal little group of '87's at the Des Moines Assembly who, unable to attend the mother Chautau-

CLASS OF 1886-"THE PROGRESSIVES." " We study for light to bless with light." OFFICERS.

President-Mrs. Luella Knight, St. Louis, Mo. Vice Presidents-Miss Sarah M. Soule, Oneonta, N. Y.; Rev. R. S. Pardington, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Belle Cummings, Wellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. William Schnur, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. A. H. Roberts, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Mary W. Martin, New York, N. Y.; Miss C. A. Davenport, Lockport, N. Y.; Mrs. Estella Broomhull, Troy, O.

Secretary-Mrs. R. E. Burrows, Andover, N. Y. Treasurer-Mrs. Amy Travis, Washington, D. C. Historian-Miss Sara M. Soule, Oneonta, N. Y.. Poet-Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Evanston, Ill Trustee of Class Building-Mrs. L. Knight, St. Louis, Mo. CLASS FLOWER-ASTER.

CLASS COLORS-CREAM AND SHRIMP PINK.

A BOOKLET containing a program of our decennial exercises, held at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 17, 1896, the history, poem, and a synopsis of the address by the president, is in process of preparation and will be ready for distribution soon after November 1. Any person may obtain as many copies as desired at twenty-five cents each, by addressing Miss Elinor G. Howard, 623 Gardent St., Hoboken, N. J. Orders should be sent at once. If more than the cost of printing is realized from the sale it will be applied toward the furnishing of the classroom.

CLASS OF 1885.—"THE INVINCIBLES."

"Press on, reaching after those things which are before." OFFICERS.

President-Mrs. A. H. Chance, Vineland, N. J. First Vice President-E. C. Dean, Delhi, N. Y. Second Vice President-Mrs. C. A. Hinckley, Delhi, N. Y. Secretary-Miss Carrie Cooper, 71 Park Street, Montclair,

Treasurer-Mrs. M. L. Ensign, Chautauqua, N. Y. CLASS FLOWER-HELIOTROPE.

CLASS OF 1884.—"THE IRREPRESSIBLES." " Press forward; he conquers who will."

OFFICERS.

President-Dr. W. D. Bridge, Chelsea, Mass. Vice Presidents-Mrs. E. J. L. Baker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mrs. S. E. Parker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; J C. Park, Cincinnati, O.; Dexter Horton, Seattle, Wash.; G. W. Miner, Fredonia, N. Y.; Mrs. John Fairbanks, Seattle, Wash.

Corresponding Secretary-Miss Nellie Stone, Oswego, N. Y. Recording Secretary-Adelaide L. Westcott, Holley, N. Y. Treasurer-Miss M. E. Young, St. Louis, Mo.

Executive Committee-Mrs. W. W. Ross, Erie, Pa.; Miss E. A. Fowler, Pittsburg, Pa.: Mrs. S. E. Parker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mrs. W. D. Bridge, Chelsea, Mass.; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Miss Clara L. Smith, Erie, Pa.

Trustee for Three Years-Dr. W. D. Bridge, Chelsea, Mass. CLASS FLOWER-GOLDENROD.

CLASS OF 1883—"THE VINCENTS." "Step by step we gain the heights."

OFFICERS.

President—Miss Anna Gardner, Boston, Mass.
First Vice President—J. R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn.
Second Vice President—Miss M. J. Perrine, Rochester. N. Y.
Secretary—Mrs. A. D. Alexander, Franklin, Pa.
Treasurer—Miss H. E. Eddy, Chautauqua, N. Y.
Banner Bearer—E. Tuttle, Busti, N. Y.

CLASS FLOWER-SWEET PEA.

.CLASS OF 1882.—"THE PIONEERS." "From height to height."

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. B. T. Vincent, Denver, Col.

Vice Presidents—A. M. Martin, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. J. L.

Hurlbut, New York N.Y.; Mrs. F. O. Bailey, Jamestown, N.Y.;

Miss A. E. Cole, Wellsville, N.Y.

Secretary—Mrs. E. F. Curtis, Geneseo, N. Y. Treasurer—Mrs. A. D. Wilder, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Trustees—Mrs. Thomas Park, Miss Luella Beaujeau, Miss Annie Cummings, Rev. J. M. Bray, A. D. Wilder.

CLASS SYMBOL-A HATCHET.

THE ORDER OF THE WHITE SEAL. OFFICERS.

President-Rev. Thomas Cardus, 6 Cobb St., Rochester, N V

Vice President—Miss Sarah Cawley, Morenci, Mich. Secretary—W. H. Blanchard, Westminster, Vt.

LEAGUE OF THE ROUND TABLE. officers.

President -W. H. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. H. Chance, Vineland, N. J.; Mrs. S. W. Williams, Streator, Ill.; Mrs. N. B. E. Irwin, Jacksonville, Fla.

Secretary and Treasurer—McIlyar H. Lichliter, 57 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.

Executive Committee—Miss Mary C. Hyde, Friendship, N. Y.; Mary W. Kimball, New York, N. Y.; Miss Caddie Whaley, Pomeroy, O.

GUILD OF THE SEVEN SEALS.

OFFICERS.

President—A. M. Martin, Pittsburg, Pa.

First Vice President—Mrs. George B. McCabe, Toledo, O.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. B. Clarke, Andover. N. Y.
Secretary and Treasurer—Miss A. H. Gardner, 106 Chandler

Executive Committee—Mrs. E. F. Curtis, Geneseo, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Landfear, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. William Hoffman, Troy, Pa.

Historian-Mrs. A. L. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.;

THE exercises of the decennial of the Guild of the Seven Seals marked a new step forward in the history of the C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua. The Guild, which represents all whose diplomas bear fourteen or more seals, stands for this reason as the expression of advanced work in the C. L. S. C., and the zealous members of this fraternity have so labored to build up the importance of their order that it already exerts no slight influence as a stimulus to graduates to continue habits of systematic study. The exercises of the decennial attracted members of

the Guild to Chautauqua in larger numbers than ever before and out of the five hundred and twenty-five members-of the Guild more than one fifth were present at the Assembly. The following table shows the total number of Guild members claimed by each of the graduate classes:

1882114	. 188843	1894 8
1883 32	188944	1895 7
1884 37	189027	1896 2
1885 23	189135	1897: 2
1886 64	189224	
1887 51	189312	

The decennial exercises were of a varied and interesting character, held as they were in the old Hall in the Grove which for nineteen summers has looked down upon the C. L. S. C. multitudes as they have gathered for Round Table or Vesper Service. The winds were whispering to the trees and the charm of the late afternoon hour with the sunlight slanting through the beautiful old forest trees brought back to the members of the Guild many hallowed memories. The program was full of variety and one of its notable features was a charming paper by Mrs. A. L. Westcott of Holley, New York, who reviewed the work of the Guild during the ten years of its history, weaving in many anecdotes selected from her correspondence with its members, and with it all setting forth the achievements and possibilities of the order with a play of fancy which was truly delightful. Brief addresses of greeting from Chancellor Vincent, Dr. Hurlbut, Mr. George E. Vincent, and others representing many aspects of Chautauqua life showed the important position which the Guild holds and suggested new possibilities for its future usefulness. Miss Mary A. Lathbury, whose name is known to every Chautauquan as well as to countless others by her well-known Vesper hymn, "Day is Dying in the West," contributed the following beautiful poem to the decennial.

FOR THE DECENNIAL OF THE GUILD OF THE SEVEN SEALS.

Wisdom hath builded her house: she hath hewn out her seven pillars.—Prov. 9:1.

Chautauqua, high among her hills,
Has spread her feast again;
Her jeweled cup all heaven fills
With sunshine and with rain.
Like Wisdom at her temple gates
She stands to bid us come;
Mother of multitudes, she waits
To win her children home.

Above the rush of life we heard
The music of her call.
We hear, and hasten at thy word,
O, mother of us all!
Within thy cloisters green, beneath
Thy seven-pillared dome
We see thy face, we breathe thy breath,
And hear thy welcome home.

Ten golden years—all treasure-ships— Have sailed into the past, And now, before the last sail dips Below the horizon vast, Give thanks! Sing praises! Count the gold Of every age and clime ; The wealth of sages; records old, The poets' songs sublime;

Count friendships with the good, the great; Count fellowship with pain-The throes that racked the church and state Till truth was born again. Count hope for every name and race: Count love and faith to call God, in all time and every place, The Father of us all.

The years have sailed into the west, And we their wealth have stored. While other years-each last one best-Are sailing hitherward.

Chautauqua, mother, teacher, friend, To give as thou hast given. To live to bless till life shall end, We ask the grace of heaven.

The Guild are planning to issue an attractive little souvenir of their decennial which shall enable every member to secure full reports of the exercises.

A reading course has been arranged as a seal for the members of the Guild of the Seven Seals, the fee of fifty cents being required for the special memoranda for this seal. The books are: "Imperial Germany," "The Social Spirit in America," Drummond's "The Ascent of Man," and THE CHAU-TAUQUAN.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God." "Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst." " Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1. BRYANT DAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9. COLLEGE DAY-January, last Thursday. LANIER DAY-February 3. SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday. LONGFELLOW DAY-February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23. ADDISON DAY-May 1. SPECIAL SUNDAY-May, second Sunday. SPECIAL SUNDAY-July, second Sunday. INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Saturday after first Tuesday. St. Paul's Day-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL DAYS FOR 1897-98.

WILLIAM I. DAY-October 25. BISMARCK DAY-November 16. MOLTKE DAY-December 3. PLINY DAY-January 23.

JUSTINIAN DAY-February 10. FREDERICK II. DAY-March 20. MOHAMMED DAY-April 3. NICCOLO PISANO DAY-May 28.

THE results of the past year's work have been exceedingly gratifying, and the scores of new circles formed all over the land are convincing evidence of the increasing interest in the Chautauqua System. The Chautauqua circles were represented at no less lives of these isolated readers. The circle at the than sixty Assemblies during the present season. At old Chautauqua, Rallying Day, on August 5, was celebrated by the representatives of nearly one hundred circles, and the exercises of the day, from the "rally" in the morning to the reception at night, were rendered full of enthusiasm by this body of representative Chautauquans. The morning rally was held in the Hall of Philosophy at eleven o'clock. The delegates occupied seats reserved for them; the Hall was crowded with friends and many more stood on the outskirts throughout the exercises. The greetings were brief, bright, and cinnati, which has been active since 1878, was rethe Winfield, Kansas, Assembly, referred to the active and planning larger things for the near future. splendid work of the famous Sunflower Circle at Many other circles and sections of the country were Wichita, Kansas, and then spoke of the influence heard from, and even the Class of 1901 and the of Chautauqua among the people of widely scat-circles yet to be were happily presented by Mrs. tered farms and villages throughout the territory of Martha Foote Crow, of The University of Chicago,

1901 who had come to her to join the Circle were living on farms far from every advantage of towns or education, and it was possible to imagine what a beautiful influence Chautauqua would be in the center, Chautauqua, was described in a most amusing manner by Miss Hazen, who explained how the bell was rung on October 1, setting all other circles at work the world over, and how even through the storms and snows of winter this little band of Chautauquans high up in the lake region were keeping the sacred Chautauqua fires aglow. Tennessee was ably represented by the state secretary, Miss Battaile, who on this her first visit to Chautauqua won many friends by her charming personality. The famous old Alpha Circle of Cin-Mrs. A. F. Piatt, C. L. S. C. secretary for ported by its delegate, Miss O'Connell, as most Oklahoma. The first two members of the Class of who spoke of the new scientific theory that what had been thought to be the circling courses of the planets were not circles but spirals, and so the circles of Chautauqua should be like the paths of planets, leading in gigantic spirals to higher and better life. Greetings were also received from the Pacific coast circles as follows:

"The Pacific coast branch of the C. L. S. C. to the mother Chautauqua, greeting. The testimonies of our Round Table from many grateful hearts, from the mountains, valleys, and shores of California, assure and reassure us that our reading circle makes life more abundant in society, in the church, and in the home.

"Signed, E. McClish, president, "E. J. Dawson, secretary."

In the evening a general reception to the delegates was given by all members of the C. L. S. C., and under the light of the Athenian Watch-fires there was much genial fellowship until the chimes rang out their good-night.

NEW YORK .- Decoration Day found the Chautauqua Union of New York City ready for their seventh annual outing, with West Point as the objective point. The event was enjoyable in every particular. The United States Military Academy at West Point was visited, also other places of historic interest. A banquet prepared expressly for this excursion was duly appreciated. Another occasion celebrated by the persevering Chautauquans of New York was the ninth annual moonlight excursion. On June 12 the iron steamer Sirius, freighted with a gay crowd of excursionists and bound for Laurelton Grove, Cold Spring Harbor, started on its trip up Long Island Sound. In due time the party arrived at their destination and after about four hours' stay returned to the steamer and embarked for home. On the return trip a band concert was given in the cabin, and a delectable banquet added to the delights of the excursion .-Chautauqua Field-day was celebrated on June 5 under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union, the Brooklyn Alumni, the Hudson County (N. J.) Chautauqua Circles, and the Hurlbut Circle. Besides the field-day exercises a Round Table was conducted by the Hudson County secretary, and in the evening several addresses were made and reports from various circles in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Staten Island were read. On May 6 the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn was crowded to witness the Recognition Day exercises of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union. The main interest of the evening centered in an ably sustained mock trial and the presentation of two elegant prizes; one to Mrs. Craken of the Ad Astra Circle for an essay on "French Women," the other to Mrs. C. A. Tier of the Alumni for the best poem on Greece. Both were productions well worth the honor received. From the poem we quote the following:

Hail! glorious Greece, against whose rocky shore
The Ægean wavelets dash and surge forevermore;
Whose sunlit clouds bend low to kiss thy templed hills,
And zephyrs from Ionian seas caress thy murmuring rills.

Graceful thy daughters, braver yet thy sons,
Whose valorous deeds performed, the legend runs,
That 'neath thy blood-stained soil thy patriots slumber well
Whose strife for liberty, alone Thermopylæ may tell.

The nations low before thee bow, and at thy classic shrine Of art and sculpture rare are halling thee divine; In poetry and song, to thee all yield the palm supreme, And in thy beauteous grace acknowledge thee their queen.

But far above all classic fame or bravest deeds enrolled, We laud the tender motherhood, whose gentle arms enfold Her fairest sea-girt island child, loved Crete, now crouching low And trembling in the dust, appalled by the grim Turkish foe.

The author then speaks feelingly of the struggle between Turkey and Greece and closes with these lines.

But may fair Crete the nations call from East and West to see The crushing of the tyrant's power by her new-born liberty.

Whose first sweet natal breath is drawn from her free native skies.

Where morning stars in unison in grand concordance rise, And joyful hallelujahs sing to him who reigns above, Father supreme of brotherhood, of liberty, and love.

Kimball Circle, with its "faithful ten," has spent a profitable year in study.

If ever there was a verb alive, I'm it. For I'm always a bein', sometimes a doin', and continually a sufferin'.

This sentiment from "Martin Chuzzlewit" appears on the program of a Dickens evening enjoyed by the Brooklyn Alumni at 15 Arlington Place. There was first a Vesper Service, then a paper on "Dickens vs. Thackeray," after which were read outlines of "Bleak House," "Dombey and Son," and "Our Mutual Friend"; good music was also a pleasing feature.-Best wishes to all furthering the Chautauqua System are sent from the circle at Halls. They report a successful year with a membership of thirty-four, some of whom are magazine readers, and an average attendance of twenty-one. An appreciative circle, they have derived much benefit from the course of '96-97, the interest in astronomy being enhanced by several interesting lectures on the subject .--- As previously noted in our Local Circle department, the Oneida Circle was separated into two divisions and the section having the most credits at the end of the year was to be banqueted by the losing side. Of this event the secretary writes: "One of the pleasant occasions of the Oneida Circle of the Nineteenth Century Class was the banquet given at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Haseltine, July 2, at the expense of the losing side. Toasts were happily responded to and the perfect day made the occasion a pleasant closing of the year's work."—The Plus Ultras of Jamestown, numbering thirteen, are reading "The Lay of the Last Minstrel "and "Childe Harold."— Four '99's are registered from Geneva. The closing meeting of The Progressives at Adams was . D. W. Young, where about forty Chautauquans and their friends enjoyed the entertaining program pre-Papers were read on Roman, English, American, and Grecian history, and the benefits to be obtained by reading the four years' course were ably presented in an interesting paper. In conclusion the president gave a faithful résumé of the four years' work of The Progressives. May these graduates remain with us and continue their work through many years to come.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Longfellow Circle at Allegheny reports a slight falling off during the warm season, but they will doubtless take up the cause in the fall with renewed vigor. A class of twenty cultured ladies at Wellsboro are spreading the Chautauqua work. The president has the success of the circle very much at heart and it is hoped that the new year will find them entering with enthusiasm upon the German-Roman studies.--- "Our circle is in a flourishing condition and all are interested in the work," writes the secretary of the circle at Orwigsburg.

TEXAS.—The Gardinia Circle of Alvin was so christened from the flower of that name, which grows in great abundance in this locality and of which Alvin is the largest shipping point in the world, the fields of this flower ranging from one half to twelve acres. The colors adopted by the circle are green and white, the flower, the gardinia, and the motto, "Let not thy spirit fail thee, for the undaunted does best in every enterprise." It is hoped that the growth of this far-away circle may be as luxuriant as the flower from which it is named.

OHIO.—Every Chautauquan will sympathize with the alumni association of Toledo in their loss of a faithful worker, to whom the committee on resolutions give the following tribute: "Our Chautauqua Alumni Association has been greatly bereaved by the sudden going home of our dear president, Mrs. Frances J. Sumner. Her personal influence and enthusiasm made this organization possible. From the first her name has been among its officers. Her voice has led us in the reverent repetition of our mottoes, 'We study the word and the works of God,' and 'Let us keep our Heavenly Father in the midst.' The spirit of these mottoes animated her whole life, making her influence an inspiring element in the lives of others. May her example of untiring devotion to a high purpose in life lead us to experience new power in the words 'Never be discouraged.' "---The closing year of '96-97 brings in its wake several circles belonging to 1900 which, although late in reporting, have finished the course and are fully equipped for the reading that is to follow. The class at Lima reports seven, one having dropped out on account of sickness; at Henley any Chautauquan.

held at the home of the president of the circle, Mrs. five have been reading since October, and at Newark the circle closed the year with eight members. --- An encouraging letter from Norwalk says: "Our circle meets every Monday afternoon. We have an attendance of eleven, all much interested in the readings. We began late but by hard work have caught up with the class."--- The secretary of Lowell C. L. S. C., Columbus, sends two membership fees.

> MINNESOTA.—The following newsy letter comes from Duluth: "The closing of the work of the Athena Circle, Duluth, this year was marked by one of the most delightful and novel events in its history. Through the generosity and hospitality of its president, Mr. W. S. Moore, who has been an enthusiastic admirer and a careful reader of the Chautauqua course almost from its inception, a company of about forty Chautauquans met at his home on Wednesday evening, June 30. The lawn was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and at one end a large awning was erected under which supper was served. The tables were set in the form of a cross, and at each plate, as a souvenir of the occasion, was an artistically engraved card bearing the following inscription: 'Athena Circle, French-Greek Year, 1896-97,' and on the upper left-hand corner the monogram 'C. L. S. C,' with a Greek cross below it in raised gilt letters embellished with French and Greek colors. The weather was beautiful, and all enjoyed themselves in the open air until about 9:30 p. m., when the company repaired to the house, where a short literary program concluded a most delightful evening."—A local paper gives the following notice concerning the circle at Buffalo: "The annual Chautauqua banquet which closes the year's work was held May 28 at Mrs. J. H. Wendell's beautiful home on the lake shore, and will always remain a delightful memory to the twenty-four present. The floral decorations were very elaborate. every available place being heavily banked with ferns and French honeysuckles of pink and white. The floral centerpiece for the table was composed of maidenhair ferns, white French honeysuckles, and beautiful 'meteor' roses. The studies of the year were suggested by the French tricolor and the Greek flag, which kept company with the stars and stripes on the wall, and the souvenirs of the evening were France and Greece cut out of transparent celluloid, a crescent, and a star, representing the study of the sky-these three tied with white, green, and pink to carry out the color scheme of the decorations. Under the name-cards which gave the guests their places at the table were cards with a C. L. S. C. grace, which was chanted by the circle." The menu was composed of all sorts of good things, and the toasts were responded to in a manner worthy of

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES FOR 1897.

ment in educational and recre-NEW YORK. ative fields the residents of the summer city on Lake Chautauqua have gone to their homes with minds and bodies refreshed. The memory of the pleasant hours, of the friendships formed, and the inspiration to nobler living which every true Chautauguan receives will revolutionize the old home life and the influence of Chautauqua will be extended through them to those who have never enjoyed its privileges.

The advantages of Chautauqua are numerous and varied. In the twenty-four years of its existence it has developed into a town in which a transient population of many thousands is comfortably housed, enjoying the conveniences found in any well-regulated and large municipality.

Rapid and easy communication with the outside world by telephone, telegraph, and excellent mail service have been made possible by the wise forethought of the managers.

Each year improvements are made on the grounds and new buildings erected. Work on the Hall of the Christ, the site for which was dedicated last year, will doubtless begin at an early date, the fund for that purpose having been made sufficiently large by the liberality of Miss Helen Gould, who portant factors in the success of the musical decontributed \$5,000 to it.

Thousands of people from every section of the United States availed themselves of the unusual opportunities offered by Chautaugua. In social circles there was great activity. The receptions, banquets, and entertainments given by the various Chautauqua Clubs, C. L. S. C. classes, and other organizations furnished abundant opportunities for social intercourse. The occasional rainy day had no effect on the attendance at the different attractions offered by the general program of the Assembly, which on some days numbered as high as thirty. Every day of the season there were at least five important meetings to call the attention of the thousands on the grounds. The popular illustrated lectures, while not a new feature of the general program, commanded appreciative attention. large number of the lectures were closely related to the subjects of the C. L. S. C. text-books for 1897-98, and of those which emphasized the value of giving instruction according to pedagogical laws there was a much larger number than usual. In the fields of literature and art there were able and instructive lectures by Leon H. Vincent, Dr. N. I. Rubinkam, Prof. W. D. McClintock, Mr. A. T. Van Laer, and Rev. G. F. Slayton. Sociological inspiration.

CHAUTAUQUA, After eight weeks of enjoy- and economic questions were discussed by Mr. Percy Alden, of London, Prof. Graham Taylor, Prof. C. R. Henderson, Mr. Jacob Riis, and others who have made a study of these questions. Bishop John H. Vincent in his course of lectures on "The Inner Life" gave Chautauquans food for thought in his usually charming manner. biographical, and philosophical subjects were treated in a logical and popular manner by some of the ablest thinkers and orators on the lecture platform. Interspersed among all these lectures were entertainments of a varied character.

Throughout the season the excellent character of the music rendered was noticeable. The organization of the Musical Literary Club gave a delightful variation in the musical program, and the recitals given were enjoyable for the exquisite music and for the comments and explanations which rendered it comprehensible to all. Dr. Palmer conducted the Assembly Choir, which, with the aid of Mr. Harry Fellows, Mr. Homer Moore, and Mme. Cecilia Epping-Housen-Bailey, as soloists, rendered Beethoven's oratorio "The Mount of Olives." The Children's Chorus, under the direction of Prof. L. S. Leason, gave several very enjoyable concerts. The organ recitals and band concerts were as usual impartment.

The general program is but one of the features which make Chautauqua such a delightful place. The schools which are in session every summer enrolled a large number of students. There were represented in the Collegiate Department almost every religious denomination and fourteen trades or professions, the majority of the students being teachers. Ninety-three different educational institutions in various parts of the Union had representatives in the schools. These statistics indicate the popularity of the educational department and the many channels through which its influence is reaching out into the world. In each department thoroughness characterized the work.

Work in the C. L. S. C. department of the Assembly was inaugurated by the exercises of Rallying Day, August 6, in which nearly one hundred delegates, representing thousands of C. L. S. C. readers, participated. At the Conference held in the Hall of Philosophy reports were given of the C. L. S. C. work done in the United States and in Southern Africa, where there are many readers among the Dutch and English settlers. The Round Table and the Council meetings were centers of interest and

Recognition Day, with its imposing ceremonies, was a most joyous occasion. Chancellor Vincent presided, and the orator of the occasion was President Goucher, of the Woman's College, Baltimore, whose scholarly address appears in this impression of THE CHAUTAUOUAN. At the afternoon meeting a message from the British Chautauqua was read and several short addresses were made by friends of the C. L. S. C. cause. exercises of the day closed with an evening rally held in the Amphitheater. The constant growth of the C. L. S. C. and its influence on the lives of the people are indicated in the clear, concise annual report of the secretary, Miss Kate F. Kimball, published in the Chautaugua Assembly Herald. It should be read by every member of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and by those interested in the extension of culture. The Class of 1901, the Twentieth Century Class, in which are enrolled many young people and people from every station in life, including the college professor and college graduate, is fully organized, ready to begin the work in October.

BURLINGTON. Those who had charge of the Burlington Chautauqua Assembly are to be congratulated on the success of the first meeting. In spite of the numerous obstacles which the pioneers of every similar enterprise must encounter, an excellent program, consisting largely of music and lectures, was provided for the entertainment of visitors. Among those who assisted on the lecture platform are Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Dr. Robert McIntyre, Dr. P. S. Henson, Col. George Bain, and Miss Addam, of Hull House. The large and continued attendance of the people of Burlington and vicinity far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the board of directors and made possible the financial success of the initial meeting of the Assembly. Plans for next year's meeting are already begun.

The first session of the Interstate CARTHAGE, MISSOURI. Chautauqua Assembly at Carthage, Mo., was a complete success, and the attendance throughout the session very good.

The usual order of exercises was followed on Recognition Day. The educational department offered instruction in Bible study, pedagogy, literature, C. L. S. C. work, normal work, and woman's clubs.

Among the lecturers present at the Assembly were Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Sam P. Jones, Robert McIntyre, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Leon H. Vincent, Dr. Willits, Dr. George M. Brown, and W. J. Bryan.

CLARINDA. For the first time there was held IOWA. at Clarinda, Ia. a Chautauqua Assembly, which continued from June 21 to July 5. The attendance was good and the directors, represented by the president, Rev. J. F. St. Clair, and make every visitor happy.

the superintendent of instruction, J. L. McBrien, report an interesting and profitable meeting.

Several departments of instruction were organized and conducted by skilled leaders. prominent lecturers added interest to the occasion. and impersonators, dramatic readers, and musicians helped to make a very complete and varied program.

On Recognition Day there was a special program for the occasion. Several C. L. S. C. graduates passed under the arches and the address to them was delivered by Dr. John Gallagher. Music for the day was furnished by the Knoll-McNeil Company.

During the Assembly the C. L. S. C. work was represented in Round Table meetings by interested laborers, and the result was the enlistment of about forty readers for the coming year.

A larger attendance than CLARION, STRATTONVILLE, usual greeted the lecturers PENNSYLVANIA. at the Clarion Assembly. Among those who helped to entertain the patrons of the Assembly were Chaplain Lozier, Dr. Eugene May, Pres. W. H. Crawford, and Rev. J. Bell Neff.

On Recognition Day an interesting address was delivered by Dr. R. F. Randolph. Four graduates received diplomas and a Class of 1901 was organized.

In the educational department excellent results were accomplished by the instructors, each of whom was a specialist in his department. The music, of which Mrs. Darr had charge, was of an unusually high order.

CRETE, The efforts of the management NEBRASKA. of Crete Chautauqua Assembly were rewarded by the unusual success of the summer meeting.

In the C. L. S. C. department the Round Table, led by Miss Kate Kimball, was the center for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the C. L. S. C. work. On Recognition Day Dr. Washington Gladden delighted the audience with his lecture on "Castles in the Air." Four graduates received diplomas, and the Class of 1901 will be the larger because of the Crete Assembly.

Several departments of instruction were provided, the most important of which were the ministers' institute, the senior normal class, the children's class, the W. C. T. U. school of methods, and New Testament studies.

On the program for entertainment a diversity of talent was represented. Lectures were delivered by some of America's best platform talent and musical programs were rendered by Slayton's Tennesseeans, the Doane Band, and a number of fine soloists.

At this, the sixteenth annual meeting of the Assembly, there was a good attendance and the beautiful grounds and the excellent program combined to CRYSTAL SPRINGS, R. W. Baily, superinten-MISSISSIPPI. dent of instruction at the Mississippi Chautauqua Assembly, reports the attendance as fully twice as large as ever before.

English language and literature, physical science and physiology, Latin, Greek, and New Testament exegesis were the several departments in which instruction was given.

Musicians, impersonators, magicians, and entertainers appeared to amuse and instruct. Among the lecturers were Rev. Alfred A. Wright, D. D., Dr. Henson, and Rev. H. M. Du Bose.

DES MOINES, It is estimated that from 50,000 IOWA. to 60,000 people attended the Midland Chautauqua Assembly, an increase in attendance of nearly sixty per cent over that of last year. A change in the location of the Assembly grounds threatened the management with financial failure, but as the superior character of the programs became known such immense crowds thronged the grounds that the auditorium was unable to accommodate them. From beginning to end there was a steady increase of interest that resulted in securing subscriptions for season tickets for next year amounting to about \$1,500.

In the educational department special interest was manifested in the School of Sociology, the School of Sacred Literature, and in the Round Table. Excellent work was also done in the normal class, the junior class, parliamentary law, music, and physical culture, trained educators being at the head of each department.

The Round Table was conducted by Miss Kate Kimball, Dr. George M. Brown, Dr. B. T. Vincent, and Mrs. B. T. Vincent. A pleasant social feature of C. L. S. C. Rallying Day was a reception given to all visiting Chautauquans by the Des Moines Chautauquans. The preparations for Recognition Day were very complete. The usual order of exercises was followed; a large procession, including sixty flower girls, a band, and the officers of the Assembly, escorted the graduates from the golden gate to the auditorium, where eleven received their hardearned diplomas. The organization of a class for 1901 was also a feature of the C. L. S. C. work of the Assembly.

The lectures and various entertainments were furnished by the best talent the lecture platform affords.

DEVIL'S LAKE, At Devil's Lake Assembly NORTH DAKOTA. an active interest was manifested in music, Bible study, astronomy, psychology, elocution, and ministerial work. Each of these departments was in charge of talented instructors. The C. L. S. C. Round Table talks given by Dr. H. P. Cooper were interesting and instructive, and the Class of 1901 received several additions to its number as a result of these talks.

Everything possible was done for the entertainment of visitors, of whom there was a larger number present this year than during any season since the opening of this Chautauqua. The lectures by Judge Norris, Pres. George Hindley, Dr. E. L. Eaton, and Dr. McClary attracted large audiences, and the pictures exhibited by the cinematograph delighted all.

At the camp-fire, which formed one of the most pleasing features of the Assembly, addresses were made by Dr. Cooper and Dr. Hindley and appropriate music lent impressiveness to the occasion.

HAVANA, The leading platform speakers at the ILLINOIS. Havana Assembly were Dr. J. P. D. John, Dr. J. R. Reitzel, Bishop Vincent, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Booker T. Washington, Sam P. Jones, and Hon. Henry Watterson.

The interests of household science were promoted by the cooking-school conducted by Miss Grace W. Braggins. The work in the C. L. S. C. department resulted in the organization of a Class of 1901.

An interesting general program was arranged for the patrons of the Assembly, who gathered in large numbers to be entertained and amused.

LAKE MADISON, A most satisfactory program SOUTH DAKOTA. was furnished for the Lake Madison State Chautauqua Assembly. Though severe storms prevented the usual large attendance, appreciative listeners enjoyed the fine addresses and entertainments of different kinds. Among those who contributed to the success of the Assembly were Rev. George Cole, Samuel Phelps Leland, Edward P. Gaston, Dr. Erwin R. Richards, Sam P. Jones, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, the Catholic lady orator, Miss Eva Shontz, and Heber Dowling McDonald. Bands, quartets, and soloists furnished fine music during the session.

In the educational department instruction was given in pedagogy, elocution, physical culture, kindergarten methods, music, Bible study, and normal work.

The questions of special interest to the C. L. S. C. readers were discussed in daily meetings and members were added to the Class of 1901. To arouse the interest of the people in the subject of education for the masses it was suggested that each minister of the state be provided with C. L. S. C. circulars and requested to present the advantages of the course to his congregation.

On Recognition Day the regular exercises were held. Dr. Charles F. Aked delivered the address and diplomas were awarded to two who had completed the four years' course.

CHIO. Seven graduates received diplomas OHIO. at the Lakeside Assembly on Recognition Day, when exercises usual on such occasions were held.

Earnest work for the C. L. S. C. was done at

Round Table meetings and the result was the formation of a Class of 1901.

Among those who took part in the general program of the Assembly were Dr. A. C. Dixon, Dr. P. S. Henson, Dr. C. F. Aked, Dr. J: W. Bowen, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, and the Smith Sisters' Sextet.

LONG BEACH, At the Long Beach Assembly CALIFORNIA. nineteen graduates received their diplomas representing four years of faithful work. Recognition exercises of an unusually interesting character were held in the tabernacle, which was appropriately decorated with ivy and palms. At intervals in the main aisle were placed four arches, under which the graduates marched, and before ascending the platform they passed through the golden gate. Responsive readings, music, and an address by Professor Syle were features of the program. New members were added to the C. L. S. C. Class of 1901 and plans were projected for holding Round Table meetings in all the principal towns of southern California.

On the general program were lecturers, entertainers, and musicians of rare ability. Concerts were given by Miss Ellen Beach Yaw before large and appreciative audiences.

The summer school, at first offering instruction only in biology, has increased in a few years to about a dozen different departments, in each of which practical educational work was done this season.

From the first day to the last large audiences greeted the talent secured for the occasion.

MELBOURNE, From March 20 to March 31 FLORIDA. many people spent a few delightful days at the Florida East Coast Chautauqua Assembly, which convened at Melbourne, Florida, a town on Indian River near the Atlantic coast. The beauties of the town and the surrounding country, in themselves attractive to tourists, were made doubly so by the excellent program prepared for the entertainment of visitors by the energetic and enthusiastic president and superintendent of instruction, Frank H. Fee and Rev. William Shaw.

In the educational department Prof. E. B. Wakefield had charge of the normal Bible class. Miss Minnie E. Neal conducted the C. L. S. C. work. Several readers enrolled in the Class of 1901. Lectures were delivered by Prof. E. B. Wakefield, Dr. E. P. Herrick, Rev. J. J. Irvine, Rev. William Shaw, Rev. W. F. Brown, and Rev. B. Tyler. The success of the first meeting of this Assembly has led the managers to attempt greater things for the next session.

MONONA LAKE, Monona Lake Assembly has WISCONSIN. just closed a most successful session; but twice in its eighteen years has the attendance exceeded that of the present year.

Rev. J. A. Worden, D. D., was normal instructor and Mrs. W. F. Crafts conducted the primary work. Schools in elocution, physical culture, art, and cooking were maintained.

A series of literary lectures was given by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, and geology was the subject of a series delivered by Prof. F. G. Wright.

The leading platform speakers were Rev. J.W. E. Bessen, D. D., Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, B. Fay Mills, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. Mrs. Katherine Fisk and Mackenzie Gerden, soloists, the Eastern Star and Arion Quartets, and Phinney's Band furnished the music.

Recognition Day was most successful. The procession and graduating exercises were in the forenoon; four passed the arches and received their diplomas.

The Recognition address was given in the afternoon by Bishop C. H. Fowler. Round Table meetings were well attended. A large number entered their names for the new class. Several hundred Chautauquans registered at headquarters. Miss C. Ella Neff was elected secretary. She is an enthusiastic Chautauquan and promises to push the work in Wisconsin to its fullest extent.

MOUNT GRETNA, At the Pennsylvania PENNSYLVANIA. Chautauqua Assembly Mr. George Lincks had charge of the C. L. S. C. work. The Round Table meetings and councils were largely attended and great interest was displayed in the literary and scientific subjects discussed. C. L. S. C. circulars were freely distributed and the work for 1897-98 fully explained at the Round Table and in the columns of the *Pennsylvania Chautauqua Record*, the daily paper published at the Assembly. Through the efforts of Mr. Lincks new members were added to the Class of 1901.

On Recognition Day the usual exercises were held and eleven readers passed through the golden gate and received their diplomas. The address was delivered by Rev. A. A. Arthur, Ph.D.

The schools of the Assembly were fully equipped to do thorough educational work. They offered about thirty different departments from which students could choose what best suited their tastes.

Excellent lectures and entertainments were provided for the patrons of the Assembly. Among the platform orators who attracted large audiences were Dr. Weidner, Leon H. Vincent, Frank Hamilton Cushing, Percy M. Reese, Dr. Schmucker, Dr. Richards, Dr. Harrison, and Mrs. Rorer.

The programs for the closing days of the Assembly were largely given up to music. The Tyrolean Troubadours, the DeKoven Quartet, and the Beethoven String Quartet are some of the organizations which delighted the Assembly. Soloists of great ability and dramatic readers were also present to add variety to the program. To the list of enter-

tainers should be added the waifs from New York sent to the Assembly by means of *The New York Tribune* fresh-air fund. With a program varied in character, they furnished a rare treat to a large audience.

OCEAN GROVE, The Ocean Grove Sunday-NEW JERSEY. school and Chautauqua Assembly offered several departments of instruction to students. Biblical instruction was in charge of Dr. B. B. Loomis; Prof. W. A. Hutchinson conducted the normal department; music was taught by Dr. J. R. Sweeney; the junior department was looked after by Mrs. B. B. Loomis; and the C.L.S.C. interests were in charge of Cornelia A. Teal. The classes in all the departments were much larger than usual.

On Recognition Day the regular services were held and three graduates passed through the golden gate. The address was delivered by Pres. George E. Reed, of Dickinson College.

Lectures were delivered by noted public speakers and the patrons of the Assembly were much interested in the Edison photoscope. The music was very enjoyable, the violin recital by Signor Guiseppe Vitale being especially fine.

OTTAWA, The Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly KANSAS. held its session at Forest Park, Ottawa, and the attendance exceeded that of any previous year. It is estimated that the average daily attendance was 5,000.

In the eleven educational departments thorough work was done under the direction of superior educators.

At the Round Table meetings interesting programs were carried out and the C. L. S. C. work explained and discussed. No difficulties in regard to conducting local circles were reported but some of the readers considered the work for the year very difficult. It was found by questioning that they had made the work hard by pursuing their investigations further than was really required by the course of reading. Many joined the Class of 1901.

On Recognition Day the rain prevented the usual procession but the arches were placed in the center aisle of the tabernacle and the exercises were none the less interesting because of the stormy weather. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut and Bishop Fowler gave excellent addresses to the graduating class, which was composed of six persons.

The general program arranged for the entertainment of the Assembly's visitors was varied and complete. The cinematograph proved highly entertaining and the art gallery and conferences were very popular. The dedication of a new woman's building, Prentis Hall, was an interesting feature of the general program. Many eminent lecturers helped to make this session of the Assembly a successful one.

ROCK RIVER, The Rock River Chautauqua ILLINOIS. Assembly entertained a much larger number of guests this year than during the preceding season.

Music, art, oratory, municipal government, and Bible study were the departments of instruction in which students enrolled.

At the Round Table meetings an interesting paper was presented by Mrs. Alice Bowen on the benefits of local circles. Dr. George M. Brown ably discussed the subjects of brain culture and the art of retaining youth. The C. L. S. C. Class of 1901 received additions to its membership. On Recognition Day the principal address was delivered by Dr. George M. Brown and diplomas were presented to three graduates.

The list of lecturers present at the Assembly contains the names of Pres. W. H. Crawford, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Gen. John B. Gordon, Dr. G. A. Wirt, and Mrs. T. V. Morse.

ROUND LAKE, Recognition Day exercises were NEW YORK. held at the Round Lake Assembly and Minister's Institute. The chief speaker was the Rev. H. A. Buttz. The advantages of the C. L. S. C. were considered at the Round Table meetings.

In the educational department there were classes in biblical exposition, New Testament Greek, Hebrew, Christian archeology, pulpit oratory, systematic theology, and in normal, junior, and primary work.

Among those who lectured at the Assembly were J. E. C. Sawyer, Dr. B. B. Loomis, Prof. S. C. K. Putnam, Rev. C. A. Woodruff, Bishop Newman, and Rev. M. B. Chapman.

SILVER LAKE, At Silver Lake Assembly inter-NEW YORK. esting services were held on Recognition Day. The usual procession was followed by an able address delivered by Dr. G. W. Peck. Three graduates received diplomas.

At the Round Table meetings the studies for the German-Roman year were discussed. In the other departments of the Assembly instruction was given in music, athletics, and the school system.

Among those who assisted on the lecture platform were Dr. McIntyre, Edward P. Gaston, and Prof. J. P. Ashley.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, An Assembly NEW YORK. was opened this year at Thousand Island Park with a good attendance. The president, Rev. William Searls, and the superintendent of instruction, Rev. William C. Wilbor, arranged for interesting Round Table meetings, which were largely attended. The themes for discussion were (1) Reading and Education; (2) The Books for 1897–98; and (3) Vacation, Avocation, and Vocation. The possibility of finding time to pursue a course of reading was emphasized

and many expressed a desire to begin the C.L.S.C. WILLAMETTE VALLEY, Twelve departments work. The state teachers' institute afforded special OREGON. of instruction were privileges to Chautauqua students.

Bishop Vincent was present and lectured, preached, and conducted a Vesper Service. Other lecturers were Dr. C. C. Wilbor, Bishop McCabe, Dr. Territt, Professor Ludlam, and Dr. W. C. Wilbor. WATERLOO, Through the efforts of the direct-

IOWA. ors of the Waterloo Assembly the season of 1897 was the most successful in the history of the Assembly. Immense crowds were attracted by the general program and the educational departments, both of which were of a very high order. Among the lecturers were Jahu DeWitt Miller, Hon. G. R. Wendling, Dr. J. F. Nugent, Frank R. Roberson, Col. George W. Bain, and Dr. Charles F. Aked. Delightful music was rendered by the Euterpean Quartet, Mr. Thuel Burnhan, and Miss Marie L. Carter, and artistic readings were given by Miss Isabel Garghill.

Very large and enthusiastic C. L. S. C. Round Table meetings were conducted by Mrs. A. E. Shipley, and the work of the Women's Council was thoroughly enjoyed by many earnest workers. A number showed their interest in universal education by joining the C. L. S. C. Class of 1901.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY, Twelve departments
OREGON. of instruction were
offered by the Willamette Valley Assembly, each
under the direction of a specialist. In the C.L.S.C.
department Round Table meetings were conducted
by Dr. Thomas Van Scoy and a Class of 1901 was organized. On Recognition Day a class of twelve received diplomas and listened to an able address by
Dr. Charles Edward Locke.

Readings, concerts, and miscellaneous entertainments, combined with lectures made the general program interesting and varied: Bishop Cranston, Miss Ida Benfey, Dr. A. W. Lamar, Miss Ray Frank, Joaquin Miller, Edward Page Gaston, and Miss Jessie Ackerman are some of the names found on the program. Several special days were observed with appropriate exercises, at which times subjects of local and general interest were brought to the attention of the people.

Athletic sports received more than usual atten-Very large and enthusiastic C. L. S. C. Round tion and every effort was made to furnish amuseable meetings were conducted by Mrs. A. E. Shipment as well as instruction for the patrons of the y, and the work of the Women's Council was

The attendance this year was double that of any previous season and the financial outlook is very gratifying to the management.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Nature Studies. The introduction of nature studies into the work of the public schools has brought forth several excellent books intended to aid teachers in making special preparation for this branch of their labor. One of these, "A Few Familiar Flowers,"* most appropriately shows how to teach young children about the morning-glory, nasturtium, touch-me-not, scarlet geranium, and hyacinth, three of which flowers may be obtained in the early days of autumn. The lessons are very simple and comprehensive, telling about all the important parts of these plants and flowers and the function of each. The book also includes an outline for the study of any flowering plant and a glossary. The illustrations are numerous and artistic.

The reader of "Citizen Bird,"† be he young or old, will find his interest in the little feathered friends increased. The book is in the story form, with seven characters anxious to observe and learn the habits and characteristics of the birds. What they see during the summer on the "Orchard Farm,"

The introduction of nature studies into the work of the public schools of the several excellent books intended in making special preparation for their labor. One of these, "A Few ers,"* most appropriately shows how ag children about the morning-glory, volume to be commended for its artistic qualities as well as for the spirit of love and protection which it must engender in the heart of every reader.

The plant life, the birds, and the insects found along the public highway furnish the subject matter of "Familiar Features of the Roadside,"* by F. Schuyler Mathews. It is a delightful presentation of numerous interesting facts, many of which could have been discovered only by close observation and an intimacy with nature and her wonders. As one reads from page to page of the great variety of plant and animal life along the roadside he believes the author's statement that there is "never any senseless repetition in nature; she gives us a serial story which is never fully told." Not only is that which may be seen set forth, but that which may be heard is represented in musical characters, a method which will help the student to enjoy with greater

^{*}A Few Familiar Flowers. By Margaret Warner Morley. 274 pp. 70 cts. Boston: Ginn & Company.

[†] Citizen Bird. Scenes from Bird-Life in Plain English for Beginners. By Mabel Osgood Wright and Elliott Coues. With one hundred and eleven illustrations by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. 444 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

^{*} Familiar Features of the Roadside. By F. Schuyler Mathews. With one hundred and sixty drawings by the author and many of the songs of our common birds and insects. 283 pp. \$1.75.

fulness the music with which the air is filled. The author, also an artist, has illuminated his pages with one hundred and sixty drawings representing the wild life of the highway.

One of Appleton's Home Reading Books, called "In Brook and Bayou,"* is a small volume for children, in which the minute animal forms found in still water are described in a very entertaining style. By pictures the form, the organs, and the movements of the aquatic animals are represented and in a glossary the pronunciation of difficult terms is indicated. It is a book which will interest the young reader.

Books for Young People.

A delightful story of adventure in New Guinea is related by Willis Boyd Allen in "The Great Island,

or Cast Away in Papua."† Like all valuable tales of this kind, it contains much information in regard to the fauna, flora, and climate of this little-known portion of the world. The experiences of these three boys in the forests and with the natives are told in a smooth, attractive style and the recital forms a deeply interesting story.

A livelier lot of lads than the Rangers of Berks ‡ would be difficult to find. There were ten of them, who one summer organized themselves into a band of outlaws, but through an accident to one of their number they became a relief corps. As the story proceeds they become Fire Rangers, Road Rangers, and Sea Rangers, and a fire-engine, bicycles, and boats are made causes of numerous exciting adventures, the outcome of which the reader hastens to learn. The story is chaste in every particular and told in a captivating manner.

If every boy who for the first time yields to a temptation to do wrong could have as wise and judicious a friend as did Johnny Wilder in "The First Temptation" || there would be fewer inmates of reformatories and prisons. After the first fall the life of this young boy was a model in every respect and his efforts to surround the ordinary street boy with moral influences ought to be emulated by every one interested in the country's welfare. The value of home training in character building is a prominent thought of the story.

Gratitude to a benefactor may be an old subject for a story, but Albion W. Tourgée with his usual ease and skill has produced from it an attractive

* In Brook and Bayou, or Life in the Still Waters. By Clara Kern Bayliss. 195 pp. 60 cts. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

†The Great Island, or Cast Away in Papua. By Willis Boyd Allen. 176 pp. 75 cts.——‡The Ready Rangers. By Kirk Munroe. Illustrated by W. A. Rogers. 334 pp. \$1.25. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

|| The First Temptation. By Mary Lee Stark. 86 pp. 50 cts. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. New York: Eaton & Mains.

tale in which a young boy is the leading actor. In telling how the mortgage was removed from the Hip-Roof House* the author has made each character essential to the narrative, and while admiring the spirit of the lad the reader sympathizes with Killis Waugh in his trouble. There are just enough difficulties to be overcome by the lad to give zest to the story, which both boys and girls will read with pleasure.

The sad termination of a birthday anniversary which dawned with a roseate hue gives a pathetic tone to a story by Mrs. Molesworth called "The Oriel Window."† What transpired in this pleasant portion of the Watch Home is related in a simple yet vivid style, and there is conveyed to the reader a lesson of patience and helpfulness.

One of the supreme achievements Life of Napoleon. of the period in historical writing is "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," t by Dr. William Milligan Sloane, professor of history in Princeton University, the first volume of which was reviewed in these columns a few months ago. In the second and third volumes the story of Napoleon's life and work begins with the spring elections of Paris in 1797 and continues through the terrors and horrors of war and the intrigues of politicians to the evacuation of Moscow in 1812. In a careful way the author has set forth Napoleon's personality and the events of his life, giving the reader an insight into the political conditions which existed in Europe in the early years of the century; for every act of Napoleon-the least as well as those of supreme importance-is so weighted with historical significance that to study his life is to study the history of France and other European countries. The characters of many statesmen, courtiers, and sovereigns who were Napoleon's contemporaries are also more or less directly pictured. Therefore these volumes are a part of a composite whole dealing with most important personages and events. And all this is told with the clearness and conciseness of one who has studied well his subject and become thoroughly conversant with all the details of the history of this period. In the matter of illustrations the books are also to be admired. They contain about one hundred and forty full-page portraits and illustrations of important places and events, many of which are reproductions, in original colors, of famous

^{*}The Mortgage on the Hip-Roof House. By Albion W. Tourgée. 206 pp. 90 cts. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. New York: Eaton & Mains.

[†] The Oriel Window. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated by L. Leslie Brooke. 197 pp. \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

[‡] Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. By William Milligan Sloane, Ph.D., L.H.D. Vols, II. and III. 283+273 pp. Sold only by subscription. New York: The Century Co.

paintings. There are also numerous engravings in the birth and death of the persons mentioned the study of important campaigns. The heavy paper, broad margins, excellent type, and bright binding are other notable features of the mechanism of the work.

The friends of Abigail Hopper Gib-Other Biography. bons* and those interested in philanthropic enterprises will be glad to obtain possession of a couple of volumes in which the history of her life is told by means of letters to friends and to members of her family. The volumes contain many facts concerning the customs of the Friends, the progress of the antislavery movement, the draft riots of '63, and her work in hospital and camp during the Civil War and among the unfortunate in New York. The quiet literary character of the letters furnish entertaining reading.

Two volumes of the series called Foreign Statesmen are entitled "Maria Theresa"t and "Joseph II." In portraying the character of these sovereigns and describing their political work the author, Rev. I. Franck Bright, D.D., has necessarily presented a very distinct picture of an important period of European history. The War of the Austrian Succession, the Seven Years' War, the struggle in Poland, the foreign policy of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. and the difficulties to which the coregency led are subjects upon which much information is given to the reader in a generally clear and succinct literary style.

A very interesting work is an account of the life of Charles Darwin, t by Edward B. Poulton. Without striving for rhetorical effect, only using plain, simple language, the author has succeeded in impressing his readers with the importance of the results accomplished by Darwin. The story of his life includes an account of the theory of natural selection and shows its effect on other scientists of the same time. Many quotations from letters, notes, and Darwin's autobiography are incorporated in the work to substantiate the statements the author puts forth.

The forty-ninth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" | includes names which alphabetically occur between those of Robinson and Russell. In the facts it gives it is quite comprehensive and an index which includes the dates of

tints and in black and white, with several maps for doubles the utility of the volume. It is printed in clear type on paper of a good quality and bound in brown cloth with gilt top.

The already long list of books pertaining to the life and character of General Grant has received another addition. * Dr. M. J. Cramer, a brother-inlaw of General Grant, and ex-United States minister to Denmark and Switzerland, has deftly united personal conversations and letters on many subjects which reveal his conscientious, unswerving loyalty to country and friends.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Angot, Alfred. The Aurora Borealis. \$1.75. Thorburn, S. S. His Majesty's Greatest Subject. 50 cts.

C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Harris, Wm. T., LL.D. Art Education the True Industrial Education. 50 cts.
Williams, George A, Ph.D. Topics and References in American History with Numerous Search Questions. \$1.00.

T. S. DENISON, 163 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

Pythias Damon, The King, the Knave, and the Donkey.

GINN & CO., BOSTON.

Dolbear, A. E., M. E., Ph.D. First Principles of Natural Philosophy. \$1.10.

Cross, Anson K. Light and Shade with Chapters on Charcoal, Pencil, and Brush Drawing: A Manual for Teachers and Students. \$1.10.

HUNT & EATON, NEW YORK.

CRANSTON & CURTS, CINCINNATI. Meyer, Lucy Rider, A.M., M.D. The Shorter Bible Chronologically Arranged; Being the Holy Bible Abridged with Its Writings Synchronized for Popular Reading. \$2.50.

W. J. JOHNSTON COMPANY, 253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Steinmetz, Charles Proteus, with the assistance of Ernst J. Berg. Theory and Calculation of Alternating Current Phenomena.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Becke, Louis and Jeffery, Walter. A First Fleet Family. \$1.50. Yonge, Charlotte M. The Release; or, Caroline's French Kindred. \$1.00. Clarke, George, Ph.D. The Education of Children at Rome.

75 cts.
Berdoe, Edward. Browning and The Christian Faith. \$1.
Witchell, Charles A. The Evolution of Bird-Song. \$1.75.

J. H. MILLER, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Tew, Ida A. Hand-book of Industrial Drawing. For Teachers in Common Schools. Second Edition.

THE PETER PAUL BOOK COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y. Rowland, Reginald. An Ambitious Slave. 25 cts.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Wolcott, P. C., B. D. What is Christian Science? An Examination of the Metaphysical, the Theological, and the Therapeutic Theories of the System. 15 cts. Gray, Rev. James M., D. D. The History of the Holy Dead.

Patterson, Alexander. The Greater Life and Work of Christ.
As Revealed in Scripture, Man, and Nature. \$1.50. ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

Wotton, Mabel E. Day-Books, \$1.00. Shiel, M. P. Shapes in the Fire: Being a Mid-winter-Night's Entertainment in Two Parts and an Interlude. \$1.00.

Smith, John. Platonic Affections. \$1.00.
Devereux, Roy. The Ascent of Woman. \$1.25.
Healey, Caroline W. Margaret and Her Friends; or, Ten Conversations With Margaret Fuller. \$1.00.

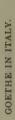
SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO. Smith, Mary Cate. The World and Its People. Book VI. Life in Asia. Edited by Larkin Dunton, LL. D.

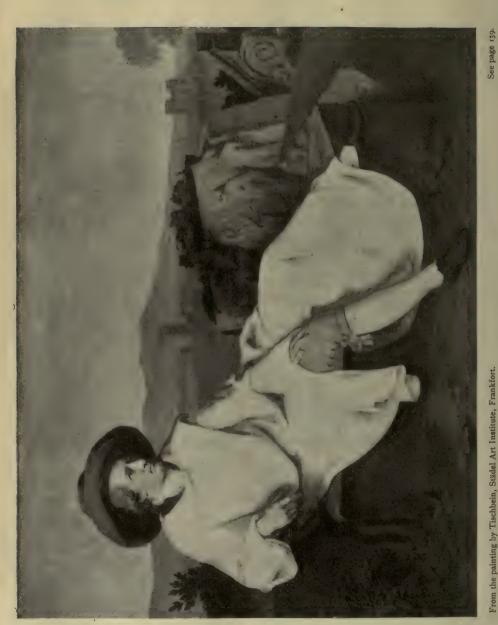
^{*} Life of Abby Hopper Gibbons. Told chiefly through her correspondence. Edited by her daughter, Sarah Hopper Emerson. Two vols. 402+376 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

[†] Maria Theresa. By Rev. J. Franck Bright, D.D. 234 pp. 75 cts.—Joseph II. By Rev. J. Franck Bright, D.D. 232 pp. 75 cts .- T Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection. By Edward B. Poulton, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., etc. 232 pp. \$1.25.——|| Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLIX. Robinson-Russell. 502 pp. \$3.75. New York: The Macmillan Company.

^{*} Ulysses S. Grant. Conversations and Unpublished Letters. By M. J. Cramer, D.D., LL.D. 207 pp. 90 cts. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings.







From the painting by Tischbein, Städel Art Institute, Frankfort.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Vol. XXVI.

NOVEMBER, 1897.

No. 2.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

THE MODERN TALL BUILDING.*

BY OWEN BRAINARD.

SINCE that far-off time when the chil- there have been developing reasons for dren of Noah turned to building and a form of high building in a few large the study of languages, there have cities which has no precedent except the

been many forms of tall structures; indeed there seems to be deeply planted in the human race some strong instinct which impels men to pile up material for the purpose of raising themselves above the natural surroundings. It has usually been manifested in the sentimental forms of temples, churches, and monuments. This instinct has made them quick to respond to the suggestions from other sources; hence the fighting men of the Middle Ages were not slow in perceiving the advantage of high towers as fighting platforms from which to harass an attacking party, and also as proud indications of their importance and power. After the medieval castle there is no well-distributed form of high buildings. The lack of necessity to go to the tenth story to throw stones at an enemy left men content to live near the ground and economize exertion.

Within the last twenty years



THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO.

very indirect one of the old closes of Edinbutgh. These ancient structures,

*The Notes on the Required Reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.



THE MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

originally aristocratic residences, are but mechanical accessories that the aspect of of American life, and the tower-like struc- above the surrounding vegetation. ture has exhibited this in a striking way. The façades present most interesting and

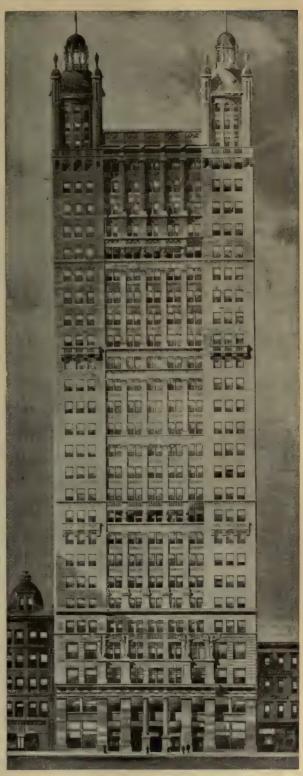
the upward extension of low buildings, these neighborhoods has changed comthe arrangement on the top floor being pletely, whole sections having been covered the same as on the first floor. The stairs are with structures ten or more stories higher narrow and barely sufficient for the service than the ordinary business building. The of two stories. Contrast the dark and damp effect on the city's silhouette is as if some rooms and winding, slippery stairs of these volcanic force had raised the crust of the old closes with a modern twelve-story build- earth, carrying the building with it and ing and you will have a good conception of forming a low hill; or it might be likened to the real character of the present type. The some specially fertilized spot in a garden, rapid development of types is a characteristic where the plants have suddenly grown up

So rapidly have the owners of land in the frequently most startling effects—some digcrowded business portions of Chicago and nified and modest, others fantastic and gor-New York recognized the possibilities of geous in ornamentation, many absolutely new methods of construction and improved commonplace in their piling up of stories.

The task of designing a properly expressive front for a building fifty feet wide and three hundred feet high is a difficult one, owing to the column-like proportions. of the architectual styles which have survived to the present has in it any of the elements which make it applicable to the problem. The present materials and methods of construction are so radically different from the masonry upon which all architectural precedent is based that the application of such precedents to the new conditions has resulted in most instances in unexpressive or misleading combinations of material. Many architects have attempted to so arrange their designs as to lessen the apparent height of their buildings, and some of their designs are attractive for their ingenuity if not for their grace.

That this problem of design should not have been solved at once is not surprising, nor should we be too censorious of the architects. It was necessary to experiment and this has been done boldly; the results are steps in the right direction. It is probable that there will come out of this experimentation a distinctly different class of design having new forms and expressing new characteristics.

In all the other divisions of his work on the new buildings the architect has been highly successful, for he has succeeded in so arranging his floor plans as to give to each tenant well-lighted and easily accessible rooms. This feature, combined with the very complete equipment in the appliances for ventilating, warming, telephoning, messenger service, thorough and courteous janitor service, and above all rapid and frequent elevators, makes the new buildings very attractive.



THE PARK ROW BUILDING, NEW YORK.
THIRTY-THREE STORIES.

An office in an upper story of a tall building has many advantages over a location near the street. The noises of the street that are so great an evil in the city are hardly noticeable; the air is infinitely purer and free from dust, the light is better, and there is generally a view over the roofs of adjoining buildings. There is a superb view of the bay from the upper stories of many of the down-town buildings in New York, and it makes the offices facing this not only very attractive esthetically but more valuable financially.



DAKOTA APARTMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

top story of these tall buildings the ideal though an unsympathetic and Philistine

A distinguished French critic who re- places for their workshops. Certainly there cently visited America has suggested that the is tradition enough to justify the poet and literary worker and the artist will find in the painter in dwelling thus in the garret, even



THE ASTORIA, A PART OF THE WALDORF HOTEL, NEW YORK.

other comforts.

The testimony of the tenants of these floors. A climb of six stories was too much

buildings is almost unanimous that the higher stories are the more desirable, and in corroboration of this may be cited the fact that a tenant rarely moves down; the tendency is decidedly upward.

Although the modern high building is in plan, design, and construction entirely unique, it has developed so gradually from the precedent and ordinary forms that the dividing line is difficult to locate.

The primary reason for extending the number of stories in buildings was undoubtedly the increasing demand for offices in the financial and legal centers of the larger cities. The districts which custom and convenience had set apart for these purposes were limited, hence the value of land in these sections rose and it became necessary for the purposes of profit to obtain more rent: this was naturally to be accomplished by increasing the number of rentable rooms, which could only be added at the top.

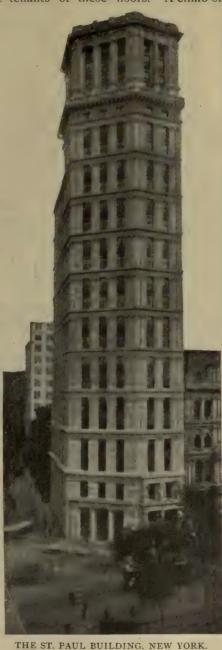
Some of the old buildings which were well constructed were thus

demand for office accommodations still in- other form is the old drum type, operated at a creasing, it became profitable to remove old high speed by an electric motor which is con-

landlord should force upon them such un- erect new structures of six and seven stories. classic conditions as light, warmth, and The limiting condition at this time was the muscle and time consumed in reaching the top

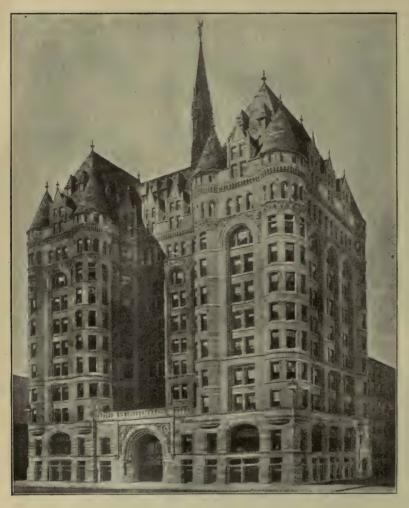
> to be done more than twice a day, and so much of a task that it repelled clients and customers. The elevator of the period was not efficient, being an improved form of windlass, slow and jerky in movement and too much of an experiment to be regarded with confidence by the timid. The need of a better machine was sufficiently obvious, and then began the rapid and radical changes in this, beginning with an increase in the speed of the windlass or drum and the addition of numerous safety appliances and brakes.

> The elevator-maker has always striven to inspire in the minds of the climbing public confidence in his apparatus, and has so far succeeded that no one is now reluctant to enter the car of a high-speed elevator that runs at the rate of six hundred feet per minute. The last forms of elevators for high duty are of two general types, the most usual form being the hydraulic piston, which, operated by water pressure in the cylinder, pulls the steel hoisting rope over a series of pullevs, thus producing a



THE ST. PAUL BUILDING, NEW YORK. TWENTY-FIVE STORIES.

enlarged by adding one or two stories. The high speed at the car end of the rope. The and comparatively inexpensive buildings and nected directly to the drum. With the in-



THE W. C. T. U. TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

but rarely failing in any serious degree. generally on the older machines.

different from its predecessors.

hut. A masonry building is constructed on the simple lines pier, arch, and lintel, with floors supported on beams of wood or iron. The modern tall building is in no sense a masonry structure, but a complicated organism with a metal skeleton and a covering of masonry.

The beginning of the revolution in construction is to be found in the long-existing practice of supporting on iron the masonry walls over the glass fronts of shops. As the design of commercial buildings progressed it was found convenient or necessary to carry the brick walls which divi-

crease in speed has come great complica- ded the building in the upper stories on tions in the machinery and a multiplication iron girders, to leave the lower floor unof safety stops and other precautions. The obstructed. These girders also carried result is a highly sensitive apparatus need-the weight of the floors, the entire weight ing constant attention and frequent repairs, being thus transferred to the outer walls. Where the distance to be spanned was The accidents which occasionally occur are inconveniently long, iron columns were introduced in the middle of this space and The elevator has been dwelt upon be- two short girders used in place of the cause its development more than any other long one. As the building became higher factor has made the modern high building the weight of floors and partition walls thus transferred to the outer walls became The changes in methods of construction so great that a scheme was evolved for have been numerous and rapid, resulting in supporting all of the interior of the building a structure which, resembling an ordinary on the iron columns, by using them not only building in appearance, really differs from it in the middle spaces but also at the ends of as a wooden building differs from an adobe the girders and floor beams. There was

was built, having no real structural connec- clusively for building purposes. tion with the inner and hidden frame, and It has, moreover, made a new engineering ing from the foundation to the top of a tenth- the architect. story building was so thick at the bottom rose to five and six dollars.

of steel was hardly more fire proof than a has yet to occur. similar member of wood; indeed an eminent is preferable as it will resist the onset of the flame for a longer period than an equally strong piece of steel.

ing is wrapped and swaddled in brick or firea bit of it is visible; it is as thoroughly hidden as the bones of an animal. The floors are also of fire-proof construction, the usual method being to fill the spaces between the floor beams with an arch of brick or terra-cotta. thickness and as they extend to and conthey form a solid and thick platform through made to reach the bed-rock underneath. which no fire could pass. They are, howand these are the danger points. That the fireproofing is successful is attested by the the old buildings in the same locality.

C-Nov.

then a complete framework of iron very to a great extension of the steel-making similar to the timber frame of a wooden industries and to the production of a great house: outside of this a shell of masonry variety of forms that are used almost ex-

supporting only itself. The final step was field and the architectural engineer is now not a long one and was to place the outer as well recognized as a specialist as the columns in the wall and support the wall on mining engineer. His duties are responsibeams crossing from column to column at ble and difficult, though his part of the geneach story. This change was an important eral operation is more susceptible of satisone to the owner, as the masonry wall extend- factory execution than that of his co-worker,

The problems of construction are not that it encroached seriously upon the rent- very simple when they contain such factors able space in the lower stories—an important as single columns carrying a load of two consideration when the rent per square foot thousand tons, and the wind pressures which are exerted against a wall rising three hun-Very early in the development of the dred feet above the street. The seriousness metal frame several disastrous fires demon- of the task has been very generally recogstrated that an unprotected column or beam nized and the vital failure of a high building

Most of these tower-like structures have insurance man has declared that the wood no perceptible vibration in the wind and their framework successfully carries the enormous weights imposed on them.

It is difficult to comprehend the amount Hence the steel frame of a modern build- of material which goes into the building; to say that there is three thousand tons' weight proof terra-cotta to such an extent that not does not convey any definite amount to the mind. The load is frequently so great that the earth will not sustain it, though the weight be distributed over the entire space covered by the building. This piling up of weights has made it necessary to adapt Over this is a filling of mortar and on this to the builders' use the thorough and elabthe marble or wood flooring is laid. These orate methods of securing foundations which fire-proof floors are usually twelve inches in have heretofore been used only in the building of heavy bridges. If the earth is not nect with the outer walls of the building sufficiently firm to bear the load an effort is

When this is more than sixty feet below ever, pierced by the elevator and stair wells the surface it becomes too expensive an operation and other means of supporting the building are resorted to. At depths less fact that the average insurance rate on than sixty feet the earth is excavated and the new buildings is about one half that on heavy masonry piers are built, resting directly upon the rock. As the constant The general tendency of the changes in water level in the earth is always above the methods of construction has been in the di-rock, and would flow in and fill the excavarection of reducing the use of masonry and ted pit, the excavating and building of maincreasing the use of metal. This has led sonry must be done in a pneumatic caisson.

porant variation, that the pressure of air requirements. in the bell or working chamber is increased by an air-compressor to a sufficient degree to exclude water and mud that would otherwise rush in.

When the caisson has sunk to the bedrock, it is filled with masonry and becomes a part of the permanent foundation. Above and on this the brick or stone pier is built to the level of the cellar floor, and from there the steel columns start.

In Chicago the soil condition differs so unique method is used. The bed-rock is more than one hundred feet below the surface. which is too deep to reach without unprofitable expenditure. The weight of the entire building is accordingly distributed over the entire surface covered by the buildings, by the use of a very heavy and stiff floor or platform on the edge of which the walls or columns rest. The building then becomes practically a huge box with sides, top, and bottom, the bottom being the heaviest and most important part. The soil is spongy and yielding to such an extent that the building settles into it, sometimes to the depth of eight inches. The wonderful feature of this work is the scientific exactness with which the weight of the building is distributed to produce an absolutely even settlement.

That the enormous buildings which are characteristic of Chicago stand on a loose cushion of mud is a startling proposition, yet entirely true and by experience proven to be a safe condition. That this tremendous obstacle in the way of substantial building has been so successfully overcome is one of the great triumphs of engineering and architecture.

Although the constructional methods and the elevators of a tall building are the most strikingly novel features, there are a multitude of other departments that are suf-

so infinitely complicated by the increased by real-estate owners because they found

which is an elaborate application of the heights that special apparatus has been deprinciple of the diving-bell, with this im-veloped in each department to meet the new

The electrical system in a modern building is of itself so extensive and complicated that it becomes a separate and independent plant containing within itself all the apparatus necessary to light the building and operate the elevators, ventilating fans, and other machinery that may be necessary. As the necessity for making these buildings fire proof is imperative, all of this distribution of electrical force must be done with great care to avoid the breaking loose of the dangerous much from the ordinary that an entirely current. The best and now generally used method is to carry heavily coated or insulated wires in iron tubes similar to gas-piping.

> If we could with a mammoth X-ray apparatus photograph the electrical system of a great building we would have an impression of an organism very similar to the nervous system of a man, with the room where the great dynamos are generating the electric current as the ganglion.

> A wonderfully complex and "finiky" arrangement of messenger calls, telephones, and electric temperature regulators has been developed, and these electric nerves come to the surface in labeled push-buttons at every

> The heating plant and the plumbing appliances have been very much improved to meet the new conditions, but the difficulties which have been overcome in these departments relate chiefly to the mechanical details and are not apparent to the users except in the improved efficiency.

> The rooms are always sufficiently warmed and there is always hot and cold water at Every detail looking toward the the basin. comfort and health of the tenants is provided and the buildings are therefore tremendously attractive and the number of such buildings will increase, though more slowly in the future.

Owing to the rapid increase in the past, ficiently new and ingenious to warrant special the tendency has been frequently referred to as the "high-building craze." It is not All of the arrangements for heating, ventia mania, as it originated in a natural demand lating, lighting, plumbing, etc., have been for room, and it was taken up with zeal of their land.

As the new methods developed, the cost profit. per cubic foot of enclosed buildings was The down-town streets of New York remuch reduced, until it is now possible to semble deep canons, stifling in summer, build a modern first-class building for thirty- exceedingly drafty in winter, and generfour cents per cubic foot whereas the old ally shadowed by the cliff-like buildings on buildings of the first class cost as much as either side. This aspect of the matter contwo dollars per foot.

practical limit of height and that there will lated by statute very soon, we may expect to not be many new buildings above twenty see that class which some one has called stories high. There is at present building "the modern cliff-dwellers" increase at a in New York a structure of thirty stories, but moderate rate.

that they could largely increase the earnings the advisability of this height is doubted by real-estate experts on the question of

stitutes the principal objection to this type It is probable that we have reached the of building, but as it will undoubtedly be regu-

GOETHE: HIS LIFE AND WORK.

BY R. W. MOORE, PH. B.

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND GERMAN IN COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

which he lived and worked.

quired for the literature to become national. that Germany has ever known,

O comprehend the magnitude and influence of Goethe's work it is well to quarters of the eighteenth century, and allook at the condition of German let- though among the leaders of the first half ters before his day, and we should also con- of the century there was not one of great template the times and circumstances in and original genius, they took a paralyzed literature, gave it some new life, and thus In the seventeenth century, when French prepared the way for the glorious epoch soon literature rose to her great classical period to follow. The leaders of the third quarter, with the productions of Corneille, Molière, Klopstock and Lessing, were men of genius, and Racine, literary activity in Germany and they thoroughly Germanized literary acwas wrecked by the scourge of the Thirty tivity. The movement they inaugurated, Years' War. As a result of this war and its however, in the hands of younger men soon attendant disease, Germany lost well-nigh passed into an extreme of stormy tumult half her population, and the other half was and commotion, a revolt against the estableft in poverty and despair. The national lished order of state and society. The leadspirit was broken, the country lay prostrate, ers of this "storm and stress" movement and generation after generation has been were disciples of Rousseau, whose gospel of necessary to revive her. The petty princes nature spread like wild-fire over Germany.

were dazzled by the pomp of Louis XIV., The height of this period was attained and they imitated the court at Versailles. during the seventies and eighties; just when Customs, morals, language, and literature Goethe was through with his university life, passed under the worst of French influence, and when his literary activity was budding. and French became the language of the Naturally he became attached to the party courts and of society. Under such circum- of "originality and genius," and his early stances no real literature could be produced, works are full of that spirit; but he soon outand, when the country began to revive, the grew these youthful fancies and quickly deliterary products were so closely modeled veloped into the strong, manly character after foreign examples that a century was re-that forms the center of the greatest period

ture. Let us now look at the times of Appearing at first without the author's name, Goethe and at his endowments. His intel- it aroused all Germany, and when the aulect was broad, ruling, and calm from its thorship became known Goethe was sudvery vastness and strength. He was rovally endowed by nature, and everything that cultured surroundings and easy circumstances could give him enabled him to make free and unbounded use of his power. He had the advantage of being born when the world was agitated by great movements, which continued during his long life, so that he was a living witness of the Seven Years' War in Germany, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the whole Napoleonic era, with the downfall of that hero and the events which followed. Thus he attained results and insight impossible to those who had to learn these things from books.

Goethe-was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1749. His father, an educated man, was imperial councilor and had a good fortune. His mother was the daughter of the town magistrate, and just the ideal woman for a poet's mother. His early education was gained under his father's personal supervision, and at the age of sixteen he began the study of law at the University of Leipsic, where he remained until 1769. Failing to become interested in law, he devoted most of his time to society, the theater, travel, and the study of art. His health was seriously undermined and during his long convalescence at home he busied himself with reading, drawing, and performing experiments in alchemy, but paid no attention to law studies. To bring his mind back to his profession his father sent him in 1770 to the University of Strasburg. His most important acquaintance here was that with Herder,8 who led him to study the old folk-songs, Homer, and Shakespeare. After obtaining his degree he returned to Frankfort and was admitted practice of his profession. Being invited to deliver the oration at a Shakespeare celebranounce Shakespeare as his ideal.

Berlichingen," an historical drama based on special occasions, drilled the court troupe,

Such was the condition of German litera- the life of this hero of the Peasants' War.5 denly made popular throughout the Fatherland.

> Of more importance, however, was his second great work, "The Sorrows of Werther," which has for its background his own experience at Wetzlar. Here he became passionately in love with Charlotte Buff, who was already engaged to another man; but he had the strength of character to tear himself away and leave the two undisturbed in their devotion. The suicide of an acquaintance on account of disappointment in his love of a married woman suggested to Goethe what might possibly have been the result if he had not resisted the temptation in time. Such were the two experiences underlying the novel that startled all Europe. Filled with the spirit of storm and stress, and permeated with Rousseauism, it is a melancholy book and may be said to be the outcome of the disease of the times, and not a struggle against it. Yet with all its gloom, it is written in a style unsurpassed in German literature.

His newly established reputation led to frequent visits from great men, chief among whom were the two young princes of Weimar, who invited him to their home for a visit—a visit which lasted nearly sixty years. This was the most important change in his whole external life, for it established his position, and his friendship with the young duke made the latter such a patron of poetry that Weimar soon became the literary center of Germany. The duke and his friend formed an hilarious pair, and at first there reigned in the little court a rather wild and wanton life; unrestrained pleasures of all sorts and theatrical representations folto the bar, but paid little attention to the lowed in rapid succession, and the soul of them all was the young poet guest. He was appointed privy councilor and later presition, he took the opportunity to express his dent of the chamber, and for a decade manideas about poetry in general, and to an- aged the affairs of the government with devotion and faithfulness. He was director His first important work was "Götz von of the duke's theater, wrote dramas for able success.

not long satisfy him, for his poetic activity was stagnating. His longing for Italy became he cast from him the last portions of the storm and stress period of his life; his contemplation of art and nature became clear and rose to the highest ideals, and his poetic ability once more became aroused to great activity. On his return to Weimar the position offered him by the duke was that of a long since been refuted. friend whose only duties should be those he The year 1704 brought a change, for then wished to lay upon himself, but in spite of it was that Goethe and Schiller became these gratifying circumstances he could not united, not merely as friends, but as partbecome perfectly satisfied with his German ners in literature. A little later Schiller surroundings.

frequently than any of his other dramas.

The author's genius as it appeared in guage. these dramas was everywhere felt, but it delight. He was alone: Klopstock's friend-restored its author's popularity and declared Wieland, ever a warm friend, was unable to one of great anxiety in Germany, and was interest in him.

ing his feelings about such matters, the cool French emigrants who had been driven from reception of these works, added to his un- Würzburg, whither they had fled, became congenial surroundings, made him discour- scattered around Eisenach and Weimar. aged about literary work and accounts for These emigrants reminded the author of an the dearth of literary productions during the old story of the love of a well-to-do young next few years and for his devotion to man for an emigrant maiden and his plan science. Although he cannot be counted for winning her. This story Goethe took,

consisting of the gentlemen and ladies of as one of the great scientists, his contrithe court, and himself played with remark- butions to human knowledge have been of much importance and positive influence, But court life and official occupation could and these studies were beneficial in his own development. He was not an inductive experimentalist, but rather a scientific philosostronger and stronger, and thither he went in pher, a discoverer of great laws and rela-1788 to remain for nearly two years. Here tions, which he proved by particular phenomena. His osteological study led to the discovery of the intermaxillary bone, his work in botany resulted in the really important treatise "Metamorphoses of Plants," and for a while his "Science of Colors" was accepted as authoritative, though it has

moved to Weimar, and the bond between The three dramas "Iphigenie auf Tauris," them was sealed—to be broken only by "Egmont," and "Torquato Tasso," al- Schiller's death in 1805. At once Schiller's though planned long before his going to creative spirit led his friend back to poetry. Italy, were completed there or immediately Goethe had long been struggling with his after his return, and they all bear the "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship" and stamp of classic influence. The first and Schiller's friendly criticism of the work led third are among the best dramatic poems in him to complete it. In lyric poetry, too, any language, but neither is suited to the the old spirit returned, for as Schiller prostage and neither will be generally appreduced in rapid succession his beautiful balciated, except by poets. "Egmont" was a lads, Goethe found once more the inspiratheatrical success and is still acted more tion of his youth and added to his early songs some of the richest gems in the lan-

The first great product of this reinspiradisturbed and offended rather than gave tion was "Hermann and Dorothea," which ship waned, Herder became jealous and sen- to the literary circles his real power. The sitive, Schiller could not comprehend him, year in which this poem was written was give him sympathetic support, and the genone of the most eventful in the French Reveral public, whom "Werther" fifteen years olution. The whole picture of the struggle before had carried by storm, no longer found was before him as he wrote; the numerous scenes suggested by those exciting years Although Goethe was skilful in conceal- cannot be limited to any one period. Some

changed it to suit his fancy, added a few the drama. He had just finished his studies characters, and made it a mirror in which at Strasburg, and from that time on the grand are reflected the movements and the changes production was ever before him and he of the stormy times of the great Revolution wrote the various scenes as they individually so perfectly familiar to the German people. attracted him. The poem is one of the most powerful as well as one of the most charming of the authough the poet regarded this as merely a thor's great works. It is merely a love story fragment, sixteen years passed before he reof the most humble kind, except as the char-sumed work on the Second Part, which was acters are transfigured by their connection finally completed in 1831. Thus the poem with the Revolution. It is the product of a free-and-easy artistic effort, and it can be thoroughly enjoyed without much in the way of introduction and commentary.

literature, and his loneliness was only increased by the sad events of the next few to Weimar humiliation and suffering, and in 1808 the poet's mother died. His first important publication after Schiller's death was of Goethe's ideas about marriage.

together.

The First Part appeared in 1808, and, alcompasses the whole life of its author, from boyhood to gray-haired old age, and however much personal experiences may be there portrayed, they are at the same time the Goethe was so affected by Schiller's death experiences common to every thoughtful, that he again lost for a time his interest in investigating, struggling man. It may well be called the drama of modern times.

The drama opens with a "Prologue in years. The battle of Jena in 1806 brought Heaven," where, accompanying three archangels who come to praise the Lord, is Mephistopheles, the wicked fallen spirit, who ridicules man, and especially Dr. Faust, the novel "Elective Affinities," the title of whom the Lord acknowledges as his servant. which is borrowed from the language of He wagers that if the Lord will not forbid chemistry, and embodied in which are many it he will lead Faust in his way. The Lord makes no prohibition, but states that a good During the years 1811-17 he wrote his man, though in his strivings he may waver, autobiography under the title of "Fact and is cognizant of the true way. Thus the plot Fiction," which gives the story of his life up becomes the struggle between the spirit of to the time he went to Weimar; and, al- evil personified in Mephistopheles and the though many events are changed to suit his original element of goodness in Faust. fancy, the work gives a fine picture of the Faust, a professor grown gray in the search man and the times in which he lived. At a for knowledge, has become so thoroughly distime when it was supposed that his poetic acgusted with all human striving that he is tivity had departed, he sought relief from the about to take his own life, but is checked by annoyances of the Napoleonic oppression by youthful recollections about religion. During giving himself up to the study of eastern these reflections Mephistopheles appears poetry. The result is the "West-Eastern and promises to satisfy his thirst for knowl-Divan," a series of poems in eastern dress, edge and make him happy. His reward is but really German in form and content, in to be Faust's soul in the next life, and the which he wished to bring the East and West moment Faust acknowledges that he is happy and contented, then this life is to "Faust" was completed in the poet's cease for him. From this point on the eightieth year and may be called his life- whole drama is a series of experiences into work. Even at his home in Frankfort the which Faust is led to see if he cannot be boy, as he was studying alchemy, had given made happy. They first go on a tour of serious thought to this subject. Even there carousing, but Faust is thoroughly disgusted. he became acquainted with the folks-book Faust is then made young again and led of Dr. Faust, and later saw the same theme into a mad love for Margaret, who, falling presented as a puppet show. The year a victim to his passion, is ruined. She be-1772 he designates as the birth-year of comes guilty of matricide and later of infanticide, and finally, bereft of her reason, she is condemned to death.

This is all that most people know of "Faust," but the evolution of the great plan is merely begun. Of all the experiences common to men, Faust has been led to love, and in this he has been so tormented by conscience and remorse that the moment of perfect happiness has not yet come to him. The compact with Mephistopheles still continues: he has not vet won his wager. When the two started to see the world they were to see first the "little world" and then the "greater world." The former, meaning the experiences, emotions, and passions of individuals, is portrayed in the First Part; the latter, meaning the experiences of life in a broader field of activity, among men, and in stations where one's influence is felt by thousands or by a whole race, is represented in the Second Part.

be made by brooding over it, but by being restored to cheerfulness and courage and hope. After a long interval Faust is repre- his highest aspirations. sented as having recovered from the shock moment when the very last part of it shall have become the dwelling-place of a happy, contented people he acknowledges that he is perfectly happy. At this moment he drops ever lived, and fourscore years were unable gions. Just as they are about to perform might complete a century, but some hidden in such splendor that Mephistopheles and his messengers are abashed. While they rise:

The noble spirit now is free, And saved from evil scheming. Whoe'er aspires unweariedly Is not beyond redeeming. And if he feels the grace of love That from on high is given. The blessed hosts that wait above. Shall welcome him to heaven!

These words, giving us the elements of Faust's salvation, are in perfect harmony with the Lord's statement at the beginning:

Then stand abashed, when thou art forced to say: A good man, through obscurest aspiration, Has still an instinct of the one true way.

The last scene in the drama takes place in heaven, where Margaret appears as forgiven and saved, waiting to welcome her lover.

This creation stands alone in the literary world. There is nothing with which it can be justly compared. No other work like this is a life-work, dealing with the profound-Goethe believed that moral wounds could est problems of all life. It is comprehensive be healed, and that the best means for such and universal, and every reader finds there healing was the influence of time and of reflections of his own faith and philosophy. nature. He believed, too, that the best In it all the best qualities of the author apatonement for wrong committed was not to pear-his varying rhythm, his wonderful handling of passion, his simple realism, his cutting irony, his deepest philosophy, and

When Goethe finished "Faust" he reat Margaret's fate, and amid the beauties of garded his work on earth as ended, and Alpine scenery he has found his better self whatever of time was allotted him he called once more and devotes himself and all of a mere gift. The poet companions of his Mephistopheles' power to doing good for prime manhood had long since died, his wife others. As a reward for his services to an was taken in 1816, Karl August died in emperor he is given a large tract of coast 1828, and soon thereafter Goethe's only land. This he reclaims from the sea, drains son, leaving him alone, the sole representait, colonizes it, and in the anticipation of the tive of a bygone age. Yet he was still grand and erect in body, and his intellect showed no signs of decay.

He was one of the handsomest men that dead, and Mephistopheles summons his dark to bend his figure or dim the beauty of his angels to carry the soul to the lower re- dark brown eyes. It looked as though he their duty a band of heavenly angels comes part was worn out, and he died rather suddenly on March 22, 1832.

As a general rule men succeed best when stand gazing in wonder, the angels carry they concentrate their energies in some one Faust's body heavenward, singing as they direction; but Goethe was just the opposite of this-the more he extended the field of

his activities, the more splendid was his Shakespeare; he founded the art of novelabove all others in the universality of his genius, in the highest equal development of all the powers of the human mind.

His fancy and imagination were boundless, but they never became separated from real form and fact. He called all his works fragments of a great confession, and certain it is that he used every possible form of personal experience, but never until the feeling had passed and the experience become a memory. This accounts for the due proportion in all his verse; the deepest, keenest emotions are expressed, but the author is calm and serene. He treats the experience that once was his as now no part of him. This has led to his being called cold and unsympathetic, while in reality it is the highest achievement of art. As a poet of nature he stands almost without an equal, painting not in a mere catalogue of forms, but with all the influences of light and odor and atmosphere and perspective.

As a dramatist he stands second only to and rhetoric.

achievement. In literary history Shakes- writing in Germany; "Hermann and Dorpeare stands preeminent as a dramatist and othea" stands in the foremost rank with Homer as an epic writer, but Goethe towers modern epics; his broad knowledge of philosophy almost makes him the compeer of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel; his scientific investigations entitle him to a worthy place among those who have contributed to the world's knowledge; and his countless gems of poetry and song elevate him to the first place among the lyric poets of the world.

> Thus he stands in German literature as the first and grandest figure, and also one of the greatest in the literature of the world. More than any other person he unites in perfect harmony nature and art, life and poetry, form and content. In him the great classical period reached its height, and if we compare him with the other prominent men of this period we see that in him were united the best qualities of all the rest-Klopstock's ability to enrich the language, Lessing's clearness of vision and bold individuality, Wieland's elegance and grace, Herder's universality, and Schiller's rhythm

THE PHYSICAL CHANGES OF AUTUMN.

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autumn. tone, their motive being well represented by his verses, their prosaic aspect affords a This word, derived from the homely English power which guides this world. which indicates the down-going of life and

HE literatures of all northern peoples Although the poet, if he is so minded—for abound in poetic descriptions of the his liberty with the subject is absolute— These delineations of the continues to display the imaginative and waning season are usually mournful in their pessimistic side of autumnal phenomena in our American name for the time-the fall. very noble exhibition of the constructive

In approaching the study of the seasons expectancy, sums up in an admirable way it is best to begin by considering the simple the more visible physical and moral aspects machinery on which their alternations deof the time. It fails, however, to take pend. This is in general a matter of such account of the deeper-lying facts which the common knowledge that it is not worth naturalist discovers, facts which go far to while to do more than recall it to the readincline the imagination from the sorrowful er's mind by a brief statement. At the spirit in which our ancestors were wont to equator, where the sun is twice each year view the passage from summer to winter, in the very center of the heavenly arch, and

the zenith, the seasonal variations of temperature, due to the slanting of the rays, is notice between the 21st of June and the head, there is a regular succession of rainfall and drought which has much the same effect upon the procession of life as has the earth in the autumnal rains. alternation of cold and warmth in the realms nearer the poles.

increasing measure with the latitude, the succession of the seasons becomes less desnow and more by the temperature. The lower the sun goes in the winter, except so far as the climate may be affected by the ocean streams, the more absolute the control exercised by the cold which ever endures in the realm above the surface of the earth. Under the equator the air is permanently heated beyond the freezing-point level of the sea. Half-way to the poles, even in the summer-time, the outer cold drives the freezing plane a mile or more lower, and at the arctic circle the plane is but little above the level of the sea even when the sun is at the highest. In the winter it descends so low that were there a of the Dead Sea of Judea, below the level of the ocean, and to the depth of a mile, the descending plane of the outer cold would bear an ice-making temperature to its

winter of the northern hemisphere begins northern point, starts again on its journey southern tropic. If our means of determineearth beneath them. ing the average temperature of the air were

where his path at no time departs far from the earth. Owing, however, to the heatstoring capacity of the earth, particularly to the water of the sea and land, the warmth inconsiderable; it is about what we may near the surface increases, it may be for some weeks after the upper air begins to latter part of August. In the tropical realm, cool. Soon, however, the lengthening nights where the sun at some time comes over- discharge this superficial heat, a process which is favored as the summer charge of moisture in the air is sent down to the

As the sun's progress toward the winter goes forward, the store of heat which has In the regions beyond the tropics, and in been laid up in the earth in the summer is gradually discharged. Near the tropics this annual inpenetration of heat extends in termined by times and quantities of rain or favorable conditions to the depth of twenty feet or more; near the arctic circle it is commonly limited to three or four feet, beneath which level the water of the earth is commonly locked in perpetual frost, a condition which may continue downward for several hundred feet to the point where the heat flowing out from the central parts of the sphere is able to overbalance the effects to the height of about three miles above the of the outer cold. The same action goes on in the seas and lakes, so that all the earth's surface has a share in this storing and yielding heat, with the result that the advance and recession of the summer temperature are made the slower and in every way the better for the interests of life.

When the summer wanes, those who are so valley on that line depressed, as is the basin fortunate as to have high mountains within view may trace the advance of the refrigeration of the air in the gradual descent of the white robe of winter. If the perpetual snow-line be at the height of, say ten thousand feet, the downward march of the The seasonal change which ushers in the sheet may often be noted before the first of August: after that date its descent may, if when the sun, having attained its most then frequent storms occur, be traced from week to week until the refrigeration passes toward the equator and thence toward the into the valleys and proceeds to enter the

The purely physical effects of the advent as perfect as we would have them, the 22d of winter are few and of simple nature; day of June, the first after the summer they depend for their occurrence mainly on solstice, would doubtless show a distinct the effect of the lowering temperature upon lowering of the average heat of the air in the water lying in and upon the surface of our half of the sphere and a diminution of the earth, but in some small measure on the total temperature of freezing nearer to the mineral matter of the rocks and soil. duced; granites and other massive rocks chemical forces have a chance to act. have been subjected for long ages.

change that comes with the cold is due to bloom. the singular effects of temperature on water; to divide the finest bits of the soil.

period of rest which, except it be in a attendant on the passage of our seasons. glacier or an iceberg, endures until its melt-

The mineral elements of the outer earth the snow falls the frost enters the ground. follow the general rule that they contract in Where the winter mantle becomes thick it a constant and uniform manner with a de- acts as a blanket, protecting the earth from crease of heat, with the result that as the the cold; then, in all regions which do not season wanes the hard part of the earth have the deeper earth permanently frozen, gradually, though in no great measure, the warmth of the depth works upward so shrinks. Some geological effect is thus in- that the soil is thawed out again and the often show broad plate-like ruptures which perfect is this defrosting that when the are evidently produced by the annual ex- snow goes away in the springtime many pansions and contractions to which they species of plants may be found in a fresh and growing state; when they are exposed By far the most important physical to the air certain kinds may be found in

In North America, as in all the great effects which are to be noted far and wide lands which are so placed as to feel in a in the organic and inorganic history of the large measure the seasonal changes of tem-As the temperature of water is perature, the atmospheric phenomena of the lowered it undergoes a progressive shrink- autumn are very interesting. The close age down to near the freezing-point, with observer notes even before the surface some irregularities which do not here con-temperature has become lowered that the cern us; at the freezing-point it suddenly upper air is cooling. The clouds no longer expands, increasing in bulk by about one ride so high above the earth; the blue of ninth of its volume in the unfrozen state. the heavens is less tinged with the vapor of The effect of this action is great and far- water; the skies have a harder look, as if reaching. So far as the water is in the of burnished steel. At a certain time there crevices of the rocks, it tends to rift the arrives a season which we term Indian masses apart; in this manner it not only summer, when in this country, at least, breaks up the superficial beds of mineral there is a period when over a wide realm materials in a large way but acts still further the air becomes for a considerable time almost motionless, the impulses which led to Although the immediate effect of freezing the occasional storms of summer have died is to endow water with a peculiar activity, away, and the winter cyclones have not the secondary and enduring influence of begun to develop and to reach to the eastthis action is to arrest all the work it does ward in their due order. This, the Indian in its fluid state. It no longer is at work summer of America, the less characteristic in the manifold tasks of taking up and lay- summer of St. Martin in Europe, is perhaps ing down substances; it enters upon a the most beautiful atmospheric phenomenon

Manifold as are the purely physical ing time in the forthcoming summer. Thus changes which attend the coming of winter, while the soil in its unfrozen state is a great they are of small account as compared with chemical laboratory in which those wonder- those exhibited by organic life. As we ful processes of decomposition and remak- pass the high noon of the year, hundreds of ing of substances is going forward in a thousands of species of animals and plants myriad different ways, in its frozen state all alike, which a few days before were in all the these actions which have for their most im- exuberance of life, begin their preparation portant result the preparation of food for for their annual repose-for the sleep of the plants is entirely arrested. Here, how- winter. The plants hasten to ripen and ever, there comes in one of those cross ac- sow their seeds; the greater number of the tions which so abound in nature. Until kinds strip off their leaves, harden the

tender shoots of the year's growth, send the opossums, hedgehogs, and other mamdown their sap, become in a way so lifeless mals have more or less of this habit of that the frosts which in August would have taking a long rest in the winter season, a been deadly are in no way dangerous in repose that goes beyond the limits of sleep October. Those plants which spring to as we commonly know it. So, too, the blooming in the autumn and all the species lower vertebrates, the reptiles and fishes. of the high North manage to do all their betake themselves to their hiding-places season's work in a few weeks; in certain in the earth or the waters and drowse cases a short month is all they need for the dark half of the year away. Even the their round from flower to ripened seed. ruder tribes of men in high latitudes

among the plants. The relatively few lower life in the habit of resting in this species of birds and mammals have less to natural season of repose. fear from the impending winter because of With the insect world the adjustment to their warm blood; they and their young are winter goes even further than with the by their internal heat protected from the vertebrates; scarcely one of ten thousand most immediate evils of the cold season. species which are in activity in the summer Still their life is organized for the highest keeps alive beyond the first frosts. Shortly activity in the summer half of the year. after the solstice they begin to prepare for Then they bring forth their young and the inevitable end of their brief life. Their gather their store of fat for the winter eggs are laid in the places where they may supply of fuel. Then those which fill best be secured from accident during the garners of provision for the winter set about months in which they await the call of the storing the nuts and seeds. As winter sun to awaken them to life. This task is comes on they limit their activities; they, often most wonderfully well done; the nests with the exception of the Carnivora, the or clusters of eggs are so placed that the hunters, usually retire to the forests, or, if young may have food at hand with the least they be small, to the under earth, there to possible journeying to seek it. In some

these creatures seek the chambers where need. the temperature is essentially changeless.

Among the animals we observe the same generally abandon their activities in the preparation for the autumn that is seen coldest months, in a measure imitating the

await again the freedom of another summer. cases the cell in which the egg is to hatch Many of the mammals make the winter is filled with a suitable provision for the a time of deep and enduring sleep. Of this nurture of the grub; in the case of the mud the best instance is the bats, which, because wasp this store consists of spiders so stung of their thin membranous wings and their by the mother wasp that they are benumbed insect food, are forced in the winter to with- with the poison yet remain alive. These draw from all activities. Those who dwell contrivances by which insects arrange to in winter lands where there are caverns have the life of their kind conveyed across may see these bats gathering at the close the direct of winters are innumerable. of summer in the recesses of the caves. They all show an admirable accommodation Even before the frosts begin to come of structure and habit to this recurrent

In the lower invertebrate life the same Guided by we know not what sense, they fly adjustment of habit to the season of cold is far into the cave, and there, seeking skil- everywhere very well established; the molfully in the darkness, find some rough place luscs, the jellyfishes, the echini, the staron the ceiling to which they cling by their fishes, and even the yet lower forms usually sharp hooked toes; then folding their wings accommodate themselves to the change and about them they quickly fall into a sleep so even anticipate it by seeking places where deep that it is deathlike in its character, they may be sheltered, or they deal with from which they awake when spring revisits the problem as do the insects, by anticithe fields above their refuge. The bears, pating death for themselves, with a prothrough the winter.

life to the conditions of winter is seen may be laid aside for periods of many mainly if not almost altogether in the weeks' duration. The complicated busihabit which the greater number of the ness of living clearly appears to be a grave species of birds-those at least which dwell tax on the machinery which is provided for in high latitudes—have adopted in their it. In all save the more perfect forms the annual migrations. Theirs is the singular processes of the body have often to be privilege of journeying with the sun as it slowed down or altogether intermitted while sways from one tropic to the other. To this the egg or seed alone maintains the life of end they sometimes take each year double the kind. Thus viewed we may regard the journeys each of four or five thousand miles apparent decay and multitudinous death of in length, along definite paths and sometimes the autumn as not altogether due to the over wide seas. They are thus freed from the deadly influence of the winter's cold and trials and dangers of the dark part of the darkness, but rather as an adjustment by year-a grace they owe to their strong wings which living creatures fit the conditions of and to an inherited memory of the chances their needed annual repose to the exigencies ranged.

habits of plants and animals to the winter enemy, the frost, but the process is not season appear to be due altogether to the one of death, but is contrived to give fresh need of meeting the deadly effects of the strength and new activity. winter cold. There is evidence at hand which shows that this is not altogether the case. In the tropical realm, where the plants are a period of sleep, they still, in most cases, complete repose. So, too, with the insects of activity, followed by a rest time when the species slumbers in the eggs. The same is true of many other groups of animals in torrid regions; they are most active only in a part of each year, sometimes resting in periods of several months' duration. As the tropical realm has for all geological time been a region of nearly uniform temperature, we may regard this habit of repose as something quite disconnected with any experience of the winter's cold. It indicates the common need of all living things for long periods of repose; it is indeed one of the larger phenomena of sleep.

sion of activity, suffices for the peculiarly which the individual life rests after it has vigorous force-producing bodies of the made due preparation for the hereafter.

vision for their young to remain as eggs highest animals. The lowlier creatures need, it appears, not only the repose of the The most beautiful accommodation of night, but seasonal rests when the activities of the wide earth over which their ancestors which the seasons of high latitudes impose upon them. The hosts of life are then At first sight the adjustments of the marshaled with reference to their great

It is well to look upon the phenomena of the autumn from the point of view of the reconciliation of living beings to their ennot required by need of climate to enter on vironment. The living world at this season exhibits the most admirable series of phedo so, adjusting their rest time to the dry nomena of this nature. As one instance of season, or if there be no distinct drought this we may note how seldom it is that the time they still have a period of more or less seeds of any wild plant fail to ripen before the time of killing frosts. The processes of of the tropics; each kind has usually a time the plant are so arranged that it is ready in safe time, though none too soon. So, also, with the eggs of insects; they are all in order before the frosts arrive. With the plants as well, the new wood of those which are to live through the winter is ripened. often in a very brief time, in a measure to fit the coming need. All these preparations are made not under the whip of the frost but in anticipation of the necessity for them; in this we see a true reconciliation.

In the time to come the poet, if he says truly-and else he is no true poet-will sing of autumn not as a spectacle of untimely death, but as an ordering of action in which Sleep as we know it, as a daily intermis- death takes its fit and admirable part; in

IMPERIAL GERMANY.

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and part of the Baltic provinces of Russia. But the Austrian Germans do not desire. and the Russian Germans do not hope, a pan-Teutonic union.

government in which Prussia is dominant. approval of the North German Lutheran. the federal government—which in the end England and the United States. In the among the constituent commonwealths.

All these and many other facts are marks of the imperfection of German national unity. They by no means imply political tion of a German union. decadence or national disruption. On the contrary we know quite well that the tendency has been in the direction of union consciousness over the traditional Gerthat tendency are among the great historic century of German history is instructive as German nationality only took definite shape through the collision of these forces. among the storms and sufferings of the Na-

TERMANY is not yet wholly a nation. principle of nationality" was thought to be In the ethnic sense Germany in-dangerous to the dominant principle of cludes not only the empire of Kaiser divine-right monarchy. "Italy," said Met-Wilhelm, but also a large part of Austria ternich at that time, "is only a geographical expression." Germany, he might have added, is merely the mark of an ethnic concept. The attempt to convert the ethnic fact into a political reality failed in 1848. In the political sense Germany is yet im- The insurgents of that year had a double perfectly welded. The centrifugal effects aim—national unity and political liberty. of ages of discord have been in part over- Either of these alone might perhaps have come—so far as to unite a large share of been realized. To achieve both at once, the German lands under a common federal and that by men accustomed to self-government only in the dreams of the political But the jealousies and the dislikes of cen-philosopher, was an impossible task. Both turies are by no means extinct. The Bava- failed of attainment—union utterly, liberty rian is in the empire not so much because largely. Then came Bismarck and King of his love for the Prussian as because he William, who cared nothing for liberty and dislikes the Frenchman more. The Catho- much for union. Their policy won, By lic of Hanover and Würtemberg inherits force of arms the foreign Danes and the from the Thirty Years' War a cordial dis- alien-entangled Austrian Germans were driven from German affairs. Thus Prussian The twenty-four small states of the federa- expansion and a partial German federation tion are very slow to increase the powers of were made possible. In 1870 a third non-German power, France, was driven out of means the powers of Prussia. There are German affairs and the Germanic federano great national political parties, as in tion was widened. Thus we have the German Empire of to-day-a magnified Prussia very constitution of the federation there is made possible by the definite expulsion of marked inequality of power and privilege alien interference from the bulk of the German lands. The wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870 put an end to foreign interventions. Thus Prussia was able to lead in the forma-

The consolidation of that union can come only with the conquest of German national and solidarity, and that the triumphs of man internal discord. The last quarterfacts of the present century. The idea of showing how far progress has been made

First of all it is clear that the preservapoleonic wars. It vanished almost during tion of the political union which had been the time of reaction, when "the pernicious won, and hence of the prospect of the consolidation of a German national life, de- But Bismarck was resourceful. policy has been uniformly successful.

Russia had ample reason for keeping France, isolated by the policy of Bismarck fore had easily been induced by Prussia to vain looked for help on all sides—for help remain neutral in 1866 and to prevent Aust to restore her provinces lost in 1871. Of trian intervention in 1870. This was rec- late years she has been drawing near to ompensed in the latter year by German Russia, and now the great republic and the assent to the abrogation by Russia of the great autocracy seem to have formed an Black Sea clauses of the treaty of 1856— alliance—in all probability merely a declauses peculiarly irksome and humiliating fensive one. War is the common dread of to the czar. Thus one ally was at hand, the nations, France might risk it if propand a powerful one.

Political conditions in Austria had mation of a new monarchy, with Austria and than when it took the field in 1870. Hungary as equal partners, in 1867, together attending the contrary policy, led the dual monarchy to join the league of peace. In colonies and the building of a navy. 1872 the three monarchs met, and then. without a formal treaty, was formed the which lands oversea have been settled and alliance of the three emperors. This for six controlled by European people has until years was a bulwark of the peace of Europe recently been limited to those whose homes and sufficed to balk France of her revenge, border the Atlantic seaboard. From this

tween Russia and Turkey. In the Balkans off at its inception both by geographical the interests of Austria were hopelessly op-situation and by political conditions. posed to those of the czar. The fierce It was only a few years after the creation opposition of England to the treaty of San of a German Empire that Africa was disleague of the three emperors.

pended on preservation from foreign attack. he had gained the alliance of Italy against Denmark, Austria, and France had been Austria. He now induced the Italian Kingsuccessively overcome. If their enmity dom (1879) to unite with Germany and should remain, a combination among them Austria in a league of peace—the Triple might some day be dangerous to the new Alliance, which, renewed from time to time, empire. So the first aim of German foreign has endured now for nearly twenty years. policy has steadily been to form such alli- It is a guarantee against attack from either ances as will secure peace. Thus far this France or Russia, and thus far has sufficed to maintain the peace of Europe unbroken.

aloof from Austria and France, and there- and by the general dread of war, has in erly supported, but no other nation desires it.

These leagues of peace are supported by changed since 1866, and so it soon proved tremendous armaments. Every European possible to win Francis Joseph to the cause nation keeps under arms as many men as of Germany. The new political balance in possible, at vast cost. But they do not dare Austria-Hungary, brought about by the re- be outstripped in the race. So the German construction of the old empire and the for- army to-day is far more powerful and efficient

Besides defensive alliance. German with the remote likelihood of any success foreign policy under the empire has had a second striking form—the acquisition of

The great movement of modern times by In 1877-78, however, came the war be-colonial expansion Central Europe was cut

Stefano led to the Congress of Berlin (1878), closed to the world as a desirable possesat which Bismarck presided. The new sion. In 1879 the African association treaty there drafted despoiled Russia of a opened the Congo valley to civilization, and large part of her conquests, to the advan- then began the movement for the partition tage of Turkey and Austria and England, of the Dark Continent among the powers. And the sullen Russian held Germany re- German merchants were soon involved in sponsible. Between her two allies Germany the race for trade, and thus German attenhad sided with Austria. Thus ended the tion was called to the possibilities beyond the ocean. Bismarck, at first opposed, was

slowly won to the policy of acquiring colo- Fatherland—these are of quite as much monies, and in 1884 began the definite en- ment as kindred in blood and speech for trance of Germany into that field of action. forming a coherent nation. A wise domes-The protection and expansion of German tic policy, then, would aim at effecting trade, a further outlet for German manu- these forms of union. This may have been factures, the hope that German emigration the aim of imperial policy. might be diverted to lands which it might methods and results surely have been very enrich without being lost to the Fatherland - checkered. these were the motives for the occupation lin Congress of 1878. At this conference the principles were settled in accordance with which African partition might be accomplished without danger of discord. The the land was in a commotion. German share of Africa, determined by the acts of the conference and by succeeding treaties with other powers, comprises large areas on the east and in the southwest, and a smaller one on the Gulf of Guinea. These lands, together with a portion of New Guinea and some scattered islands in the South Seas, are the German colonial possessions.

For their defense, as well as for the protection of the increasing German trade, a navy has been built. The plan for a fleet was begun in 1873, and to its creation a portion of the French indemnity1 was de-The navy has grown steadily, until now it is one of the most formidable in Europe—ranking next after that of France.

As a colonizing nation Germany has thus far not had a marked success. The German officials have not been very skilful in dealing with natives, the cost of the colonial establishments has exceeded their income. and there has been no considerable German migration to the colonies—while the stream that flows to America seems unabated. Perhaps in time, however, something may be done with the new possessions.

Turning from the question of foreign re-

Almost at the moment when the empire of successive areas of land in Africa and was formed began the guarrel between the Oceanica. The collision of claims led to a imperial government and the Roman Cathconference at Berlin in 1885, second only olic Church. Having its inception in the in international importance to the great Ber- adoption of the dogma of papal infallibility by the Vatican Council of 1870, it lasted through the remaining eight years of the pontificate of Pius IX. During that time est passions were aroused. The most drastic laws were passed by the Prussian parliament, which crippled the ecclesiastical government and revenues, curbed the liberty of clerical education, and vacated many episcopal sees and hundreds of parishes. On the other hand the Catholics formed a national political party, whose primary motive was hostility to the policies of the imperial government, and which was often able to defeat that policy altogether.

> The immediate responsibility for the beginning of the quarrel it may be difficult to place. But there can be no doubt that Bismarck took alarm at the dogma of infallibility, apprehending its application to the church in such way as to create an imperium in imperio.2 The English or American way would be to ignore any doctrine so long as it remains mere words, but to deal promptly with an overt act which is criminal. But Bismarck, in his alarm at the possible, or perhaps we may say at the logical, inferences to be drawn from the dogma, proceeded as if there had been a physical attack on the sovereignty of the German state.

The German "Kulturkampf"—the war lations we ask what has been done in the on the Catholic Church organization by the last quarter-century to weld together the governments, especially of the empire and of empire-to form a real German nation. Prussia-was unfortunate as creating dis-Community of interests, community of po-sension where the primary need was union, litical thinking, common sentiments of at- and was a failure so far as its purposes were tachment for one another and for the concerned. It did not reduce the church

to submission. The anti-Catholic laws subject of strife, which filled the remaining marck needed the Catholic vote in the democracy. Reichstag, and to get it he was compelled The ingenious German mind, always to yield. The policy of "blood and iron," strongly individual and prone to speculaso successful against Francis Joseph and tion, has evolved many interesting social Napoleon, was futile against the pope. theories. These have been all the more

ment and in efforts to strengthen it against so repressive of individual initiative as is the tendency to particularism, Bismarck was that of most of the German commonin some ways the German Hamilton. He wealths. Further, many Germans are inwas far more potent than Hamilton in his clined to act with the Social Democrats influence on the structure of the federation. merely from dissatisfaction with the princi-Hence he was favored in being enabled to ples and methods of such governments. At create for himself, in the chancellorship, an all events the Social Democrats have been office which was for many years secure a growing party. They elected three memagainst the ordinary storms of politics, while bers in the first German Reichstag. In Hamilton was secretary for little more than 1893 they elected forty-four, In 1878 two the duration of a single presidential term. attempts were made on the life of the em-

a protective tariff seems to date from about A storm of wrath swept over the empire, 1878. It came after repeated but unavail- and naturally this was directed against the ing efforts to reconstruct the scheme of whole Social Democratic movement. Acfederal taxation so as to make the imperial cordingly severe laws were passed, putting treasury independent of the common- it in the power of the government to use wealths. The German constitution, to be extreme repressive measures. Such meassure, provides distinct sources of revenue ures were adopted. Meetings were prefor the central government; but it also provented, newspapers suppressed, societies vides that in case this revenue is insufficient dissolved, active leaders arrested and exthe lack shall be made up by common-pelled from their homes. In short, the wealth contributions. The original taxing attempt was to stifle the whole movement. measures of the imperial parliament did not These drastic anti-Socialist laws of Bissecure the independence of the general marck, limited in their operation to a few government, and for a series of years there years only and renewed from time to time, was an imperial deficit to be made up by expired in 1800, and the Reichstag then rethe contributions of the several common- fused to continue them. They had no real wealths. This was a dangerous policy, and success. Too indiscriminating, too illiberal, Bismarck strove desperately to alter it, but they were never in accord with the spirit of without success. In 1878, however, he de- the age. "Blood and iron" a second time termined at one stroke to do away with the failed under Bismarck. old system, and to raise a wall of protection Meanwhile the government had underman social life.

tective tariff were connected with a new expired and were not renewed.

were in the end modified or repealed. Bis- years of Bismarck's chancellorship-social

In the organization of the central govern- luxuriant in the presence of a government Bismarck's conversion to the principle of peror William by would-be social reformers.

around German manufactures. This policy taken a series of measures for the benefit of proved popular, and in the following year workingmen. The provision for insurance the protective tariff laws were adopted. against sickness and old age, with contribu-Thus Germany definitely abandoned the tion to the fund partly by the laborer and doctrine of free trade, and thus began a partly by the employer, with a large adconsiderable economic revolution in Ger- vance by the state, and state control of it all, was in the eyes of many a long step The failure and abandonment of the toward socialism. This was in 1889, and Kulturkampf and the adoption of the pro- in the following year the anti-socialist laws pire. In the spring of 1888 William I. some day weary of that notion, died, and his son Frederick followed him Indeed the main fault with German govtwo hundred years ago, with the Stuart surdity. kings.

reigned in his stead.

the whole nation. The great, and intel- governments has as yet been accompanied

Meanwhile a change came over the em- lectual, and fearless German people will

to the grave after a reign of ninety-nine ernment-especially with Prussian governdays. The son of Frederick succeeded as ment-is that there is too much of it. The William II. Frederick began his reign by underlying assumption is that people are an address to the people. William's first not capable of taking care of themselves, address was to the army, saying "We belong and that government therefore must take to one another and are born for one an- care of them. Hence there is incessant other." His address to the people, shortly government interference in all sorts of after, was quite in the style of a medieval trivial matters. It reminds one of the monarch—he promised that he would be a mother who told the nurse to go see what "just and clement prince." To us plain the baby was doing and then tell him not republicans, who regard any monarch to do it. But Prussian police goes much merely as the people's agent, this attitude farther than this. The arrest and imprisseems somewhat grotesque. But William onment of so many people for lise-majest? II. apparently is penetrated with the idea is typical. To speak disrespectfully of of monarchy by divine right - the no- the head of the state may be bad taste. tion which our English ancestors outgrew To make it criminal is a grotesque ab-

The history of the German Empire since One of the early acts of the new emperor 1871 has shown some extraordinary develwas to relegate Bismarck to private life, opments. The military power has been The old chancellor had in a large sense steadily increased, until the German army been the creator of the empire, and the is one of the most tremendous engines of world at large could hardly think that the war which the world has ever seen. A imperial government would go on without powerful navy has been created. To be the iron prince. But this was not William's sure the cost of all this is very heavy. idea at all, and in 1890 the minister some- Every German workingman, it is said, carwhat suddenly found himself a private ries a soldier or a sailor on his back. And citizen. Since then the emperor has the arrogance of these aristocratic army officers is something which at this distance Bismarck is one of the great figures of seems droll. It may not be so to those history. Without him the union under a who suffer from it at first hand. But at all common government of so large a portion events the three great military powers of of the German lands would hardly have Central Europe are banded together to prebeen achieved. Whether he was the one serve the peace-and thus far they have to create a nation as well as a government succeeded. Meanwhile the empire has had is not so clear. He is at heart a thorough a remarkable growth in manufactures and Tory, who believes in governing people commerce, until German competition is a whether they will or not. The Germans, serious factor even with England. German intelligent, industrious, patriotic in spirit, colonies are a new feature of the last dozen would seem capable of governing them- years—not as yet a very profitable feature, selves if any people are. They sadly need however. The fierce and unsuccessful the training which can be had only from the contest of the government, first with the practice of self-government. Bismarck, Roman Catholic Church and later with the hating free parliaments, free speech, a free Social Democrats, can hardly be said to press, assumes that only a little knot of have tended toward the consolidation of the princes and chancellors have the heaven- nation in unity of sentiment. And it is endowed skill to provide government for pretty clear that the union of the German

the direction of a permanent national unity, ular self-government.

by very little liberal political reform. How- This attained, such questions as those of ever, the orderly operation of the federal personal liberty and government responsive government, steadily accustoming people to the public will may safely be left to Gerto the fact of a common political agency and man good sense. After a long struggle the to the idea of a common nationality, is a Germans have attained unity. It should powerful and increasingly efficient force in not require so long a struggle to attain pop-

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

LOVE AND LIFE.

1.13.

[November 7.]

Christianity is simply and solely love as it Whosoever loveth is born of God." Our is manifested in Jesus Christ. Many can Lord said that the whole law was embodied pass muster for orthodoxy whose hearts are in "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with as hard and unresponsive as stones. Many all thy heart . . . and thou shalt love bow low before the Christ in bread and thy neighbor as thyself." Then he added . wine who grind the face of the Christ in the a final commandment, "That ye love one persons of the weak and poor. There is no another, even as I have loved you." real worship except loving acts, and no The possession of love is the test of disgenuine orthodoxy apart from a self-sacri- cipleship: "By this shall all men know that ficing spirit. There is one infallible way we are my disciples, if we have love one for determining growth in grace, and that is toward another." Not one, but all the New the application of the question, Are we be- Testament writers place love above every ginning to love with Christlike love? An other gift, and agree that without it there is American evangelist in Scotland, after a no Christianity. This chapter, which is the sermon of exceptional power, was ap-world's classic on the subject, naturally diproached by the venerable Dr. Bonar, who vides itself into three parts. The first consaid, "You do love to preach, do you not?" trasts love with other gifts; the second is a The evangelist replied, "Yes, I do." Dr. kind of "verbal prism" through which the Bonar then asked this searching question: light of love is passed, and by which is re-"Do you love men as much as you love to vealed the elements of which it is compreach?"

the reality of the spirit—that as in nature of love to life. the one life manifests itself in a million

That better thing is described in the thir-And the greatest of these is love.—Corinthians teenth chapter. It is love. Elsewhere St. Paul says, "Love is the fulfilling of the law." St. Peter says, "Above all things CHRISTIAN is never so quickly have fervent love among yourselves." St. and surely humbled as when he John lifts the whole subject to the loftiest faces the fact that the essence of heights in these words: "God is love,

posed; the third shows that love is the The Corinthians had asked Paul about greatest and most enduring thing in the spiritual gifts. He had replied by asserting world; while all combined show the relation

In the contrast between love and other forms, so in the realm of spirit there is the gifts, notice the strong form of the language same multiplicity of manifestation, and each used. There is no chance of a possible gift is as important as every other. Hav-misunderstanding. Love is greater than ing said so much he continues: "But eloquence. A man may talk like an angel, desire earnestly the greater gifts. And a but if he is without a loving spirit his life is still more excellent way show I unto you." no more musical than the noise which boys

make on old kettles and pans. with Milton, analyze motives with Shakehammering on an old brass pan. That is vigorous talk.

Next, love is contrasted with prophecy, or the power of reading the future; with knowledge of mysteries, which plainly refers to theology, and with all knowledge, which includes science and faith. Here language seems utterly inadequate. With one sweep Paul says in effect: "I may be able to read the future; I may know everything about the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, punishment after death, and all the rest of these great subjects; I may know how the worlds were made; I may believe that God can save men to the uttermost; but if I go into a church and find people there that I malign and ignore; if I go out into the street and have toward the sorrowing and the vicious no consciousness that they are children of God; even though I pray, sing psalms, am always at church, and am as orthodox as ten thousand creeds can make me, I am nothing." Nothing! No stronger assertion is possible. In comparison with that love which goes about doing good, comforts the lonely, builds a bridge along which the vile and vicious may walk from the slums to heaven, theology, science, faith, are of no account whatever. Thus moves on the tide of the apostle's teaching.

[November 14.]

HE goes farther, and puts the emphasis on the inner life. One might say, "I cannot do anything, therefore I do not love." That point is carefully guarded. Love is not manifested alone in outward action. A man may feed the poor in order to get a misunderstanding. Who ever saw love?

"Sounding reputation for benevolence; in a frenzy of brass," an old brass kettle struck by a enthusiasm he may even be willing to be a stone—that is as much like music as a man martyr, and think only of self and a shining without love is like Christ. Eloquence is crown; but even martyrs without love are admired above almost all other gifts. He nothing in comparison with those who feel who can speak to men of God, providence, that humanity in itself is precious. He who eternity: who can paint verbal pictures is possessed by that conviction will do good according to opportunity; he who has it speare, play upon emotions as an organist not will do good only so long as it will minon his organ, is the popular idol; but if ister to his selfishness. Love is the suthere is no love in his heart, the apostle preme gift. Mere eloquence is as the sound says, his speech, though it be about sacred of brass; theology and science in themthings, is no more acceptable to God than selves are nothing; even outward acts of benevolence are of no account. Of this thought the Bible is full. "God so loved the world." "God commendeth his love toward us in that when we were yet sinners," etc. "The love of Christ constraineth us." "If we love one another, God abideth in

> So the music rises and swells like a symphony, and sweeps on toward the consummation in which we catch glimpses of a city whose twelve foundations are precious stones—the first jasper, the second sapphire, the twelfth an amethyst; and the Lamb-love in sacrifice—the light which is flashed from their every facet. Love is the diamond among spiritual gifts. Where it is, there Christianity is. "Whosoever loveth is born of God." That explains many things. Our hearts say that certain men who differ from us are not bad men: we load them with denunciation while they live, and extravagantly eulogize them when they die. What does it mean? that, in spite of all theories, the straitest of all sects know that those who truly love are loved of God. Many men are better and many are worse than their creeds. Where Christlike love is, theories are of comparatively little consequence. What a man is is always more than what he professes.

> If the apostle had left the subject at this point evil might have resulted. Some would have confused love with tenderness or sensibility; they would have imagined that tears are its natural language. But Paul describes the way in which love is manifested, and so leaves no possibility of

The blush on the maiden's cheek, the plaint who will not be kind to those who kindly attention, the silent, ceaseless, deathless tenacity with which one friend clings to another—these outward things are visible; but love itself can no more be described than the force which blooms in a rose. makes an orchard a poem in color, sings in birds, romps in children, and glows and grows in the splendor of the springtime.

In this thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians is found the real offense of the cross. Whatever was true in Paul's time, it is not true now that men are repelled from Christianity because they are unwilling to believe its doctrines; there is nothing in the doctrine of the Trinity, or the most mechanical theory of the atonement, or in any of the terrific teaching about future punishment, which any honest thinker would refuse to accept if once he could be convinced that such teaching is true. The natural heart is not unwilling to receive the doctrines of Christianity. Men will accept anything that is true if it is to their advantage. But when a truth enters life and presumes to dictate what they shall eat and drink, how they shall behave among their fellows, what they estimate of the glory of the loving characshall talk about, rebellion arises. When a ter. It is only when men are told "This is selfish person is told that he must be kind. be willing to give up his luxuries and comforts if by so doing he may help some tramp or beggar; that he must put a bridle on his tongue, and not even think unkindly, then he feels the offense of the cross; then he turns from the Master who taught and lived what pierces his pride to the quick. The offense of the cross in our time is unwillingness to live according to the love of the cross.

[November 21.]

CONSIDER these three sentences: "Love suffereth long and is kind." Abuse, misunderstanding, misrepresentation may be not only endures it, but is kind. The more loquy and hard treatment without com- *Drummond's "Greatest Thing in the World," p 39.

gleam in the young man's eye, the acts of heap burdens on them. A brute misrepresents me, lies about me; am I kind to him in proportion as he is unjust to me? That is the question that brings presumption to the ground.

> "Thinketh no evil." Love not only does not injure another by outward act, but does not retain the thought of evil things in the memory. It is one thing to refrain from judging in word; it is vastly different not to judge in thought. This would be a new world if none would think evil of their fellow men.

> "Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth"—that is, is not glad when evil befalls another; never draws a friend aside and says, "Did you hear so-and-so about Mr. B.?" with a manner that cannot conceal satisfaction.

> "Rejoiceth in the truth"—never makes capital out of others' faults; never delights in exposing weakness; "endeavors to see things as they are, and rejoices to find them better than suspicion feared or calumny denounced."*

> There is little difference in the average what you must do," that they rebel. It is one thing to admire the grandeur of a mountain; another to be told to climb to its loftiest peak. Love is the very shining crest and loftiest summit of the Christian life.

Many people ask, "How may I love God?" and have no definite idea of what loving God is. Love for God is proved by obedience to God. If one knows that it is the supreme purpose and effort of his life to do God's will, that is the only evidence he needs that he loves God. Love is always measured by what one is willing to do for the object of affection. But even this is rather abstract. Jesus never made anypiled high; the man with love in his heart thing clearer than that love for God is to be . determined by appreciation of man. "If a Christ was persecuted, the more intensely man love not his brother whom he hath seen, he manifested his love. "And is kind"- he cannot love God whom he hath not seen." that is a positive word. Some endure ob- We serve God, Jesus says, by clothing the

true to man can never be false to God.

The first thing for all to do is to get a correct idea of the value of man. If the fact that God is the Father has its proper place, all else will be clear. It follows, then, that every human being has something divine in him. That driveling wretch is my brother; I must help him. That fellow with a plausible story but a villainous face is God's child; he may lie to me, but the Father is seeking for him and I must help the wanderer to his home. That little dirtyfaced, untamable boy has something in him that reaches back to the throne of God and forward into eternity, therefore nothing done for him can be wasted. If there is nothing in that brute of a man but wounds and putrifying sores, let him die, but if within that ruined body is an immortal spirit, then nothing that will help him to himself is too costly for us.

The first step in this pathway of love is the realization that all are the children of God. After that, about all that need be said is that men must learn to love by doing loving things, just as they grow strong physically by the exercise of their muscles. Sometimes a man undertakes work for others simply to drown sorrow; in a little while interest is aroused; then enthusiasm; until, from the service of those who needed love, love has grown.

But, after all, who can describe the genesis of love? Who can tell where the life in an elm tree comes from? Who knows what makes the flowers fragrant and the birds to sing? The flowers are fragrant and the birds sing because somewhere in the universe is a fountain of life, and men love because somewhere in the universe there is One who is a fountain of love. This has never been so beautifully stated as by the apostle John: "We love-because he first loved us."

[November 28.]

LOVE is the greatest thing in the world. It is the most lasting. Paul spoke about prophecies. There are no prophets now in the old sense, and yet in those days every

naked and feeding the poor. He who is mother longed to have her son a prophet. Then there was a gift called "tongues." In our time it is not known whether that gift was the ability to speak a foreign language without having learned it or a state of spiritual ecstasy. Knowledge also shall be done away. Nothing has been more evanescent than knowledge. Already the Encyclopædia Britannica has passed through nine editions, and every one has been an improvement on its predecessor. Language is in a state of constant change. Ptolemy was sure that the earth was stationary and that the sun moved around it. The science of vesterday is the foolishness of to-day. The text-books of our childhood have all been supplanted by others. Even Mr. Darwin, ten years after his death, is no longer the chief exponent of Darwinism.

As in science, so it is in theology. Whether it be a fact of good omen or not, the theology of to-day is not that of the last century. Religion can no more be expressed in the terms of the Westminster Confession than astronomy in Ptolemaic language. Everything earthly is in a state of fluxmountains are being taken to the plains; the ocean is encroaching on the continents; empires fall; prophecies are fulfilled; science takes on new forms; theology adjusts itself to its environment-but love never faileth. Faith, hope, and love abide, but love is the greatest; for God is love. and all who love enter into the life of God. He that loveth is born of God. Those only truly live who are in harmony with God. The life "of love and sacrifice is the ageless life."* The sun shines, the rains fall, the harvests come, the constellations sweep the spaces, and one law binds all events, all ages, all forces into harmony. is at enmity with love. A little child loving his mother is so far like God; a mother bound by affection to her child is so far like God; two lovers, if their devotion is pure. are in a way like God; a woman leaving a home of culture and wealth to help those who can give nothing in return is so far like God; the man giving his wealth to build a church where the Gospel may be preached,

^{* &}quot;The Mind of the Master," by John Watson, D.D.

to found a library, to open a fountain, to around them, and, if they love, their little help to a sweeter and finer life those who lives will blend with the larger love, but if have little to inspire, is so far like God. they are selfish their true characters in all Mrs. Judson sailed for India almost alone their discord will simply be made manifest. to teach the Gospel to those who never Let us press home this question until it is heard of Jesus; love took her there-and answered. Do we love with just a little of God is love. Whittier saw in the black man the love which was in Christ? Do we act in southern rice swamps his brother; love toward those around us as if they were the tuned his song—and God is love. A good children of God? Are we using our money woman knew that even London cabmen chiefly for ourselves, or to make men hapwere children of the Heavenly Father, and pier and better? Are we using our strength she sought for them protection from storm in the service of those who need it, or wastand cold; love inspired her ministry—and ing it in feasting and folly? God is love. Love can never grow old, because God cannot.

air, impalpable as the light, love will shine describe.—Amory H. Bradford.

"Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my This is the theme on which the preacher Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for can dwell and never exaggerate. This is you from the foundation of the world; for the test to which at last all must come. I I was anhungered, and ye gave me meat; have sometimes thought that the judgment- I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was seat of Christ is not a great white throne, a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and but simple, pure, and perfect love, and that ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited when men are to be judged no word will be me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." spoken, no sound be heard, but still as the Blessed are the men whom these words truly

THE ECONOMIC POWER OF GERMANY.

BY XX.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "LA REVUE DE PARIS."

that long belt of coal which, too narrow Hamburg is, from the commercial stand-Belgium it penetrates Germany.

ROM Wales to the Rhine there ex- construction of railway material. But it is tends, sometimes flush with the at Hamburg especially that the economic ground, sometimes under the sea, activity of the country can be appreciated.

when it traverses our territory [France], point, the heart of Germany. You know expands at the point where after leaving that this city, a free town since 1224, formed with Lübeck and some other cities The gaze of the traveler who passes of less importance the powerful association through the coal region meets cities such as which, under the name of the Hanseatic Barmen, Elberfeld, Crefeld, Dortmund, League, played so important a rôle in the Solingen-simple villages a quarter of a north of Europe during the Middle Ages. century ago, to-day cities of one hundred The present great prosperity of Hamburg thousand to two hundred thousand souls; dates from the time when the free town en-Barmen and Elberfeld occupied with the tered the zollverein2 under the reservation of weaving of silk, cotton, and wool, as well as the construction of a free port. This was the dyeing of these articles, Crefeld the in 1824. More than \$30,000,000 were exoften happy rival of Lyons in silks, Solin-pended in expropriations and in fitting up gen the continental Sheffield, Dortmund the harbor, which to-day extends over a which possesses numerous breweries, pow- space of 2,500 acres and has a total length erful blast-furnaces, and vast shops for the of quays along the basins of the Elbe

vessels, not counting river boats, entered the Elbe. The tonnage of Hamburg rose from 3,515,000 tons in 1885 to 5,942,000 tons in 1895, in the latter year surpassing the tonnage of Liverpool by more than a half-million tons.

How have these centers been established or so powerfully developed? The causes must be sought, first in the augmentation of the productive forces of the country, then in the increase of the population.

With regard to the first of these points, let us consider, for example, the mineral riches of Germany, little exploited before 1870. Lignite and coal, which in 1871 vielded respectively 27,500,000 and 8,000,ooo tons, in 1894 furnished 71,000,000 and ucts has passed during the same period from \$76,145,000 to \$169,750,000, while the value of blast-furnace products has risen from \$48,500,000 to \$97,000,000.

The Germans naturally congratulate themselves upon the progress of an industry to commerce has opened new and very useful markets. Their rivals, Belgium and especially England, uneasy about the future, have sought for the causes of the successes of the Germans. Inquiries have been instituted and reports have been drawn up in which valuable teachings are found.

The delegates of the Wolverhampton chamber of commerce, on their return from a tour of inspection in the industrial centers of Westphalia and the borders of the Rhine, published their impressions in the Iron Trade Review:

The English workman is, from the standpoint of hours of work and wages, in a better situation than his companions of the Continent. The English workman works fifty-three hours per week, the German sixty hours, the Belgian sixty-five hours. The wages per week, if the results announced in the accounts rendered are exact, are in inverse proportion to the duration of the work: the Belgian receives the lowest wages and the Englishman the highest; the German is between the two, but much nearer the Belgian than the Englishman.

Besides, according to this report, the cause of the victory of German industry is

amounting to nine miles. In 1894, 9,165 not in the respective condition of wages; what is of much more importance is the cheapness of transportation and the better perfected methods of production of German industry.

> Another advantage which the German producer possesses over his rivals, according to the English delegates, is that he makes, in order to diminish the expense of production, certain articles of ready sale in great quantities, and sells abroad at slight profit, if not even at a loss, whatever exceeds the demand of the home market. He can do this because, protected upon the home market by customs duties, he covers his expenses of production and realizes the manufacturer's profit.

Finally, German industry owes its prog-21,000,000, and the value of mineral prod- ress also to its method and its organization. The German manufacturer limits himself to the production of a small number of articles, while the Englishman makes a great many and consequently cannot produce them as cheaply as the German. German industry, still young, employs the newest mawhich the last Germano-Russian treaty of chines and processes, while the conservative spirit of the English remains attached to the old methods which have made their reputation and conquered the market of the world.

> To that is added, according to the same report, the more practical manner in which the Germans do business. Their packages are more pleasing to the eye, the calculation of prices includes packing and freight, it is made in the money of the country where the merchandise is delivered, and the correspondence is carried on in the language of the purchaser. The English, on the contrary, conscious of the sovereignty their industry exercises over the world, use only the English language and the English moneys and measures of capacity and weight, very inconvenient for strangers. Besides, the relative dearness of English freights renders yet more difficult the struggle against German competition.

> The English delegates admitted also that German industry, a few articles excepted, "yields as good merchandise as England; that in certain branches it yields even bet

skill and taste than the English workman."

The association of iron manufacturers of Charleroi, Belgium, is disturbed like the English by the progress of German metallurgy. Its representatives, after examining the situation in Germany and other countries of Europe, decided that the increase in the production of iron in Germany was due in large measure to great syndicates formed with a view of monopolizing the national market and maintaining remunerative prices there. These syndicates escape criticism because they endeavor to maintain production within reasonable limits in order to Germany at least leave her the benefit of avoid overstocking the market, lowering the maritime transportation of the products prices, and throwing out of employment she makes in such great quantities? Here numbers of workmen employed in the blast- there is still a subject of grievous astonishfurnaces and rolling-mills. At the same time they have succeeded marvelously in increasing the markets.

"Made in Germany" is the title of a volume appearing in England, the publicahis introduction the author remarks that for rival nations. The employment of iron fifteen years the part of England in the world's commerce has been diminishing, ain, whose foreign commerce is yet to-day superior to that of any other country, has country. But soon came improvements in been able to consider German competition as a negligible quantity; it can no longer do so, and as the prosperity of its enormous inprivileged position is a national danger, took an upward flight. Not only the new countries, United States, article made in Germany.

ter, because the German workman, by rea- in its infancy. "Cheap but poor": such son of his superior instruction, has greater was the verdict of the American juries. The defeat suffered upon economic grounds wounded to the quick the young empire, still so proud of its victories, and its chiefs resolved to efface the impression made upon the world by the Yankee formula.

> Have they succeeded? While from 1871 to 1880 English exportation reached an average of \$1,373,000,000, it reached in 1895, a year of business revival, only \$1,113,000,000. German importation, on the contrary, is reckoned for the same epochs at \$722,000,000 and \$830,000,000.

In the struggle with Great Britain does ment for the Britannic ship-owner, and the progress of Germany is more worthy of attention as the imperial government grants few postal subsidies.

At the time when ships were made of tion of which, coinciding with a discourse wood, Germany was in an excellent position of Lord Rosebery's upon the power of for the industry of naval construction; her German industry, created a sensation. In richness in oak assured her superiority over gave the preponderance to Great Britain; her builders found the metal and the coal while for Germany the inverse phenomenon in the immediate vicinity of the ports, while is exhibited. For a long time Great Brit- the German shipyards must buy their rough materials far away in the interior of the metallurgy. Thanks to them, thanks also to the special rates, consented to by the railroads, for the transportation of materials dustries is the basis of the political grandeur intended for the construction of vessels, the of England every assault upon its hitherto industry of naval construction in Germany

At the end of last year the activity of the Brazil, Argentine Republic, Transvaal, and German ship-building yards was such that Japan, voluntarily give the preference to they had work to carry out up to the sum-German products, but old patrons like Rus- mer of 1897 and could not make agreements sia follow the example. The English colo- except on long terms. Hence the societies nies themselves are often unfaithful to the of navigation, which had decided to increase mother country. England does not even their fleets without delay to respond to the know how to defend herself against the constantly increasing necessities of traffic, were obliged to turn to England. Here one In 1876, at the Philadelphia Exposition, a of them, the "Kosmos" of Hamburg, had cruel saying stung Germanic industry, still built two steamers for South America; an-

other, the "Hamburg American" society, This \$12,367,500 has contributed to give three packets for the service of the United States; a third, the house "Rickers," of Bremen, five ships destined to regular service between China and Germany; and other companies ordered single vessels, which English ship-builders promised to deliver on short notice. By reason of the scarcity of orders emanating from English houses, those which come from Germany are filled in six months.

Among the patrons of the ship-building vards of Bremen, Hamburg, and Stettin, one of the most important is the German Lloyd. The beginnings of this society of navigation deserve to be recalled. In 1858 the Lloyd made its first voyage to America; at present it has four independent services for New York. It is the Lloyd which on the average transports the most passengers in comparison with the other companies, having, in 1895, 68,887 against 53,170 of Hamburg American line, 42,530 of the changed in 1894 between Europe and the Shanghai with a branch at Tientsin. 384,617 pounds, 380,848 pounds, 290,795 pounds, and 36,409 pounds.

extreme East, and Australia.

Lloyd an annual subsidy of about \$970,000, but the country is amply recompensed for it. The total amount of the subsidies paid by the state in ten years is about \$9,700,000,

employment to all sorts of industries, and to spread abroad German taste, the products of which, half-artistic, half-industrial, circulate around the world upon packets luxuriously fitted up. Furthermore the German packets at Anvers as well as at Bremen supply themselves only with German coal, to the great profit of the Rhenish industry. But the greatest benefit for the community is the development of commerce. From 1885 to 1805 the German traffic with China, Japan, and Australia has passed respectively from \$4,365,000 to \$11,397,500, from \$1,212,500 to \$6,305,000, and from \$4,122,-500 to \$27,645,000.

The position taken by Germany in China certainly deserves to draw the attention of the English. Twenty-five years ago Germany's flag was barely represented in the waters of the Celestial Empire by a few ships of small tonnage. To-day it holds the American Red Star line, 45,191 of the second rank, immediately after England. In 1882 Germany had only fifty-six houses White Star line, 41,500 of the Cunard line of commerce in all China; to-day she has (the last two lines are English), and 24,056 eighty-two. Germany has had since Octoof the French Transatlantic line. In the ber, 1889, an important house of credit, same time out of a total of 4,273,039 the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, with a capipounds, total weight of the freight ex- tal of about \$7,000,000, which is located at United States, the Lloyd carried 1,479,730 bank, or rather this trust, represents thirty pounds, while the Cunard, Hamburg Ameri- of the principal German houses. It has can, White Star, Transatlantic, and the been able in a few years to acquire an ex-Liverpool and Great Western lines trans- cellent position in China and has distributed ported respectively 1,153,814 pounds, to its stockholders annual dividends of seven to eight per cent.

Development of the iron industry and In addition to its United States service increase of the merchant marine—these two the Lloyd has numerous lines connecting economic phenomena give very well the with England, Brazil, and the La Plata, the measure of the progress of German industry.

This progress is enormous whether one Since 1885 the state has allowed the considers textiles (of which the production has passed in twenty-five years from 60,800 tons to 166,250), chemical products, or potteries and porcelains. From 1870 to 1895 the production of sugar rose from and the Lloyd has during the same space 176,700 tons to 1,330,000; that of beer of time paid into German hands about from 422,720,000 gallons to 898,280,000. \$6,062,500 for construction, modification, In 1875 there existed in Germany 35,000 or improvement of packets, and about steam-engines, representing a force of 865,-\$6,305,000 for harbor dues, wine, and coal. 500 horse-power; the first of these figures

2.850,000. Naturally this universal progress between the demand and the supply of has its reaction upon the industry of rail- objects of consumption which entails the way transportation. From 1871 to 1895 misery of the greatest number. There is the total length of railroads passed from nothing of this sort in Germany, judging 11.780 miles to 28,510, not including 1,860 from the following table, which gives the miles of private branches; it exceeds that average consumption per year and per inof England by 6,200 miles and that of habitant of the staples in general use: France by 3,100 miles. The development of railroad lines has had as a corollary the perfecting of the postal service; in twenty years the number of offices has passed from 8,398 to 30,000, that of letters and packages carried, from 1,383,000 to 2,200,000. The number of telegraph offices is 20,000 instead of 6,388; the length of telegraph lines 78,888 miles in place of 30,380.

the German Empire (208,738 square miles articles; if in truth the quantity of rye atin area) were living, in 1816, 24,831,396 in- tributed to each unity has diminished, that habitants. These figures rose to 49,400,000 of aliments more sought after, such as in 1890 and 52,000,000 in 1895. The in- wheat and rice, has increased. As the increase of population reached, in 1820, 1.43 dividual consumes greater quantities than per cent, in 1870, 1.14 per cent, and in twenty years ago, it can be affirmed that 1880, 1.07 per cent. Concerning the dis- the generality do not suffer by the increase tribution of the inhabitants between country in the number of individuals. and city, it is noticeable that from 1870 to Populous and fertile Germany furnishes that, according to the figures cited above, importation amounting to \$48,500,000. the per cent of increase of population tends Of all these results Germany is almost as to diminish, so much so that there is room proud as of the victories of 1871, and it has for belief that Germany is entering little by a robust faith in the new successes which little upon the road followed by France.

nourishment for its children. Such a con- ended about eighteen months ago.

rose in 1892 to 85,000 and the second to dition produces a disturbance of equilibrium

•	· In	1873.	In 1895.	
Beer	95-73	quarts.	113.59	quarts.
Sugar	15.86	pounds.	22.26	pounds.
Coal	2,442	44	4,198	66
Iron	117.9	66	117.9	6.6
Cotton	6.26	66	10.36	46
Herring	5.51	66	9.12	4.6
Rice	3.42	66	5.82	66
Petroleum	3.96	quarts.	15.86	quarts.
Wheat	113.72	pounds.	137.53	pounds.
Potatoes	749.14	66	877.63	"
Rye	266.68	66	246.85	66

The consumption by each individual has Upon the territory actually occupied by increased with regard to almost all the

1890 the urban population increased from each year a strong contingent of emi-36 per cent to 47 per cent and that of the gration. Now in carrying to the antipcountry, on the contrary, fell from 64 per odes the ideas, habits, and language of the cent to 53 per cent, towns of 2,000 inhabi- mother country, in making its industrial tants or more being counted cities. The products appreciated in all latitudes, emirural population has remained absolutely gration renders a thousand services. To stationary for twenty-five years, and the in- the 3,000,000 Germans resident in the crease of the German population is carried United States there corresponds a German toward the centers. This is an indication importation amounting to \$97,000,000, to to be noted, and it must be remarked also the 200,000 Germans in South America an

the future has in reserve for it. Will its It is not less true that the excess of births hopes be realized? For a decade the over deaths reaches a half-million annually. foreign commerce of Germany, after having Ought this, from the German standpoint, to developed prodigiously, has a tendency to be a cause for rejoicing or sorrow? If the rest stationary. It has oscillated between productive powers of a country remain \$727,500,000 and \$800,000,000, but it has stationary the excess of births over deaths resisted with more success than France or is an evil, for the country does not provide England the economic depression which

A GENTLEMAN OF DIXIE.

BY ELLEN CLAIRE CAMPBELL.

CHAPTER XI.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE AND A SKIRMISH. seek far for the causes. The turmoil and degrees in savagery and civilization. magnolia.

flush of southern ardor the Unionists, no were poor and illiterate, they had no leaders, they did nothing. Naturally this state of were sent out, the boldest worked and talked and planned day and night, United States posts were established, and shortly the whole country was garrisoned by militia. Then, when most of the regulars had been removed to other points which successively became the arena of dispute, the reign of terror began.

Moral, like physical, beauty is only skinhistory did not prove it—and all history

one position this hour that he will not be in the other the next. Only let the occasion T was the border-land which felt the arise and men throw off the restraints of brunt of war, especially during the ages, while license revels in the wildest exfirst year, and one does not have to cesses. It goes without saying that there are confusion were due chiefly, perhaps, to the men at best only get beyond the threshold efforts of both sides to gain the states; it of the latter; others could not descend to was a mad race between Federals and Con- the depths of brutality. Notwithstanding, federates to add territory to the roll of those the premise holds true, and a very slight saved to the Union or to score another vic- turn of Fortune's wrist is required to detertory for secession. For this purpose forces mine your condition. You may be the were poured into the disputed section; com- most highly respected gentleman of your panies of disciplined United States troops community and your brother an outlaw; came down from the North, and other regi- but if fate had shaped circumstances just a ments, rich in valor and enthusiasm, rode little differently you would have been the to meet them from the land of palmetto and outlaw and he the gentleman. Moreover, before you die your name may have become a Of course in even the northernmost of byword because the skin has been torn away the slave states sympathy for secession was and the savage has appeared, while your predominant; so much so that in the first brother may have learned to subdue the savage, and the world will say it knew all matter how great their number, seemed the time he was the better of the two. This powerless to act. Many had no settled fact should make us both humble and hopeconvictions on the subject and waited for ful-humble, since we too are mortal; events to shape their course. Most of them hopeful, for if downfall is easy, so is reclamation.

The people of the southern border can things did not continue. Recruiting officers attest that civil war furnishes the best means possible for uncovering the savage. Men who had been law-abiding and seemingly honest became highwaymen; those who had greater bias in an unlawful direction were little short of demons. Woe to the unfortunates that had incurred the ill will of any who were bound by no discipline and used the war only as an excuse to vent personal grievances. Guerrilla warfare deep; beneath the skin is the savage. If afforded opportunity for settling many accounts, and few were slow to use them. does-man has but to look into his own Virginia and Georgia may have been so consciousness to find the statement true. desolated that a crow could not find pasture, From civilization to savagery, from savagery but the ruin was the fortune of war, comto civilization, is but a step either way, and mitted by soldiers under authority. It was one can never be sure though he occupy such havoc as that wrought in the neighborterritory ceased to be a battle-ground, it had often the best of recommendations. safety.

To none did the war come as a happier the two companies he walked the streets of Tefferson as boldly as though the plans he had been devising were already consum-Not that he spoke openly—words discussing the sole issue men then discussed. he had only to be present to be thought the oracle of the crowd, and vet perhaps out strong, and even here he used such wariness that none divined his real purpose or went away without thinking himself the leader instead of the led.

A master of craft was this overseer, and yet no one suspicioned it any more than the master had suspected him capable of extreme measures. He was the most zealous friend the slave and the government hadthat was the opinion of all. Of course he was dealing with minds uncultured and unreasoning, for he was too insignificant as vet to be noticed by his betters, but his influence was remarkable unless one considers that he had a will and a purpose. Who otent. The man worked unceasingly; he started a ferment which spread the county over and beyond.

was the organization of the first company you think of him, Allyn?" of militia in the state, and his election to

hood of Jefferson, by men whose animosity its captaincy. Other men were more popugrew daily by the opposition it fed on, that lar, for Mr. Wire, in spite of strenuous was hardest to endure. The time came efforts, could never be attractive or agreewhen Federal troops of the regular army able; but by universal consent he was the were hailed as saviors. After this midway most fitting man for the position. Zeal is only exchanged the tramp, tramp of armies was chosen with éclat sufficient to bring a for the iron boot and glove of the few, and smile to his sullen lips and to justify his the few were worse than the many. From accepting with a speech he had been men-'61 to '67 it knew not one day of calm or tally rehearsing a month in prospect of securing the coveted post.

No hearer would have dreamed it was opportunity than to Silas Wire. How he the new captain's maiden attempt. He remanaged to exist from his discharge by ferred to the causes of the war, made patri-Colonel Seddon to his emergence into public otic phrases about the flag, denounced the life is a problem, for work at any price was president's policy as timorous, stigmatized almost out of the question. But he cer- the rebels in the foulest billingsgate, and tainly had contrived to keep himself and closed with a peroration on the scandalous his family alive, for after the departure of cruelty of the master to his slaves and an appeal to the humanity of his soldiers-of such pathos that one would have sworn he had tears in his eyes. There was a moving quality in his sentiment and manner that were unnecessary. If a group of men were compelled ready response from the auditors; they were patriotic, fierce, vindictive, and tender according to his mood. His rude, blunt speech impressed them far more than he had thrown in but a sentence or two. It the courtliest language could have done; was in private conversation that he came he conclusively evinced his gift of oratory. The minds of the men were completely under his control. Even Richard Allyn, who had come with others loyal as himself to assist in organizing the company, and who opposed the appointment of Wire because he had some knowledge of his character, listened in bewilderment. Could this be the man Colonel Seddon had peremptorily dismissed for nearly killing the trustiest servant on the place?

"Well," remarked one gentleman as they walked away, "if we had a hundred thousand men like him we could crush this rebellion before Christmas."

"Isn't he an ugly devil, though?" added has these and never falters is almost omnip- another. "The leer in his eyes and the way he clamped his jaws when he was berating the rebels was unearthly. I could have sworn he was Diabolus himself. How-The fruit of all his words and schemes ever, he does seem in earnest. What do

"That he will bear watching."

An unoccupied storeroom had been impressed for militia headquarters, and a small apartment in the rear furnished with a desk and chair. To this the captain retired as soon as he could rid himself of the officiously friendly attentions of his comrades. He felt that he could not restrain his furious exultation any longer; if it had not been for the safety-valve of the speech, regardless of discretion, in his crazed delight, he must have broken forth sooner. All through his tirade he saw no one but himself; his malice gave the color and his eagerness the warmth. It was his hatred for the government, because he thought the issue should have come before it did, his hungering revenge against every southerner who had regarded him as a worm of the dust, that had loosed his unwilling tongue and poured out the words. No wonder his speech had a certain eloquence. He was consumed with desperate vehemence, but if his heart had been laid bare his motive would have appeared so contrary to supposition as to stun the beholder.

But now at last he was withdrawn from curious gaze and locked in his private office to gloat over the prospect of realizing his two ambitions, a share in the world's preferment and that other—revenge. After assuring himself that no eye could peer in upon him he surrendered to a madman's frenzy. He swore tongue-paralyzing oaths; he sang snatches of ribald songs; he rocked to and fro, rubbing his hands in paroxysmal luxury; he caressed the scar on his cheek, which turned from red to purple and looked ready to open afresh; he even, with wild curses intermingled, blessed heaven for furnishing him the instrument of revenge.

When he was able again to command himself sufficiently to assume his mask of impenetrability he went home. But he could not hide from his wife's sharp eyes that he had been successful.

"Oh, Siley, did you get it?" she cried joyfully.

"Get what?" His tone was brutally harsh, but she was used to that.

"Get t' be cap'ain of the comp'ny?"

"Yes, I got it."

She dared not ask another question, but when he had punished her curiosity he said:

"I 'low somebody else 'll have silks an' satins an' broadcloth now, an' live in a fine house, an' have niggers to wait on 'em."

"And I'll be er fine lady too, like Mis' Seddon and that old varmint Mis' Chester!"

"Pa," chimed in Silas, junior, "will the little boys an' girls play with me now?"

"They will that, or I'll make their parents sweat for it!"

"Now, Siley, don't do anything rash. You allus was so hot-headed. Oh, Kansas! honey, they'll be plumb crazy to play with you now yore pa's er cap'ain."

The latter part of this speech mollified Mr. Wire's rising wrath at the first of it, so he cut the conversation short by calling for his supper.

That night Mrs. Wire dreamed she was mistress at Heart's Delight, and was compelling Mrs. Seddon, whose face was black as a crow, to crawl on bended knee to obev her commands. The new captain came in fantastically attired in gay-flowered coat and trousers decorated with lace and ribbon, while his shoulders were covered with huge epaulets made of solid gold. She urged him to fasten them securely that they might not be lost, and he answered in the kindly way he had talked in their courtship days. She was happy as a queen; but while she was congratulating herself on their splendid appearance and her husband's changed demeanor, a storm, which had gathered unperceived, suddenly burst with a fury that drove in the windows and was bringing the roof down upon them. awoke to find the wind raging and their ramshackle dwelling in danger of being blown over.

Captain Wire's first care was to seize an old school building, situated on a high bluff overlooking the river, and to transfer the headquarters of his company thither. Riverward he constructed a fortification, several hundred yards in length, after rather a peculiar fashion. Barrels were placed on end, bottom up, at intervals of a few feet; upon them, from one to another, were laid

sible gunboats was flanked by tiny powderfilled hillocks, which were so connected with the building that they could be fired deftly hidden with twigs and grass or sod. Thus strongly ensconced, the commander was as snug as a spider in his web. To the enraged southerners he seemed to sally forth on his various quests like an enchanted knight from his Castle Dangerous or a ravenous beast from his lair.

For numerous duties, abhorrent to the dant of the nearest post. good people of Jefferson and its neighborhood, devolved upon the new officer. Not muskets, still effective for service, were only must the Union cause be cherished in strapped beneath the parlor sofa, which manifold ways, but his own private interests must be looked after as well. First of all his purse must be well lined; at least one peared on their investigation. other company must be conscripted to with- forfeit was discovered, and as the quarters stand any attempted dislodgment from such were comfortable the men remained to a strategic point; southern sympathizers dinner, afterward crowding into the parlor must be intimidated and all firearms secreted in disloval homes confiscated.

portant, for every gun pillaged from non-mand; refusal was impossible. But to the Union families meant a crippling of the terror of those in the secret a dozen sol-Confederacy to that extent. Indeed if the diers crowded upon the sofa; they sat on one loyal had not scoured the land in search of another's laps, on the arms, the back, anyarms and confiscated every weapon found where. It was a trying time, but the girls among the suspected, even then, in some played and sang as though never an anxious sections of the South, troops levied after thought crossed their minds. Finally that the first outburst could have been equipped which they dreaded befell—a leg of the with the greatest difficulty. Usually the sofa broke under the weight. The officer early companies were fully armed; though in charge, with officious kindliness, was alin thoroughly nondescript fashion, and ready lifting the side to see if the break often with weapons of antiquated make; were repairable. Heavens! all was lost! but when these were gone few arms were discovery seemed inevitable! Then one of left, and no matter how carefully they were the girls, with timely presence of mind, secreted the vigilant search of Federal troops seized the officer's arm, and affecting a made their discovery almost sure. Of playful coquetry said: course sometimes they escaped detection, being so well hidden that the owners them- song. What shall my sweetheart and I do selves forgot where they were, and after the for a seat! Let it alone before you make war, when the ordinary vocations of life it worse."

heavy timbers, under and around and over were resumed, they were brought forth, which was piled the underbrush of many eaten up with rust, from hollow trees or a an acre. The whole was then covered with grave in the field. Tales are yet told with sand and earth, forming an almost im- gleeful gusto to the children and grandpregnable rampart seven feet high. This children around the firesides of successful safeguard erected in the rear against pos- attempts, attended with untold peril to life and property if the undertaking were discovered, to conceal confiscable goods. Sometimes not even the mistress knew the at will. In front, as security against a hiding-place, the whole affair being entrusted land force, frequent pitfalls were dug and to a faithful servant, than whom the grave was not more silent. On the other hand, the danger was enhanced by the loyalty to the Union of slaves on every plantation. They were spies upon each member of the household, both white and black, and made immediate report of offensive conduct to a Federal officer-if possible to the comman-

One of these stories tells that two old was considered perfectly secure from search. Shortly after, a small body of militia apand insisting that the young ladies of the house should furnish them music. A re-This last concern was exceedingly im- quest under such circumstances is a com-

"If you touch that I'll not sing another

away from the house to a safer retreat?

vigilance of the Unionists that sent companies of marvelous equipment into service. they could supply themselves. It was a attacking him at once. But Adolphus was from them a victory; and if a regiment of Surely this "upstart commander of a rabble these troops were immortalized.

apology for digression.

It can readily be conceived that Captain Wire, in zeal, vigilance, and violence, in all distance and posted his pickets. the ways before enumerated, out-Heroded any other in his efforts to preserve the Union. His boldness knew no limit; his partisanship none. Indeed he went to such extremes in his drastic measures that a messenger was sent in hot haste to the nearest Confederate camp to request troops to dislodge him. Captain Adolphus Chester and his company were detailed for this duty.

Captain Chester accepted the trust unday of active service. There had been a the pride of The Oaks from exhibiting his lived north of Mason and Dixon's line. So now he obeyed the command to march back to Jefferson with alacrity, his only misgiving Had the latter been a worm Adolphus could run us away."

Her well-feigned petulance, set off by a not have despised him or his generalship pretty face, was irresistible. The man more. The only atoning feature was that laughed, bade the others seat themselves he would have only to demand surrender on chairs, and the singing went on as be- and the militia would obsequiously lay their fore. But who questions that when the arms at the feet of the conquering hero, thus militia were gone the guns were taken clear starting him on his campaign with splendid prestige, though he had not struck a blow. So it was scarcity of arms combined with Poor Adolphus! some people are born to disappointment.

Instead of the expected response to his Every species of firearms was represented; pompous demand for immediate evacuaoften there were none at all, and some belts tion of their headquarters, surrender of their bristled with knives, even butcher-knives arms, and return to peaceable pursuits, being requisitioned for the purpose. Battle Captain Wire returned such an insolent reto these men was an armory from which ply that most of the Confederates were for feat worthy of boast to face the government's too staggered to be capable of action; he splendidly furnished battalions and snatch felt that he must have time to consider. unarmed men should chase a regiment of crew" must be well fortified, or he would the enemy clear off the field, as did occur, not dare brave him in that manner. Or possibly he but covered his cowardice with To the earnest delver into the unwritten contumely, and hoped by his insults to terpast these stories and traditions make the rify them into running away. In either case time wonderfully vivid and alive; be this the it behooved the captain of the company sent to drive him away not to act too rashly.

Accordingly Adolphus withdrew a short scarcely had he called the leading men of the company to his tent to advise as to the best course to be pursued, when the alarming intelligence was brought him that a force numbering more than fifty men was now marching to the relief of the militia. Then the poor captain was nonplused sure enough; in his easy-going life there had been no discipline to prepare him for an emergency like this. But his lieutenant, a gallant young hesitatingly, though he had not seen one fellow named Moulton, rose to the occasion.

"Here, Jack!" he called to the guard sharp engagement with the Federals, but who had communicated the news, "Come some unavoidable hindrance had prevented back. Where did you get this information?"

"From one of Wire's men who was alboasted valor and hatred of everything that lowed to leave headquarters to visit his wife and fell into our hands."

The lieutenant to Adolphus:

"Let us call this man in. We shall be being with regard to his opponent. He felt better satisfied after talking with him ourthat it hardly comported with his dignity to selves. Jack, you may bring him to us at offer to fight such a creature as Silas Wire. once. I believe the whole story is a lie to prisoner, who looked frightened to death.

At sight of his alarm Captain Chester's courage returned and he began the questioning with his accustomed boldness.

"What is your name?"

"Sam Smith, cap'n."

"Why are you away from camp?"

Lizy-she's my wife-an' I run into your pickets. I thought I wus furder erway then vore pickets wus posted."

"What is this tale you are telling about reinforcements?"

"Lord! cap'n don't let our cap'n know 'bout me ertellin' that. I had'n' orter did it, but Lizy she's awful sick, an' I was tryin' t' p'suade yore man t' lemme go, an' told 'im he might ez well, fur ther wus er 'im pay fer it."

"How do you know this force is coming?"

"For God's sake, cap'n don't blow on me-I'm er goner ef you do. I overheerd the cap'n ertellin' of ernother orficer. He calc'lated ez how them damned rebs would wish they wus back wher' they come frum, an' that reskilly cap'n in pertic'ler."

Adolphus' indignation at this impertinence rendered him speechless for a mointerrogation.

"From what direction are these troops coming?"

covered bridge, an' all."

"When do you look for them?"

and after a hurried consultation it was trenchments, give him a sound thrashing,

In a moment the soldier returned with his agreed to march toward this new foe which threatened, and prevent the junction with Wire's men. Even Lieutenant Moulton decided that it was perhaps the wise plan. though he could not banish the idea that the enemy was scheming to work their ruin.

By midnight of the same day the troops "The cap'n gimme leave t' go t' see had reached the covered bridge, where it was determined to await the enemy. The bridge spanned a wide creek, which emptied into the river nearly a mile from this spot, and was bordered on each side by huge trees. Scouts were sent out, outlying pickets were posted, and what few men were left-for Captain Chester had posted almost all his company as sentinels—were given a few hours' sleep on their arms.

The night passed without incident. All force of our people comin' who would make were up betimes the next morning, though the scouts reported not a bluecoat could be heard of nearer than Jefferson, ten miles away. With every fresh report of no enemy Adolphus' courage rose, though he contended most warmly that he knew Sam Smith's tale was trustworthy and the Federals would make their appearance before noon. The more remote the danger the more eager he was to encounter it, like many other people all of us have known. Likewise his self-importance swelled in equal proportion. ment, and Lieutenant Moulton took up the If the prospective battle in miniature had been the pivotal engagement of the war he could not have been busier or more sublimely dignified. He galloped from man to "By ther east road. Cap'n wus tellin' of man, trusting no one but himself to give ther whole thing-how they would pass ther the orders, which if carried out would compel every soldier to be in a dozen places at once; he made a little speech, designed to "You've got me now. Cap'n he jest says be inspiring, after the manner of his favorthey was on the road. I reck'n they'll be ite military hero; he even drew a rough erlong sometime t'day or t'night. Please, map of the position, represented his own mister, don't ask me no more questions— troops and the enemy by grains of corn, I've told you all I know. An' ef you let on and swept the foe as completely out of exez how I peached I'll be er dead man 'fore istence as one could do in a game of t'morrer night. When cap'n's riled he's checkers if he were playing both sides at ther charginest man ever I see. He'd once. The paper victory encouraged him string er feller up 'fore he could wink his still more, and he swore by all the gods that if the Yankees did not come soon he would The prisoner was dismissed under guard, march back to Jefferson, storm Wire's enHe was so excited over this series of bril- from where he was standing. liant exploits that he almost forgot to eat stopping to think-too paralyzed with fear his dinner.

For noon had come and still no enemy. But an hour later, when the men were be- death—there is no denying it. ginning to grumble about the tiresome delay, a flying shell cut off the top of one of been ordered before, began in precipitate the tallest trees in the wood where they confusion. To run was not cowardly; to were encamped. Consternation reigned, remain was foolhardy. Then our luckless Where were the bluecoats?--in what num- hero paid the penalty for all his years of ber? What trap was this they had fallen gormandizing. He had run but a few yards into? There was scurrying into as orderly when he was completely blown. His breath ranks as the trees permitted. Another came in jerks-all the blood of his body shell, which exploded, killing one man and seemed collected in his head. Already he wounding a second. Another and another—topping more trees and throwing the certain that the next moment would be his Confederates into still wilder confusion.

Only a few hundred yards from Adolphus' camping-ground was the opening of a clearing which extended to the river. This land, covered with the richest alluvial deposit from many an inundation when the spring rise hurled the water of the creek back upon itself and added more besides, was divided into corn-fields, and fell with an almost imperceptible decline to the river's edge. If Adolphus had emerged from cover of the trees and used his glass, he might have seen a gunboat moored close to shore and with relentless devilry shelling the wood where he and his comrades found perilous shelter. But the timorous captain had no thought of exposing himself to the fire which proved so destructive and appalling even where he was. His lines dissolved into as many fragments as there were individuals composing them; to stand ranked was madness, and he sought his tree as still. Branches of trees were crashing down cunning had won. as though a cyclone were in progress. woods, instead of proving a protection, increased the danger.

"We are all dead men!" Adolphus exclaimed, his teeth chattering.

cape when a telling shot tore away a huge nuyé mortals, burdened with time and dol-E-Nov.

and then turn upon the enemy in his rear. section of the upright planking not a foot to think—he left his cover as eagerly as he had entered it. He was frightened to

Finally the retreat, which ought to have was the hindmost man of the stampede, and last. He wished the men would not run so fast: they were all cowards: it was outrageous to leave him to face the enemy alone just because he was their commander. When they were nearly out of calling distance he raised his voice in abject, pitiful appeal:

"Oh, boys! don't desert your captain!" The soldiers were not frightened sufficiently to fail in appreciating the ridiculousness of such a situation—the men running with all speed and the captain prevented from leading them by too much flesh. Enough halted to furnish the show of a body-guard, and the retreat continued.

The next day Captain Chester resigned his command, Lieutenant Moulton was promoted to the vacancy, and the troops were led back to the Confederate camp. The severe shock to Adolphus' nervous system prevented his return even as a private.

It was the first rencounter between Capeagerly as the others. The balls came faster tain Wire and his hated antagonist, and his

CHAPTER XII. NED'S FIRST BATTLE.

OH! the delight of being young and brave, valiant and dauntless, the heart A moment later a happy thought struck bursting with ecstasy! Of being animated him and he made a bold dash for the with a principle one believes in wholly, and bridge, reaching it in safety. But he hardly of battling for that principle to the death! had time to congratulate himself on his es- In contrast with such a lot that of enlars, who exist without living, is vapid and dem ornery-Oh, Lahd er massy! What spiritless as warm water in comparison with was dat? Mahs Ned! oh, Mahs Ned! in the ice-cold mountain rill.

Certainly Ned would have exchanged places with no man living, if only—ye gods! must wormwood flavor every man's cup?— thrust aside the low-hanging boughs of a his father had not shown such evident dis-red-haw tree, the trunk of which was nearly like to his participating in a real battle, concealed by the bank of a shallow ravine When the only considerable engagement out of which it grew. There, screened by the company had been in was fought he the branches, lay a soldier in Union regihad been detailed for duty which took him mentals. The poor fellow was frightfully miles away from shot and shell. Even the wounded, his skull being so fractured that one or two insignificant skirmishes he had the brain was protruding. He had crawled witnessed were over before he got in. True the men fought the battle all over thus had been overlooked in the removal of again round the camp-fire for his especial the dead and wounded. benefit, but their description made him the more eager to be chief actor in a similar tered not to him that the soldier wore the scene. Why, he even envied Pete, who had viewed the combat from afar, and recounted the events of the day with a rolling of the and we'll carry him to camp." eyes and a sprightliness of detail that set Ned's blood aflame. Late at night as it was, he insisted that they walk over the battle-field, while Pete should again de- care for his father, or more loving patience, scribe each circumstance of the day.

"You say it was right at this tree, Pete, our men made a stand and the Federals of nurse only with Pete, who, he thought, began to give way?"

ernoder niggeh, we clumb er tree on de hill Strange to say the man lived. His joy at yandeh an' wus watchin' hard ez sixty. Onct it did look lack de Yanks had us. Torm he say we wus gone 'fo' Gord! I say, 'No, sah, meh mahsteh's in dat ring, an' he won' gib de flo' t' nobody. Meh mahsteh month, when his charge was pronounced c'u'd whip er whole hunderd Yanks all by convalescent, he did not remit his attenhese'f ef he wanter. He don' wanter tions. Nor did the man seem ungrateful; ca'se he got t' leab some wuk fuh ur folks though placed under a slight surveillance, t' do.' But it did look scarry fuh us, dough -I ain' gwine 'spute dat. Ef mahsteh hadn' ben dar I'd er gin up, sho. 'Peared lack our men wus fixin' t' run w'en mahsteh an' settin' on dat hoss lack he was growed Everest.

de name o' Gord, don't go nigh dat tree! Don' yeh heah de sperits er-moanin'?"

Ned, without heed to the remonstrance. out of sight in the heat of the battle and

Ned was as tender as impulsive. It matenemy's uniform.

"Quick, Pete!" he cried. "Lend a hand

Ned had found employment for the several weeks intervening before the next battle. He could not have shown more anxious than to this sick man's vagaries. Day and night he was at his side, sharing the office from being present at the capture divided "Yes, sah, dis am de bery spot. Me'n the responsibility of restoring him to health. recovery, however, did not equal Ned's, who proved clearly that his animosity for Uncle Sam's troops extended only to the abstract, not to individuals. Even after a which he could easily have eluded, he showed no disposition to leave his new friends.

Meanwhile a Union force had come into he rid up so gran' lack, er-wavin' he s'o'd, the state under the gallant young General After the delay occasioned by t' it. De men ain' feahed no longer den, forming a junction with the Federal troops wid mahsteh at dey head; dey raise one big in the state and mapping out the plan of shout an' run at de Fed'als, him erleadin', campaign, he moved to attack General lack day was gwine tromp 'em in de arth. McClintock, under whom Captain Seddon Dey know better den t' stay in de way too; was serving. Finding, however, the Condey skedaddled, I tells yeh. Huh! lack federate forces too formidable for him to erates encamped fifteen miles away.

was decided in council to march to Mound- pasture, and on the hill. ville the following day and force Everest to but tyros would be guilty of it.

way to Union headquarters.

luck we've had in a year?" They were heroism always. beaten before the battle began; and through One cannot help wishing that Ned had victory.

hazard a battle, he slowly retreated, aug- Little time elapsed before the Confedmenting his number by daily additions from erates were returning the attack and the Union sympathizers of the territory through battle had begun. The shallow creek just which he passed. McClintock, though mentioned, which was everywhere fordable, closely pursuing, for legitimate reasons was the water being hardly ankle-deep, interalso unwilling to risk an engagement. This sected the battle-field; on one side rose a cautious policy prevailed a week, till finally gentle acclivity where the Federals had althe Federals fortified themselves at Mound-ready their position, on the other stretched ville, the most important town in the south- a pasture, heavily timbered with that least western part of the state, and the Confed-respectable of the oak family commonly known as black-jack, and back of this un-General McClintock was now determined dulating fields. The Confederate encampto bring matters to a crisis; almost to a man ment spread over at least a mile of ground, his soldiers were clamoring for battle. It but the battle raged along the creek, in the

From the first General McClintock acted fight. The retreat and pursuit had been so on the offensive, his purpose being to drive leisurely that no one suspected the enemy Everest back over the hill and clear out of would do aught save wait to be attacked. the state, never to return, if possible. The The Confederates called in all their out-front rank of one company signalized itself lying pickets, and, though they took pre- almost at the beginning of the battle by a caution to sleep on their arms, slept as deed of reckless daring. Two pieces of securely as if an ocean rolled between them artillery, planted on the very brow of the and a hostile bayonet. Such careless con-slope, were doing too deadly damage to be fidence is inexcusable madness, and none endured. A small squad of young Confederates, fleet-footed as hares, started out from That night Ned's prisoner with little effort their line at a headlong run and, facing escaped from his guards and made a speedy the enemy's fire with a fearless pluck, had reached the guns before the gunners were At daybreak the sentries posted close well aware of their intention. Without one about the camp gave an alarm, and as the instant's hesitation, still on the run, they sleepy Confederates opened their eyes they seized the offending cannon and started beheld a slight incline, overlooking the them down the hill. A start only was creek along which their tents were pitched, needed, for the farther the faster they flew bristling with Federal arms. What a sight! down the grassy declivity, till they plunged Tier on tier those arms were ranked, and into the water. Following with almost still as one gazed the sea spread. Would equal speed came the adventurous band, all they never cease coming? And the singu- of whom in this day of marvelous happenlar thing is, this sudden irruption, while it ings escaped unhurt save two, and they, only produced the most intense excitement, slightly wounded, were carried by their combrought no consternation to the attacked. rades out of danger. When the feat was Johnny Reb had not yet learned the a-b-c's of accomplished a shout from the Confederates warfare. Before they could get into fight- rent the sky, and the admiration of the Feding trim cannon-balls came whizzing through erals, though not so loudly expressed, was the tents, and yet those ridiculous Confed- hardly less fervent. Many a trigger ready erates kept calling to one another, "Mac to fire was not drawn till the danger line was has to fight now," or, "Isn't this the best passed; such is the reward valor pays to

their ignorance they turned defeat into shared in this deed so accordant with his ambition, but Captain Seddon's company was quartered a mile from the creek and was dem murdurin' bluecoats "-Pete was showamong the last to be ordered into the en- ing off the army terms learned since his sogagement. Ned was well-nigh crazy with journ in camp-"any chance 't shoot me. excitement. He counted it the greatest Pete 'ud be er deader sho 'ef dev p'inted er good fortune that no time was given for gun at 'im." getting him out of the way, as he was Meanwhile a storm of leaden hail was with impatience to be in the thick of time came. the fight. The morning was too fair for carnage, but he cared not for that. A rain youthful warrior entering his first battle? the night before had polished the sky and The drum beats not louder than his own cleansed the air, and the sun had that pe- heart, his breath comes in short gasps, each culiar veiled appearance of the soft-toned threatening to be the last, tremors of excite-Indian summer that makes it look modest ment alternately freeze and scorch him, he as a bride. It was a day to live, not to die. walks he knows not how, and carries his But who heeds nature at such an hour?

hopes and aspirations to the only one who sciousness, for the other half is pondering had leisure to hear them, and the most sym-the identity of this huge, shadowy, unreal pathetic confidant he could have found— Pete.

"I'll win my epaulets to-day, Pete. When the day is over you will see I am plain private no longer. Tove! but that musketry is getting loud. Will they never give us a chance? I will make mother proud of me if I ever get in!"

"Cose'n you will, Mahs Ned," was the hearty response. "I 'low mahsteh'll be de fus' aufficer an' you de nex'. Pappy allus say dah ain' no gemmuns lack de gemmuns trated into a frenzy that was impelling him ub our fambly."

Ned was not listening.

"Look!" he cried, "there go the Louisiana troops. Aren't they splendid fellows? And their arms!—the best made. I wouldn't not rise more than once in life to the subgive a fig for Everest's chances against such limest heights of self-sacrifice, yearning soldiers as those."

A pause followed, broken by Ned's suddenly exclaiming:

"Don't you venture near a single bullet, Pete. You know what I promised Uncle Isaac. For goodness' sake don't let your sometimes to the sight of a haggard, curiosity lead you into any danger."

sure his father would have accomplished desolating the pasture where just the day had there been any possible chance. As before meek-eyed cows had cropped the the sun came up, gilding the hilltop and grass in absolute content. As successive multiplying its beams by ten thousand divisions of the Federal force were called reflections from as many Union rifles, into the action and the lines of the engagethrowing into still more somber relief the ment lengthened, General McClintock had shadows of the lower land, he burned also to order up his reserve. Finally Ned's

Who can picture the agitation of the musket with cramped, nerveless hand. Yet At least not Ned, who confided all his he perceives all this with only half his consubstance, himself, which promises each moment to become more unreal when pierced by a thousand bullets, for all the enemy's guns seem pointed his way. Fortunate is such an one if, like Ned, his bewilderment soon passes away, to be succeeded by a glow that transforms his panic into passion, his halting into heroism. With the greatest effort Pete's young master kept step with his comrades. All the supposed injustice that had caused the war was concento break away like some Titanic avenger and, unaided, redress the wrongs of his countrymen.

How dwarfed must be the soul which does inexpressibly to shoulder all the sorrows or misfortunes of others, though his own life were crushed out in the act. Sometimes this yearning vibrates to a strain of music, sometimes to the recital of heroic deeds, troubled face-in a hundred ways it may "Lahd! Mahs Ned, I ain' 'gwine gib be awakened, for most men have not enthe race was created.

The battle had been progressing with them hell, boys! give them hell." varying fortunes, but was decidedly in favor One enthusiastic little fellow, hardly unerates once on the retreat victory was sure. Half an hour later they had regained almost boys! give them hell!" to renew the hammering process.

air as thick as moths on a summer evening; ground to await the coming onset. it looked as though one might hold up his hat and catch it full.

tactics no longer. If it continued as it was

Everest thought he detected a slight imalong the lines; it might bring destruction, a heroic figure, waving his sword above his ments were withdrawn a short distance to he cried. make ready for the charge. The general A roar of musketry that reached the stars

tirely lost the likeness to divinity with which He gave as little heed to one as to the other. He was saving over and over again: "Give

of the Federals at the moment the fresh tied from his mother's apron-strings, cried troops arrived. They had almost reached with tender solicitude: "Oh, pap, do go the foot of the hill, and with the Confed-back! You are worth a thousand like us!"

The general smiled in the fatherly way But the latter, enheartened by the timely which had won him the sobriquet, and withsuccor, advanced with renewed courage, and out replying kept on repeating the only orthe enemy were compelled to fall back, der he thought necessary: "Give them hell,

what they had lost. But again, when the Such daring could not fail of the desired Confederates were on the very edge of de- effect. The weakest arm was nerved and feat, they had stormed ahead with a desper- the timidest heart strengthened. And inate valor that shivered the Union lines, deed every encouragement was needed. An which almost immediately coalesced again attack made up a slope upon battalions waiting to receive them might end in utter It was a desperate struggle—this battle rout, as every veteran knows. Consider, of Clear Creek. Its record has come down too, how much the peril to the assaulting in history as one of the fiercest contests of was intensified by their use, for the greater the war. Beginning before sunrise it lasted part, of the old single-barrel, muzzle-loading till past noon, and yet only needed for its rifle, while the assaulted were armed with stage a strip of pasture, long but narrow, deadly repeaters. The commander clearly and an insignificant hill. This gives an recognized the adverse odds, but he also idea of the furious bravery characterizing knew that if his men kept cool heads the each side. For three hours the Confeder- tide of battle would likely turn in their favor.

ates gained ground literally inch by inch, General Everest was not slow in discernand then their advantage was inconsid- ing his opponent's intentions. His soldiers erable. Bullets were singing through the reloaded and dropped with one knee to the

Tramp-tramp-came the Confederates, grim and resolute. Just as grim It was that moment McClintock resolved and resolute sat the sea of sphinxes on upon a desperate plan. His brilliant prow- the hill. Tramp-tramp-tramp-a deathess, which consorted ill with his cool, even knell in every footfall; so relentless is manner and discreet caution-when cau- war. Tramp-tramp-tramp-seconds were tion was best—could brook such prudent hours! This waiting was worse than fighting,

now going, ere long the battle would be a patience among his troops—the delay was duel. He determined upon an assault all hardly endurable. He dashed to the front, but the possible success was worth the head with all the gallantry of a recreated hazard. Using a favorable time, the regi- Prince Rupert or Chevalier Bayard. "Fire!"

walked his horse slowly along the front in -shrieks and oaths of wounded-pitiful sight of both armies, one of which answered groans of dying-a scarce perceptible falthe seeming challenge with a round of shot, tering in the oncomers—an answering unwhile the other spent its breath uselessly in flinching resolution in the sphinxes, now beseeching him to retire to a safe distance. thoroughly alive—a mad, mad rush—a

hand-to-hand conflict - bayonets bloody observer of the wounded who were brought and merciless-violence on the one hand hither. and stubbornness on the other, under cover of the powder-stained air. When the smoke distance away Pete saw and ran to meet him. lifted, the hillside was overspread with slain Could it be that "Mahs Dupey's" eldest and wounded, the Federals were obstinately son had been a victim? Possibly then his and slowly retreating, the Confederates own young master might be in danger: some had pressed forward and won the coveted vantage-ground.

The gallant Everest—a flower of knighthood cut down ere he reached his primelay dying!

But a loss far greater than a regiment of Everests to the mother at Heart's Delight had befallen: Ned fell at the first fire of the marching next him, knelt beside him and noted with keenest emotion that there was no evidence of life. But he had no time to grieve or even to remove the body, for the next instant he was himself struck to the ground, wounded in the leg.

"Take me to the rear," he cried to a comrade, and was quickly picked up and borne off the field.

if forsaken, through the long hours of that bloody fray. He had followed Ned's retreating figure, marching away so eager and happy, with outspoken soliloguy.

"Lahd! Lahd! ain' I glad I's not'in' but a po' niggeh t'day! Many's de time I's wushed Pete wus Mahs Ned an' Mahs Ned wus Pete, but 'fo' Gord I don' wush dat wid de bullets whis'lin' roun' lack hail! I's mos' owdacious glad Pete kin steer cl'ah ub 'em."

And yet he had no thought that his master and Ned were in real danger. To him they were such sacred personages that they bore charmed lives, and he experienced only a pleasurable anxiety for their safety. the day was over the young master and the old would be whole as when it began. Tired, finally, of climbing trees and roam- would find his young master.

Therefore when George was still some such harassing thought was vexing him as he ran. He wasted not a word on George's disaster—that did not arouse his sympathy, and negroes are as undissembling as children-but cried eagerly:

"Mahs Gawg! has yo' seen meh young mahsteh?"

In his distressing pain Dupey did not Union lines. George Dupey, who was take thought to save the poor fellow. Even if he had credited a slave with feelings he would hardly have done so.

"He is dead," he answered bluntly.

"Daid! meh young mahsteh daid!"

The outburst did not come immediately. He stood as if petrified, too stunned to grasp such intelligence. His young master, that morning so gay and hopeful, so afraid that the battle would be over before he got Meanwhile Pete had wandered about as in, thinking to come back all bedecked with the rewards of valor-dead! A quicker intellect than Pete's would have been overpowered by such news.

While he stood trying to comprehend what had been told him George was being borne on. But before he reached the marquee Pete ran after him, crying:

"Wait! fuh Gord's sake, wait!"

When he came up he was hardly able to speak for sobs.

"Tell me-whar he be-Mahs Gawg."

George was in no mood to be trifled with, and cried out angrily:

"Damnation take the nigger! I don't know where he is,"

Pete turned back, his heart bursting with Others might fall-were falling-but when grief. But soon a resolute and ennobling purpose so animated him that he dried his tears and started upon its execution; he ing from hill to hill in endeavor to witness faithfully promised his father not to venture the battle, with all a negro's love of excite-near a battle-field, but to his mistress he ment and terrible happenings he stationed had just as faithfully sworn fidelity to her himself not far from the marquee which husband and son. No question of which served as a hospital, and was an interested obligation was the more binding crossed

his mind. A promise to his mistress was to be buried in a trench with a hundred more sacred than a promise to God. Where others, as he had seen done a few weeks her son was lying he did not know. He before, was too revolting to be considered the attempt. To leave the boy on the field all the responsibility devolved upon him.

might be where the bullets were the thick- for a moment. It did not occur to him est: but wherever he was Pete determined that Captain Seddon's son would be treated to find him, though he lost his own life in with greater consideration; at that moment

(To be continued.)

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED ABOUT LIGHTNING SINCE THE TIME OF FRANKLIN.

BY PROF. JOHN TROWBRIDGE, S.D.

OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

lightning and the spark from an electrical who magnetized steel needles by enclosing machine, it was but a step to conceive of them in a spool of wire through which was the lightning-rod. His kite, indeed, with passed electrical sparks. The needles were its points and its net string, was such a rod. not uniformly magnetized, as they would I never gaze at the complacent portraits of have been if each spark had been single and Franklin without feeling convinced that he in one direction, but the same ends of the inwardly smiled at the doubts ignorant peoneedle sometimes exhibited a north polarity ple expressed in regard to the efficacy of his and sometimes a south polarity. Almanac" had full confidence in his philo-quently photographs of electric sparks taken expressing astonishment that people were of such sparks. still to be found who would not place light- I have dwelt thus long upon this genelectrical discharges.

7 HEN Benjamin Franklin proved by lionth of a second. The oscillatory nature his celebrated kite experiment the of the commonest form of electrical disidentity between the discharges of charges was first shown by Professor Henry, method of protection of buildings. It is phenomenon could be explained by the toprobable that the author of "Poor Richard's and-fro-character of the spark, and subsesophical deductions. Professor Winthrop by means of a rapidly revolving mirror of Harvard University once wrote to him showed conclusively the oscillatory nature

ning-rods on their buildings; but the num- eral characteristic of electrical discharges ber of skeptics has increased rather than because it leads us to greatly modify the diminished since the time of Franklin, old belief that a rod of large cross-section and their skepticism is largely due to our of highly conducting material forms the best increase of knowledge of the character of conductor for lightning. On the contrary it might happen that an iron rod, although Franklin believed that lightning always of greater resistance than a copper rod, may took the shortest electrical path, or in other prove the better conductor of lightning. words the best conductor. He thought that Electrical resistance in a conductor is only it was best to have a lightning-rod of large one of the factors necessary to consider, cross-section, and he did not know that a and Franklin did not know of any other. discharge of lightning oscillates; in other The study of electrical oscillations teaches words that it does not consist of a discharge that a lightning discharge confines itself to which passes in one direction alone, but the mere surface of the lightning-rod, and that each discharge is made up of a number, the metal of the center of the rod is often which pulsate to and fro, the time of each useless. We have discovered that instead pulsation being very small—perhaps a mil- of one factor—that of resistance—there are

at least three factors which influence the number of trials gave no definite direction; path of lightning; these are, the character the impression of direction of lightning is of the metallic conductor, whether it is iron evidently psychological. It is true that the or copper, the form and therefore the sur- globular electrical discharge which can be face, and the extent of such surface, or produced in rarified media, or by peculiar what is called its electrical capacity. In conditions of the electrical current, has a general we should not say that an electrical slow movement which can be detected by discharge takes the shortest path, but the eye; but this is not the ordinary rather that it takes the path along which it lightning flash. can oscillate in the quickest time.

so to speak, of the lightning discharge is parent resistance to taking a good metallic largely due to photography. Photographs, conductor. It is a curious fact that as soon however, of lightning discharges taken by as the initial resistance of the air is broken they give no evidence of the oscillatory na- in length indicates very little more resistture of the discharges. I have lately ance than one an inch in length, studied powerful electric sparks in a labora- lightning discharge a mile long does not tory by means of a portrait lens of large probably encounter more resistance while aperture. Photographs taken by such a lens 'it oscillates than one a few feet in length, occur along the path of such discharge the ether is broken down the lightning has a forks of which point in opposite directions, free path. This initial resistance is somethus showing the pulsating or oscillatory times called, in the case where sparks jump nature of the electrical discharge. If a from one metallic terminal to another, the large portrait lens like that of the Bruce polarization of the terminals. If we conphotographic telescope of the Harvard sider it the resistance of the ether we can Observatory should be employed to photo-conceive the reason for the choice of path graph lightning discharges it would un- of lightning. It finds it easier to break I have observed in the laboratory. The tablish whirls or lines of force in the ether of the rapidly revolving mirror has given us good conductor for ordinary steady much of our knowledge of lightning dis- currents. charges. The mirror separates the to-and-

I have said that a lightning flash prefers Our present knowledge of the mechanism, to oscillate through an air path of great apthe ordinary landscape lenses reveal nothing down, the air path offers extremely little more than the unaided eye can perceive; resistance; and furthermore a path a foot show that the spark is surrounded by an The initial resistance is due perhaps to the aureole its entire length, and bifurcations ether of space; and when what we call the doubtedly show phenomena similar to those down the ether on the air path than to escombination of photography with the method along a metallic path which, however, is a

If lightning, for instance, should strike a fro pulsations and the photographic plate telegraph wire it often prefers to jump to a fixes the images received from the mirror; neighboring parallel telegraph wire rather one can thus take a photograph in less than than to follow the first wire to the point one millionth of a second. There is a com- where it is connected to the ground, almon belief that the unaided eye can tell the though this latter path may be of far less direction of a lightning flash. To most resistance than the path it takes through persons the discharges appear to go from the air. If a lightning-rod should form a Vthe clouds to the earth. I was interested shaped loop, the branches of the latter belately in testing the supposed ability of dif- ing of considerable extent, the discharge ferent individuals to decide upon the direc- will often not follow these branches, but tion of electrical discharges, for I have had will jump across the opening of the V, thus constructed an apparatus which was capa- cutting the loop out of its path. It can ble of producing powerful sparks, the char- oscillate quicker over the air space than if acter of which was constant. A large it took the good conductor. We have

learned since the time of Franklin that electrical resonance, which forms the basis lightning-rods on high points do not neces- of recent attempts to telegraph through the sarily protect lower-lying points near them; air without wires. Whenever a discharge of a man may be struck while walking on the lightning occurs, there are some combina-

Franklin was entirely mistaken in his belief ing electric spark like a minute discharge of in the efficiency of lightning-rods? I do lightning, and arranging at the receiving not think so. In certain cases lightning- station a resonating circuit; that is, a wire rods, although they may not entirely protect of suitable length and surface, along which a building, may preserve it from being an electrical charge can be produced by seriously damaged. The Jefferson Physical the action at a distance of the oscillating Laboratory of Harvard University is pro-discharge. In the case of a thunder-storm we tected in the following manner: Each of are apt to think that all the activity is in the the chimneys is provided with rods which upper air, whereas each discharge of lightare connected with conductors running ning is responded to by pulsations over the along the eaves; from the corners of the area of the earth beneath the storm, roof, conductors are led to the ground and turbance. The great increase of wires in machine. our cities serves to protect from great

street near a church spire, for instance, tions of conductors or wires on which an and we know that complete protection from electrical charge oscillates in the same lightning can only be obtained by getting time as the lightning discharge. Minute inside a large cage made of metal. The sparks can be drawn from such conductors; men below deck on an iron-clad are prob- sparks sufficient under proper conditions ably in no danger of being struck by light- to produce fires in inflammable material, Signals can be sent through the air without Are we, then, ready to proclaim that wires several miles, by producing an oscillat-

Franklin believed that the electrical acare connected under ground with a conductivity of a thunder-storm was entirely contor which entirely surrounds the building fined to the clouds. It is probable that and which is connected to a permanent our knowledge of the disturbances that take water supply at least ten feet below the sur-place on the earth due to the electrical face of the ground. Iron pipes are driven charges in the clouds is still in its infancy. to reach this water supply. This is as near The earth appears to have a permanent an approach to a cage as circumstances charge of electricity and the fluctuations would permit. A trolly-car has a lightning- of this charge at any locality produce corrod in its trolly, which is connected through responding changes even at remote points. its motor with the rails and the ground. It It is thought by some investigators that we is not beyond possibility, however, that a dismay be able to signal to China by disturbing charge descending the trolly arm should the electrical charge of the earth in Amerrefuse to go through the motor and should ica. It is certain that we know less of seek a quicker oscillating path through the electrostatics, a subject which deals with car. This is not likely to happen often, the behavior of electrical charges, than we for the network of the trolly wire and the do of electromagnetism, a subject which has telegraph lines of a town or city, together been greatly developed by the discovery of with the electric light wires, separate and the voltaic cell and the invention of the divert into many channels the electrical dis-telegraph, the telephone, and the dynamo

In Franklin's mind, clouds held in their damage by lightning; for many paths are depths the electrical charges which comoffered to the discharges, which are thus bined to form the lightning flash. It is broken up into more or less harmless sparks. now known that the clear sky a few hun-Another curious result of the oscillatory dred feet above the ground is often strongly nature of ordinary lightning which was un- charged with electricity. This has been known to Franklin is the phenomenon of proved by flying kites which are held by wires; the wires are connected to electrical ever, in our knowledge of lightning, have instruments which detect electrical charges, come during the past fifty years. In Frankare often so highly electrified that sparks festation of nature's powers unrelated to any can be drawn from the pointed rocks even thing else. It is true that he speculated in clear weather. We are obliged to con-upon subtle essences and hidden fires and fess, however, that we know very little more a mysterious fluid, but he did not connect

The two most remarkable advances, how-tion of the conservation of energy.

and high peaks among the Rocky Mountains lin's mind lightning was a wonderful maniabout the cause of thunder-storms than the phenomenon with the light and heat of Franklin did. Some suppose that the light- the sun, he did not know that electric ning is produced by the evaporation of sparks could be produced by a chemical water; but no one has yet shown that the battery, or by the rapid revolution of a evaporation of water produces an electrical copper wire near the pole of a magnet, as in charge. Others believe that the charge in the case of the dynamo machine. When the thunder clouds is produced by the Benjamin Franklin had finished his experifriction of aqueous particles in the whirl- ments in electricity and was resting from ing of cloud masses against each other, his labors, a young lad, Benjamin Thomp-Faraday showed that jets of steam became son, born in Woburn, Mass., was making exelectrified on issuing from narrow orifices; periments also in electricity and in heat. To this electrification was due to the friction of Benjamin Thompson, who became Count the particles of vapor against the walls of Rumford, we are indebted for the greatest the orifices. Although we know little more extension of our knowledge of lightning and than Franklin did in regard to the cause of its relations to the phenomena of light and the high electrical condition of the clouds heat, for he disproved the doctrine of caloric which constitute a thunder-storm, we are in- and the mysterious fires which were supposed creasing our statistical knowledge of the to be the cause of manifestations of energy, paths of these storms and of the localities and by his proof of the mechanical origin of which are most often visited by them. heat laid the foundation of the great concep-

A GLIMPSE OF THE MOONSHINERS.

BY EMIL O. PETERSON.

the Blue Ridge Mountains, where may still appearance withal. The distinctive type is be found true children of nature and the a rather sandy blond, not rarely combined primitive customs of forest dwellers.

HREE hours' ride takes one from the The moonshiner is a sturdy, rugged felheart of busy civilization to a certain low, for the most part, with no pretensions moonshine quarter on the slope of to good looks, but frank and wholesome in with dark or black eyes, bespeaking a fusion Frequent summer excursions led to a of southern blood. He speaks the dialect pleasant acquaintance with the moonshiners, of his forefathers, which is a compound of who, despite their irradicable penchant for the creole vernacular and broad Saxon "blind tigers," or stills, are quite peaceable modified to suit his primitive needs. The folk-kindly inclined toward travelers and necessity of personal research does not apstrangers—revenue officers always excepted. pear to the moonshiner, but since the gov-At first meeting they are reserved almost ernment has decreed that all children shall to childish shyness, but may be easily won attend school for a prescribed season out of to friendly conversation on familiar topics each year, under penalty of a considerable of local interest, and are ever willing to fine, he has, perforce, learned somewhat pilot tourists about unaccustomed byways, concerning cosmopolitan customs, and also

that the world's population is rather greater put through a boiling process and drained than he suspected. Formerly his knowl- off through a worm coiled in a barrel, open edge of "furrin parts" was limited to the at both ends to allow a continuous flow of inference drawn from local preachers' lugubrious statements of the benighted heathen of some unknowable quarter of the globe; for the moonshiner is a church-goer, and his simple faith is not shaken by the speculations of our twentieth century scientists and philosophers.

Well-to-do-mountaineers make semi-annual excursions to valley towns in company with their sons, ostensibly to exchange farm produce in the markets for value in household necessities, but in reality to dispose of their "mountain dew." And thus the male population learn somewhat from association with worldly folk, and their scope of observation becomes sensibly broadened, but not sufficiently to admit of personal application in their daily walks of life.

Unfortunately the "blind tiger," as the illicit whisky trade is called, has at present a much wider range of territory than would be supposed in view of the strenuous vigilance of the law. Before the liquor law was passed in the state, license could be procured at a nominal cost to distill on a man's premises all the year round. Fifty cents was then considered a fair price per gallon. The liquor found a ready market, in valley towns principally. But now, by diminution of quantity, and also by comparison of cheap labor, the law has made the traffic the most lucrative business known to mountaineers. The average farmer's time is worth at the outside seventy-five cents a day, most commonly fifty; a man may hire himself and mule to a neighbor, in stress of crop-making, for ten cents an hour, which nets him \$1.40 from sun-up to sunset—the prescribed laborer's day; whereas, by adopting a "blind tiger," he can double and triple his income many times during the season, if he can successfully elude the vigilance of the law.

corn is converted into meal, which is put friends or some member of the family. into tubs, moistened, and allowed to fer-

cold water. It may be readily seen that the profits are considerable. A gallon sells at from \$2.50 to \$4, according to age and flavor. Deducting from this the cost of corn and transportation, incidentals and laborers' pay, we still have a margin of \$2 net profit.

The business may be carried on for years without detection. The stills are so well hidden as to be rarely found except by accident or direct information. If built over a small stream one may sometimes be traced by a sediment of corn-meal in the creek bed, but there is comparatively little danger from this source, as the topography of the country is such that little rain streams run precipitately down from the steep inclines to the water bed, depositing loads upon loads of sand and gravel on their way to the

Usually a whisky plant is owned jointly by two or three farmers, though it is not uncommon for one man to carry on a small but thriving business. Lately a still was discovered under a dwelling-house in Gainesville, where it had in all probability been under way for some time. The smoke of the furnace escaped through the chimney and the refuse was consumed by a couple The owner had not taken into of hogs. consideration the influence of approaching hot weather, which so fermented the drainings in the pigs' trough as to lead to detection.

As the revenue men put an alluring price on authentic information concerning illicit plants, a co-worker frequently takes revenge for some insult or slight by betraying his accomplices. He receives his pay without question as to his own share in the matter. But it is a vain thing for him to imagine that he shall escape the vengeance of his victims; sooner or later retribution is dealt to The manner of distilling is uniform. The the full-if not by the injured man, by his

The officers, having been apprised of the ment thoroughly, this usually requiring four whereabouts of the still, lurk about the days; when sufficiently effervescent it is place under safe cover, and at a propitious time surprise the gang, take the men corn, and put into operation his remaining prisoners, totally destroy all the working still, with uninterrupted success for the apparatus, and confiscate the live stock that space of three months. At the end of that may be found on the premises. These time he was again surprised by the officers of raids are the darkest side of moonshine life, apart from the inevitable transgression of fined so heavily by the county jury that he the law, for they are never accomplished without bloodshed or even death. The men are always prepared for the emergency with weapons of warfare, and when surrounded precaution to prevent the sale of whisky, it they fight with the courage of desperation, knowing that not only are their lives at stake, but the means of their families' support as well. In the worst event the revenue men are charged to shoot down the rebellious lawbreakers, which, unhappily, is often necessary before bringing them to subjection. The law puts a penalty of three months' imprisonment on the first offense; for the second, six months, and two years for the third. If after that a man still retains his taste for the business he must use great caution to evade the law, for if apprehended again he may be most severely dealt with. This being a state offense, the grand jury of the county in which the offense was committed may take the matter in hand upon the release of the prisoner and levy on his personal property, in case he is a land owner, in proportion to the magnitude of his offense.

I have in mind a recent case of a man who kept two stills in operation alternately; the one in Hall County, the other within the precincts of an adjoining county. When he suspected revenue inspection at the one, he simply left it and renewed operations at the other. So well did he succeed that he enlarged the working capacity of his plant to three hundred gallons of liquor per day, and was rapidly accumulating a small fortune. He was apprehended and sent to jail for six months in consideration of the magnitude of the operation, and the still was totally destroyed, together with considerable value in raw whisky. On the expiration of the state penalty his case was put into the county court, and the sum of his indebtedness to the county took every dollar of his savings. Nowise daunted, he The mountaineer can "live without

the law, and after a year's imprisonment was came off a pauper, with his taste for liquor traffic effectually blunted.

In spite of the government's strenuous is constantly being vended about the country in retail quantities. Wagon-loads are carried down from the mountains under a decoy cover of fruit, preferably apples, the strong, cidery scent of which effectually disguises the odor of the liquor. Commerce is carried on in towns in the very shadow of the constable, and but for the unwary purchasers who sometimes sample it on the spot the clue could not be obtained save by a systematic search of every wagon. Upon discovery, the vender's team is confiscated and he himself is put under arrest and fined heavily, as the jury may see fit. Meantime he undergoes a searching examination as to his manner of life, occupation, and local character, and if he is suspected of affiliation with an illicit distillery the law deals with him in a way that he is not likely to forget.

When a man wishes to buy liquor for sale or private use, he makes arrangement, by proxy, to have the stipulated quantity put at his disposal at a certain place in the wood; he invariably deposits the payment agreed upon in the same mysterious manner, preferably under a stone or in a hollow stump. By this ingenious device he is enabled successfully to circumvent the jury's cross-questioning, if apprehended by the law, and to plead ignorant of the seller's name or whereabouts.

Judging from present indications, the time is yet far distant when the backbone of the "blind tiger" will be broken, for the mountain passes and gorges afford ample opportunity for its effectual concealment, and popular taste runs strongly in favor of its maintenance.

sold a strip of land to pay for a load of poetry, music, and art," and even without

interest.

jaunts, visited my home in the valley on their way southward. They had never before seen a train or any of the appurtenances of comfortable travel. They were deeply interested in the equipments of my workshop, especially the typewriter, which they believed to be a complete printingsold the sheets of manuscript in the streets of the neighboring town, as they had once observed in the case of a circus agent, who went about distributing circulars from house to house. They made the most of their all unfamiliar objects. Yet, with all their simplicity and ignorance of the world's gait, their behavior was gentle and courteous beyond belief; and their quaint expressions and homely tales of mountain life would have delighted the heart of a philologist.

The lives of mountain women are narrowed to a pitiful compass of toil and domestic sacrifice. They are often very pretty in extreme youth, with a gentleness of expression and an inherent dignity wholly inexplicable except on the grounds of ancestral reflection; for it is certain that some of any beauty they may possess, and they age drained for outlay of feminine apparel-for long before their years would warrant.

heaviest burdens. When a moonshiner from the scope of her limited observation.

cooks, but he cannot live without "baccy" marries he takes his bride home to his and "mountain dew." His predilection for father's house, while he puts up a shack strong drink is in nowise detrimental to his near by, with perhaps two rooms, and they social status in the community. True, the begin to work the ground around it. The clergy advise against it, and have effected a little bride follows the plow with her hoe certain restriction of its use; for instance, all through the long hot spring and sumit is a point of honor to abstain from liquor mer, with cheerful patience and resignation. on Sundays and during the term of protrac- Even when the children come she does not ted meetings, or other times of church shirk the work, but takes them with her, and the first little toddler is taught to watch Last summer three young mountaineers, over the helpless infant lying in the shadow sons of hospitable friends of my summer of a wide-spreading tree at the edge of the clearing.

So the years pass in unremitting toil until the children are big enough to take her place, and all her efforts have brought only the simple necessities of life. But meanwhile, under favorable circumstances and with the outcome of the still business, the machine, and inquired blandly whether I husband adds, year by year, to his dwelling; first a shed-room, then a porch and outside kitchen, and so on till the house looks like a group of little boxes pushed tightly together.

Sometimes an ambitious young man marvisit by diligent inquiries as to the use of ries a valley girl, and her advent among the people works a gradual change, or, if she is of flexible grain, she becomes identical with her surroundings.

> The one festival of the year must not be overlooked. It is the season of campmeeting, which is held in various localities from the middle of August until October. Every well-to-do householder owns a tent at one or more camp grounds. It must be a very strange course of events to prevent an attendance on at least one of these social functions during a season.

A day or so before services begin the them have an infusion of good old blood. tent-holder clears his domicile from snakes, Their outdoor life gives them a peculiar lizards, and other inhabitants that may have softness and brilliance of coloring which, established themselves there in the interval. with the subtle charms of youth, lends Next he puts in load after load of housebeauty to even the plainest face; but un-furnishings and provisions, according to his fortunately hard work soon does away with ability. The family purse has already been before her marriage every girl aspires to They marry very young, and then the personal adornment, and her "cotton real hardships of life begin, for until that worsteds" and light prints are fashioned time their mothers shield them from the with modifications of the prevailing styles,

women whose lives are bound by the un- night in the holiday week. The amusechanging routine of daily drudgery. Here ments invariably take the form of a dancethe kinsfolk whom distance and duty pre- called "twistification," and I regret to say They exchange visits with a delightful free- nent part in their entertainments, resulting, dom impossible in their own homes, and as may be supposed, in a general rumpus. learn all the news of the neighborhood for But for all that the moonshiners are not miles around.

may bestow upon them.

The first trumpet sounds for service at The Christmas program varies according "early candle-light" on the evening of the to the social status of the community, but in first day. Camp-fires are lighted on tables all cases it is arranged for the sole benefit ranging round the great open arbor where of the young folks. It is a time-honored the congregation gathers to worship. After custom for the young men to start out with that services are held four times a day for a two-horse wagon, gather up all the girls four or five days as the case may demand. within a prescribed circle, and repair to a It is jubilee week to the work-worn convenient farmhouse for a frolic every they meet the friends of girlhood and all a set of cotillion exercises most properly vent them from seeing at other times, that "mountain dew" plays a very promi-

the bloodthirsty outlaws fiction would have To the young people camp-meeting is a us believe. Many good things may be said source of many important issues, resulting of them, as a class, and in all phases of in betrothals and marriages on the one their lives may be observed the sterling hand and bitter disappointments or heart- grace of generous hospitality, irrespective of aches on the other, according to what fate race or creed-with one exception-revenue officers.

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.

BY MAGGIORINO FERRARIS.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

crease in the consignments of this fare of the people. grain on both sides of the ocean have recently produced a notable rise in the price problem and study its practical solution of wheat and of bread. As is usual in sim-following in the tracks of an excellent work ilar circumstances, loud cries are being recently published by Count Augusto Poggi, raised by millions of families who see their under the auspices of the "Society of Econecessary domestic economy greatly internomic Welfare at Rome." fered with. The complainings are acuter in the larger cities, where the families do communities, depends on the following not make their own bread but buy it at a elements: the commercial value of wheat, baker's. To the present high price is added the duty on the same on its admission to the fear of another rise in the near future, the country; the cost of grinding, or the at a time when the sufferings of the various difference between the price of the grain social classes in Italy are still so general and that of the flour; the municipal tax on on account of the decrease in profits, the flour, bread, and cake; and the expense of lack of work, and the smallness of wages. making and selling the bread. More and more urgent, therefore, are the
It is unnecessary to recall that the comdemands for relief to be given by the state mercial value of wheat, especially in years or municipal authorities, which surely neither of failing crops, is no longer determined by

HE unfavorable reports of the wheat can nor ought to remain indifferent to a crop in Europe and the visible de- question of so much influence in the wel-

Let us, therefore, calmly examine the

The price of bread, especially in dense

but by the sum total of the conditions of equally interested in resisting it. all the markets of the world. It is in such its force on the price of grain and flour. To the prices quoted at the great ports of entry of Italy it is therefore necessary to add the duty at the present rate of \$1.50 per quintal in gold, and then the exchange on gold, which in round numbers may be counted at five per cent. (A quintal equals 220.46 pounds avoirdupois.)

The cost of grinding the cereals, since the great progress in modern industry, is being constantly restricted within narrower limits. Leaving aside the country mills, the grinding of the grain tends to be concentrated in two different types of mills by a perfect system: the great establishment capable of producing more than five hundred quintals per day, and the small operator with a production of about one hundred quintals. The last word has not yet been said as to whether the large or the small type of mill is the more economical, great modern industries.

Whoever studies to-day the question of bread in Italy must take as his point of departure the local price of flour, particularly the price of the second quality, marked "B" in the different lists, as this is the grade everywhere used for making white bread. The lists of the principal merchants indicate to-day these prices with the same regularity and precision as the quotations of the stock exchange.

Another fact which may have grave contrade. It is the tendency of the larger mills of each locality to agree together on the dency of the larger mills to combine. price of grain and flour. The three enorsuch lively competition with one another, forty cents to \$1.40 per quintal,

the internal production of each country, bread in the cities. City and country are

The limits within which this monopoly years that the import duty tends to react in all may actually make its action felt are essentially circumscribed by the railroad and navigation tariffs and by the custom-house duties on flour. Grain and flour are merchandise that is not able to travel very far under the present railroad tariffs. The lowering of these to even a small degree would of itself establish a competition in each locality between the different mills in the buying of wheat and the selling of flour.

Another element which may be a cause of dear bread is the national tariff on flour coming from abroad, when this does not exactly correspond with the tariff on wheat. To-day foreign flours pay \$2.40 per quintal on the frontier, and statistics tell us that their importation is almost nothing, hardly amounting to an average of ten thousand quintals annually during recent years. This means that home production has a monopoly of the national market. And this may although both belong to the category of the be the result of the disproportion between the tariff on wheat and that on flour.

It is generally claimed that one hundred and twenty pounds of wheat yield one hundred pounds of flour. With the tariff on wheat at \$1.50 per quintal, that on flour ought to be \$1.80 per quintal. It is necessary that only a slight margin of protection be allowed to the millers of the country, because those in the interior are already protected by the cost of transportation of foreign flour. It would seem just that, the present duty on wheat being granted, the sequences is being pointed out in the flour duty on flour should not exceed \$2 per quintal, especially on account of the ten-

The large cities, moreover, impose a conmous mills of Rome which once carried on sumers' tax on flour, which varies from to the great benefit of the producers of causes a corresponding increase of from one grain and of the consumers of bread, are quarter of a cent to three quarters of a cent to-day combined into a single company, per pound in the price of bread. This is which at certain times has a real monopoly one of the worst possible taxes, because, in the handling of grain and flour. The falling upon the consumption of an absolute tendency is equally injurious to the pro-necessity, it bears heavily upon the comducers of wheat and to the consumers of mon people. The cost of bread represents a much larger percentage of the income of bread, which often end in empty declamaa laborer's family than of that of a wealthy tions against the bakers or against the local family. The municipal consumers' tax pos- authorities. Every citizen may calculate sesses in itself none of the mitigating quali- the fair price of bread in his own commuties of the national tariff. The latter has nity. It is only necessary to add together an economical and fiscal scope, while the local price of flour, the consumers' tax. former has an exclusively fiscal function, and the cost of labor, then divide this sum Therefore this tax assumes a character of by the number of pounds of bread obtained real injustice in those communities of the from a quintal of flour. South and of Sicily in which it is very high.

perceptibly from place to place, and accord- make the price of bread go down. ing to the different forms and qualities of the bread. Small loaves cost more than two kinds: commercial elements, as the at \$2.45 for every quintal of flour used; the cost of manufacture; artificial elements, at Rome, Poggi fixes the cost at \$2 for the as the national tariff and the consumers' tax. same amount. In the abstract it would appear that an increase in the number of exert a great influence on the commercial bakeries ought to establish a competition elements in the cost of bread. These are that would decrease the price of manufac- the result of a complex of circumstances ture and benefit the consumer. In reality upon which the action of public authority the contrary often happens. On account of must be slow and of small moment. the excessive number of bakeries it is impossible to utilize all their capacity of pro- unloading of grain at the seaports; it may duction. The general expenses are divided among a smaller number of pounds of bread and increase the cost of each.

In many cases the expense of retailing is remarkable, as the commissions granted to the dealers vary from ten to fourteen per cent.

The "Cooperative Union of Employees at Rome," which manufactures from three to five thousand pounds of bread per day, that are useful both to the farmers and to the according to the season, presents the fol- consumers, and by means of certificates of lowing data: price of flour inside of the deposit greatly help rural credit and the city, grade B, \$7.90 per quintal; consu-trade in cereals. mers' tax, seventy cents; price of bread, first quality, four cents per pound, second in Italy from a reduction in the charges for quality, three and one half cents per pound, transportation of grain and flour by rail-A quintal of flour makes an average of two road. Such a provision is absolutely dehundred and sixty-five pounds of bread, manded of the government in order to free If the price of flour, therefore, should con- the capital of the country from the combitinue to increase, it would be difficult to nation of the great mills of Rome, which is avoid another rise in the price of bread.

The practical data just set forth lead us The cost of manufacturing bread varies at once to point out the means likely to

The elements in the cost of bread are of large ones. At Paris the cost is estimated price of the wheat, the cost of grinding, and

above all enliven the trade in native grain by planting storehouses or elevators at the railroad stations of the grain-producing belts. Worthy of study is the example furnished us recently by the Prussian government, which, in accordance with proper laws, requires its parliament to vote the funds necessary for the construction of granaries at certain railroad stations. These are institutions

More immediate effects would be derived injurious at once to the producers and to the These experimental data, drawn from a consumers. Let the railroad companies long practical experience, lead to two results. adopt two series of more moderate special In the first place, they give us trustworthy tariffs, the one for transporting grain from elements with which to put an end to the country around Rome to the mills of academic discussions about the price of Naples and central Italy, the other for carthe company of millers at Rome. Let us recommend this vital and permanent interest of the population of Rome to the daily press of the capital, which is so justly concerning itself about the high price of bread.

Of the artificial elements in the price of bread, namely the national tariff and the consumers' tax, the action may be modified from day to day by public authority, either national or communal. A tariff of \$1.50 per quintal on wheat is excessive, considering the high prices of to-day, as it would have been in 1892-93; on the other hand it is insufficient in a period of great abundance throughout the world, as is proved by the quotations of 1894-96, which show almost continually in our internal markets prices ranging downward from \$4 per quintal. Such prices in our present agricultural conditions in Italy are inadequate.

A long and careful examination of the problem has convinced me that for our fixed tariff of \$1.50 per quintal we should substitute a variable tariff, to be regulated, not by the price of the grain, but by the price of flour. I should think it would be practi- Let the Italian municipalities which intend cable to take as a basis the price \$7 per to do something useful and immediate, quintal for flour of grade B at the mill. This would correspond for the farmer to a for all, two local data; the cost of making price of about \$4.80 per quintal of grain de- bread and the average return from one quinlivered. The tariff ought to be regulated tal of flour, according to the form of the by royal decree at fixed periods, for ex- bread in use. This practical and simple and with a liberal allowance. This would the movable scale would produce in the tinual attack, often so unjustifiable. trade in cereals.

As long as the tariff on grain is a necessity, the proposed system would be equally just for both the farmer and the consumer, and would furnish good protection to the finances in the years of abundant harvest which will not be slow in coming. If such a tariff régime had been already in operation, it would have prevented the recent rise in price of flour and bread which is creating so much discontent in the country, and would F-Nov.

rying flour to Rome from the mills of other their turn the finances of the country would regions, in order to check the monopoly of have their benefit from more stable and perhaps greater revenues. In the good years. which are the more numerous, a higher tariff is demanded; in the bad years compensation is made by greater importations.

> A modest but good proposal is that which Signor Poggi offers to the Italian communities, following the example of the municipality of Paris, which proceeds every two weeks to an official valuation of the price of bread. The basis is as follows: to the current fluctuating price of flour per quintal within the city is added the fixed sum of \$2.45, which represents the expenses of making bread, of selling it, and the industrial profit of the Parisian baker. This sum is divided by 286, on the estimate that one quintal of flour yields that many pounds of Paris bread of large form.

> On this point M. Edmond Théry, director of the Économiste Européen, writes that ordinary bread of the first quality is generally sold at the average price fixed by the municipal administration. Sometimes, however, a few bakers sell it for a little lower price.

The idea is simple, plain, and practical. adopt it. They have only to determine, once ample at the end of every three months, provision would probably be gratifying to the better class of bakers themselves, who eliminate in practice the uncertainties that would not see themselves the object of con-

The price of bread is a problem of the highest importance to a country; it is a question of hygiene, of morality, and of social peace. The state and the cities cannot be entirely without interest in it. It is only necessary to remember that the national tariff and the municipal tax alone make bread dearer by one cent or more per pound, according to the locality. When bread rises in price, the people have a right to turn to the national government or to the have given to the people a safe guarantee communal government, because it is the against other dreaded rises in the price. In taxes which greatly aggravate the condition

of the consumers. The recent increase in the price of bread in each city, by the mudiscontent in the country. But the great cooperative mills; the establishing of strong and immediate provision.

check the local monopoly of great mills, es- colleagues of the Society of Economic Welpecially at Rome; the official valuation of fare at Rome.

the price of bread has awakened an active nicipal authority, as at Paris; the planting of mass of the people like to grumble, at the cooperative companies of consumers; with same time remaining inactive and resigned, the management of the bakeries; and finally and consenting to wait for the public authe subscribing by the great masses of the thorities to do something. If, however, the public to the cooperative food companies price of wheat, and therefore of flour and that have been prospering for years in Turin, bread, should continue to rise, it would be Milan, Rome, and elsewhere. The whole absolutely necessary to make some decisive of these measures would no doubt have a perceptible effect on the price of bread, The action of the tariff provision already while any of them alone is insufficient.

mentioned in this paper can be rendered The considerations here set forth are not more intense by a complex of other meas- counseled by a theoretical study of the quesures, useful in themselves, but not able alone tion, but by a practical experience gained to act appreciably on the price of bread, in the management of the great Coopera-These are the introduction of special rail- tive Society of Employees at Rome and road tariffs for grain and flour, in order to from accurate investigations made with my

THE JAPANESE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

BY JOHN E. BENNETT.

ent time resident within the United states of the Pacific coast. States about 15,000 subjects of Japan. The advent of the Japanese here long there, and nowhere within the United States ing upon American soil. Of these, 5,000

T is estimated that there are at the pres- does this status abide except within the

Owing to the greater contiguity of the sea-postdates that of the Chinese. California board of the Pacific to that of the Island became conscious of their presence in the Empire, nearly all of these are upon the early eighties; but their immigration was Pacific coast. A few filter through the during all that decade very gradual and states east of the Rockies and finally desultory, so that in 1890 their number upon settle upon the Atlantic side, but they are the entire coast was computed at but 1,225. isolated individuals, impelled thither by the 'In the two years following, however, the higher phases of trade or pursuing more accessions as tallied by the immigration inexalted branches of learning, and they do spectors reckoned 2,634, besides large and not present types or carry among the peo- indefinite numbers who came thither by ple of their locations the conditions of the way of Victoria overland to the various presence of a Japanese population existing points within the country whither they were side by side with the civilization of the Cau-distributed. In 1893 the inspectors counted casian race. These conditions can only arrivals of 1,380; in 1894 there were 1,931; be studied in those parts of the United in 1895, 1,150; 1896, 561, and in 1897, States where this quality of oriental life 724, making a total of 9,605, being about appears as a sort of avulsion from the body one half the aggregate, which would thus of its nation; where it presents the charac- comprise a total accretion to our population ter of a concretion of its commonality de- of about 17,000. Of these it is believed posited in a mass among the inhabitants of that 2,000 have returned to Japan, leaving the country and struggling for assimilation the gross estimate of 15,000 as still respir-



ANGLO-JAPANESE SCHOOL, METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION, SAN FRANCISCO.

and the country.

Japanese immigrants are all male, all young, of this class. Their efforts have narrowed houses. the numerals which express the total annual

are in San Francisco, 5,000 are in various state of California, and these do not asother parts of California, and 5,000 are semble their habitations in localities, as do scattered through the remaining coast states the Chinese, thereby constituting distinct towns or neighborhoods of their own nation-It may be said upon the whole that the ality, but their abodes are sprinkled about among those of the whites and do not differ and all poor. A few young females have from them in exterior or interior appearbeen imported, but they came for no good ance. As for the Japanese "boys," as they purpose, and the two Japanese consuls upon are called, they who do not find lodging the coast, one at San Francisco, the other at the missions, or in the abodes of those at Tacoma, have strenuously and quite suc- who employ them as domestics, teem in the cessfully operated to check the introduction interior spaces of the Japanese boarding-

Of these latter there are five in San Franarrivals of these aliens to some very shal- cisco, three of which shape their accomolow figures, and the religious societies have dations to the entertainment of agriculturset upon the moral cleansing of those here, ists and general travelers, while the other and with their homes and missionaries have two specialize in the particular of sailors. effected such change in their ethical status Nor do these houses vary in their outer that the bulk of them is no longer obnoxious profile from those of contiguous structures. as residents. Very few, indeed, are the occupied by whites. They are usually large Japanese in America who have families; buildings once inhabited by wealthy denionly, perhaps, a dozen or so in the entire zens who built their dwellings upon the

uses to which the edifice is now devoted. guests were a multitude of eight hundred.

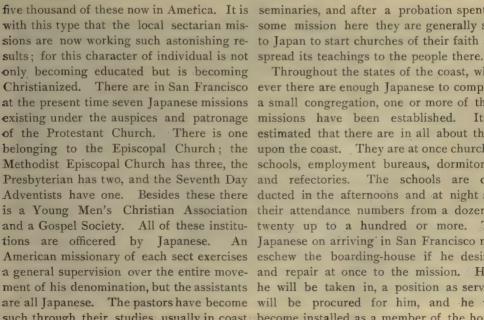
cents per day for food and lodging. There thousand and had never lost a cent.

outer rim of the business center, but who is no register kept except of the names of have long since been driven thence by the those who are strangers to the proprietor, encroachments upon the neighborhood of and this roll is not so much a roster for the the shops and the degeneration of the dis-information of the respective guests and the trict through incursions of all the elements public or for regulating the accounts of the of small traffic. Against the door-jambs of house as it is a memorandum for the conthese pretentious but sadly passé structures venience of the proprietor. Most of the will hang the perpendicular sign of the patrons of a particular house are adventur-Japanese boarding-house, bearing its column ers from the certain province of Japan from of Asiatic symbols, this alone indicating the whence came the host. Thus the hotel of Maruyama, on Banning Street, is favored Within, the number of those who find shel- by the arrivals from Wakayama, and those ter fluctuates with the changing intensity who patronize the establishment of Kishi, of the demand. A host of one of these has on O'Farrall Street, hail mostly from Osaka. testified that the capacity of his house was When it occurs, therefore, that one of these fifteen, but on a pinch he could take care of falls short in meeting his reckoning, the forty; there were those who thought they affable host smiles, cackles a few monosylremembered instances when his place had labic sounds, and reposes his confidence in contained a hundred, and there are Japan- the future and the varied capacities of his ese in Seattle who have retired upon the guests, conscious that the payment is but mats of a like hostelry in that city when the deferred. And so constant are his countrymen in this respect that one of the Boni-The reckoning of each of these is forty faces once stated that he had trusted a



STAFF OF JAPANESE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

But those Japanese who patronize the boardinghouses are the inconsiderable minority in the cities. By far the larger number are employed as household servants and in various kindred lines in hotels and restaurants. They are young, small, clean, bright, industrious, polite, good natured. They do not smoke opium as do the Chinese, and they do not drink liquor as do too many of the laboring whites. They have few if any vices; on the contrary they are generally inspired with a desire to possess an American education, and they have visions of some day attaining this and returning to Japan equipped to engage in some of the higher, more profitable occupations of life. This is the class which moves from Japan to the United States to become educated: and I estimate that there are about





JAPANESE MISSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SAN ERANCISCO.

five thousand of these now in America. It is seminaries, and after a probation spent in some mission here they are generally sent to Japan to start churches of their faith and

Throughout the states of the coast, wher-Christianized. There are in San Francisco ever there are enough Japanese to comprise at the present time seven Japanese missions a small congregation, one or more of these existing under the auspices and patronage missions have been established. It is of the Protestant Church. There is one estimated that there are in all about thirty belonging to the Episcopal Church; the upon the coast. They are at once churches, Methodist Episcopal Church has three, the schools, employment bureaus, dormitories, Presbyterian has two, and the Seventh Day and refectories. The schools are con-Adventists have one. Besides these there ducted in the afternoons and at night and is a Young Men's Christian Association their attendance numbers from a dozen or and a Gospel Society. All of these institut twenty up to a hundred or more. The tions are officered by Japanese. An Japanese on arriving in San Francisco may American missionary of each sect exercises eschew the boarding-house if he desires, a general supervision over the entire move- and repair at once to the mission. Here ment of his denomination, but the assistants he will be taken in, a position as servant are all Japanese. The pastors have become will be procured for him, and he will such through their studies, usually in coast become installed as a member of the home.

Pending his obtaining employment he is charged fifty cents a day for board, or if he wishes to fare on the European plan his bed costs him twenty cents and his meals ten cents each. His membership dues are fifty cents per month. Few of the Japanese have had any experience as domestics prior to their arrival here, but with a native readiness at adapting themselves to new conditions, for which the Japanese intelligence is unexcelled, they promptly drop into the ways exacted of them and in a short time fill all requirements of their positions. Their wages range from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per month, with board.

Installed in a situation, the next aim of the Japanese is to learn the English language. The mission school is especially organized to teach him this. For one dollar per month he attends the school and there not only is taught the structure of our language but is drilled in the rudiments of a liberal education. From here he graduates into the public school and gradually evolves into the university and reaches his goal in graduation there, attaining 'to a degree, generally in some specialized branch of engineering or structural science.



U. YONE YANAGISAWA The only Japanese lady university student in the United States.

generation of Japan. Already five bear diplomas from the universities of this state, three of whom have graduated in civil engineering, one in social science, and one in zoology. At present there are fifteen students in the universities, three being at Thus is the United States, and particu- Stanford and twelve at the University of larly California, now educating the younger California. Of these, six are taking the



IAPANESE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

social science course, fitting themselves to Thus the Japanese coolie in quest of be teachers in Japan, three are studying culture may attain the fulness of his heart's electrical science, two are taking mechanics, desire in the United States. He cannot do and there is one each in the sciences of so in Japan, for education there is expensive medicine, dentistry, chemistry, and political and a higher education particularly is the economy. Among those at the University portion only of the rich. There is but one of California is a young woman, Miss U. university within the country and that is at Yone Yanagisawa, born in Fujisawa, who Tokyo. The tuition there is high and the came to the United States with her parents institution is always overcrowded, so that it at the age of four and has lived here fifteen requires political or other influence to

vears. She is taking the social science course and belongs to the class of '98. When she completes her studies she will return to Japan, where she will seek employment as a teacher. Meanwhile her parents, always poor, have labored steadily toward sustaining her in her worthy effort, confidently investing their surplus earnings in the endeavor to raise the plane of their child above their own.

After completing their course in the university, many aspire to take postgraduate courses in eastern colleges.

Johns Hopkins, at Yale, Many of those now at the University of dollars per month besides. tion, ready to illuminate the darkness.

Superription price, \$1.00 Per Year, in advance of the students Published Monthly by K. SANO. 305 Larkin St., S. F

COVER OF A JAPANESE MAGAZINE. The only magazine printed in the English language by Japanese. Published at San Francisco.

secure entrance to even a wealthy student. But aside from all this the Japanese proletariat is denied a finished education from the fact that wages there are so low that he cannot attend school and simultaneously labor to sustain himself; and he cannot accumulate sufficient by his periodical devotion to toil to support him in a season of uninterrupted study. In the United States he may do either of these things. His tuition costs him nothing and he may readily find employment which will permit him to attend even the

Thus there are those now studying at university and will provide him with his at Cornell. board and clothes and yield him a few

California, in addition to their accomplish- California is just beginning to realize the ment through such studies as they are now position she is assuming as instructress of pursuing, have visions of seeking what the Orient, and clamor has begun to stir in further polish the educational fields of those quarters from whence every "catchy" Europe can afford, ultimately returning proposition is discerned and urged upon the to Japan, heavy with parchments and public for its decision, backed by those who honors, blazing with a sort of halo of erudi- will acquire preferment thereby in event that the public should respond. The Japanese consuls have asserted themselves toil, then let the Japanese laborers be exthe guardians of every under-age subject of cluded from entry into the United States as their emperor within their respective dis- are the Chinese. For in order to educate tricts, and the city attorney of San Fran- themselves they must first find employment, cisco has given it as his opinion that such and if they are denied entry to seek embeing the fact the Japanese minors sojourn-ployment we shall be spared the expense ing within the city are residents. Being of their teaching." residents they are entitled to free attendance And this demand that the Japanese laat the public schools, with the same rights borers shall be excluded has strengthened and privileges accorded children of Cali- into a movement which has more than once fornia. It is pointed out that the Japanese knocked at the doors of congressional legisare practically non-taxable and that the to- lation and even yet contemplates, in 1900, tal assessment of their property does not another, and it hopes successful, effort average a dollar and fifty cents per head. there. If it shall succeed and secure the The citizens of California are therefore extension of the operation of the same laws taxing themselves to educate a body of for- against the Japanese that now obtain in the eigners whose advancement, as they are instance of the Chinese, without doubt the taught to believe, not only is of no interest education of Japanese will practically cease to them but is even a positive detriment, in California, and the great light by which since by the rise of Japanese industry and a lately barbarous people are largely finding commerce Californians may be worsted in their way to a higher plane of civilization their own markets.

fer no favor except upon those for whom and methods in the Orient there is no they labor, while all property bears the question; and there are those who also expense of fitting them with education; maintain that it will greatly impair the relaand since the burden cannot be imposed tions of trade which now exist between the solely upon those who profit through their two nations.

will be extinguished. That this will vastly "At most," they say, "the Japanese condecrease the influence of American thought



JAPANESE WORKERS IN THE HOP BEDS AT VACAVILLE. Members of the Vacaville Methodist Church. Rev. M. C. Harris in the center.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

THANKSGIVING ON HERRING HILL.

BY JULIA M. TENNEY.

"COD-BY, Aunt Susan. Take good care of yourself and the house, and we will be home again on Saturday"—and Mrs. Van Arsdale drew her head in at the carriage window, the coachman settled his robes about him, and the family was off to take Thanksgiving dinner at the old homestead ten miles away.

Aunt Susan stood watching the departing vehicle till a corner of the street hid it from view; then, turning quickly to the other servants who had assembled to bid the family good-by, she began giving her orders in a tone of such briskness as would certainly have surprised the absent mistress of the house, always accustomed to the meekest, softest speeches from this mountain of colored flesh who reigned over her kitchen.

"Here, you Jane! Don' you be er-standin' dar gappin' down de street all day, as'o you spec' all dis here wuk gwine do hisse'f! Don' you know dis 's Thanksgibin' day, an' dar 'll be fifty ob de ladies an' gemmun ob our 'quaintance here to-night for to 'joy de supper we-uns got to 'vide? You go kill fo' ob dem good-sized hens-de big speckle' ones what roosts low, whar de rats mought er reached 'em if we's axed about 'em. Now min' you don' make no mistake an' git massa's young chickens, ca'se I's lef' in charge ob dis here place, an' I ain' gwine 'low de t'ings what de fambly prize to be 'sturbed-not if I knows it. Here, Patrick Henry, you and George Washington come kerry ebry blessed bit ob de furniture, 'cep'n' jes' de table an' cheers, outen dis here dinin'-room, an' set it in de parlor, an' I'll lock de do', so dey'll be all safe an' soun'. Polly, you come he'p me beat up er couple ob cakes an' some doughnuts-I spec' what wid de chickens dey'll be our full share, er-countin' de wuk an' 'sponsibilitywhich ain' no light matter."

In a few minutes the whole place was astir, for these trusty servants had determined to make a grand success of this Thanksgiving supper, to be held in their absent master's beautiful large dining-room.

"Yer see, Polly," continued Aunt Susan in a sanctimonious tone, as she and Polly helped themselves liberally to the ingredients for their cakes-" ver see how all t'ings wuk togeder fur good, jes' as. Elder Jones say las' Sunday night. Dis time las' week prospec's look moughty black fur dis here supper, but now de good Lord's done 'ranged ebryting jes' right; de whole fambly done gone away, an' dey done took dat meddlin', tattlin' ole Mammy wid 'em, an' my key jes' fit de sto'-room lock, an' de sunshine ob prosperity is above us!" and Aunt Susan wound up with a flourish of the cake spoon and a tone that an orator might have envied.

"Yes'm, dat's so; you cert'nly is a pow'ful argyfier, maw!" said Polly with admiration.

"Oh, we's all got our share ob talons, as Mis' Van Arsdale call it, an' I's conshus I ain' bin lef' out entirely," replied the modest "argyfier."

"Well if here ain' Lindy Jackson!" she exclaimed in a moment. "How in de land's name did she git here dis time er day! Mis' Smith's dat stric' wid her gals dat dey don' giner'ly git out till decent folks is in bed. How's yer, Miss Lindy? Walk in an' draw a cheer an' take a seat. Won' yer res' yer shawl?"—as a tall dowdy mulatto girl with a shawl flung over her head and a suspicious looking protuberance under one corner of it made her appearance at the kitchen door.

"I's fairly well, Mis' Washington. How yer fin' yerse'f? Howdy, Polly. I ain' got er minit ter stay! I jes' run down wid dis

G-Nov.

here pie (it's mince-meat an' fus' rate) while watching with a quart of beautiful large Mis' Smith's down town er-buyin' ob her oysters - whose absence would not be nuts an' raisins. If I kin manage ter git noticed when the cold-water spigot had anything else I'll fotch it wid me when I come ter-night,"

"S'pose Mis' Smith miss dis here?" asked Aunt Susan as she turned the pie around, looking at it with the eye of a connoisseur.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the playful Lindy, "I's got all dat fixed. Dar was a 'spicious lookin' tramp at de kitchen do' dis mo'nin' while de pies wus er-settin' on de table; dat's all I wants to clar me. sant word you could trus' her to bring er bunch ob celery when she come ter-night. Good-by, I mus' be off now an' chase myse'f home 'fore Mis' Smith gits back "-and Miss Jackson disappeared as rapidly as she had come.

"Dat gal's moughty cute, an' gifted wid what Miss Flora call 'tacks' in gitten outen scrapes!" said Aunt Susan admiringly as she handed Polly the pie to put in a safe place till the hour of need.

rarely varied her replies unless astonishment forced an emphatic "I vow!" from her lips.

Jane now returned with the four dead chickens, which she began to pick and clean at the sink, while she sang in a high loud soprano voice:

I n-e-e-d thee every h-o-u-r.

Patrick Henry and George Washington (the former, butler, the latter, stable boy in the Van Arsdale establishment) reported the furniture moved, and were sent by Aunt Susan on a collecting tour to the various houses where the expected guests were emgenerous.

tended to the culinary department, was from the next three or four houses.

done its duty.

She just had time to whisper, "I'll bring some cold turkey and a pan of milk jes' as soon as dinner is over here," when the door opened and the lady of the house entered hurriedly, saying, "Sarah is that the oyster man going out with the tin pail?"

"Y-y-yes'm," stammered Sarah with lucky truthfulness.

"Well, stop him quick and tell him to bring me an extra quart of selected oysters: there are more guests coming than I expected when I gave my order."

Sarah sped through the hall, her thoughts keeping time with her feet. "Here, you man! Oyster man," she screamed, "Mis' Cooke say bring her ernother quart ob oysters." Then seeing the puzzled look on her friend's face she added with a knowing wink, "You come from Cod's, didn't yer? Well, tell him we wants big ones for fries."

And with a sense of relief that made her "Dat's so! dat's so!" replied Polly, who feel as light as air she shut the door, and in a moment more was back in the kitchen. the "good-natured, honest soul" whom her mistress relied upon.

Lieutenant Paul's was the next kitchen visited, and here Mrs. Mahala Reed reigned supreme and "nothing was kept under lock and key." Mrs. Mahala consequently was a very generous contributor, and, the family being at church, Mr. Jackson was taken in to look at the parlors and dining-room and try the new piano in the music-room, while Mrs. Reed called George Washington in and placed in his basket numerous packages of sugar, tea, coffee, etc., etc., surpassployed, with very minute directions that ing herself by adding not only a beautiful George Washington, who was "a pow'ful large mold of jelly, a small pound cakeblund'rer," was not to "go in any ob de "jes' de scrapin's ob de pan, yer know"kitchens, but jes' wait outside, out ob sight but two bottles of the lieutenant's best ob de winders, wid de bigges' market-basket sherry, one of which George Washington and de gallon milk bucket," while Patrick and Patrick Henry Jackson shared in the Henry went in to urge the ladies to be next alley, filling the empty bottle with the best of hydrant water at the corner. The first house they visited was Dr. cheered were they by generosity and wine Cooke's, and Mrs. Sarah Primus, who at- that their fascinations won large donations

abated, and these honorable gentlemen were you and Mr. Norris always heads de charities Peters', whose door they would certainly here," and he paused, out of breath with have passed had not the fumes of the wine his own eloquence. and the chat by the fire of the next-door numerous badges which adorned Aunt Hannah's spacious bosom on funeral occasions showed her to belong to many honorable societies, such as "The Rising Sons and Daughters of Moses and Aaron," "The Ancient Daughters of Tabitha," "The Burying Society of the Good Samaritan," "The Galilean Fisherman," and others too numerous to mention; so it is easy to be recklessness on the part of these two collectors to venture in here on such an errand.

Aunt Hannah turned from the oven men with questioning disapproval.

stately figure in the doorway, and would emotions. quickly have "made hisse'f sca'ce" if Patrick Henry had not bolstered up his own cour- she cried. "What yer mean er-comin' age by laying a detaining hand upon his roun' to hones' people's homes er-temptin' arm and saying, "Here's George Washing- dem to de debil's tricks? Geder up yer ton, Mis' Norris, what's er-collectin' a few traps an' clear outen dis here kitchen, an'

But prosperity was not to continue un-poo' ob de town, and he's called, knowin' to meet with a most unkind rebuff at Major in our church, an' would like to do sumpen

Aunt Hannah surveyed the collectors house rather confused them. For here Aunt over her brass-rimmed spectacles, then mo-Hannah Norris lived as cook, and her tioning with her hand she said with some husband Adam had been butler for twenty suspicion, "Come in, young men, an' splain years, and their strict honesty and unfear- dis here business a leetle clearer. What ing truthfulness made them a perpetual ter- poo' ob de town is you er-collectin' fur? If ror to the evil-doers of "Herrin' Hill." dey's de Lord's poo', den Hannah Norris More than one "misfortunate young pus- ain' de one ter hol' back, but de Lord ain' son" had met with open and pointed rebuke often beholden to sech as you-uns ter do in the face of the assembled congregation his collectin' fur him, an' I's always been of Ebenezer Church at the "weekly experi-s'picious ob you, Patrick Henry Jackson, eber ence and conference meetings," where sence Lawyer Jones' black mare wur des-Uncle Adam's tall, portly figure was a fa- kivered foundered in de stable de same miliar and awe-inspiring sight, while the night ob de day dat you made sech a fine show ob yerse'f on a black horse as marshal in dat percession down at Lowtown,"

> "Lor, Aunt Hannah! Ain' you neber gwine ter forgit dat coincidunce? Dat's all it wur-jes' a coincidunce."

"I don' know nothin' 'bout what kin' er 'dunce it wur, but I ain' sech a dunce myse'f as I can't see fru a wall wid er hole in it. Now be spry an' jes' tell me what you an' seen that it was an unprecedented act of George Washington is arter, 'ca'se I got plenty ter do 'thout fillin' up my time with un-useful chatter."

The account of their charitable underwhere she had been basting her turkey, taking which these two city missionaries the loud knock at the door startling her so gave was evidently very unsatisfactory to that the corners of her bandanna handker- Aunt Hannah, and her suspicions momenchief literally stood up over her head and tarily increased as the replies to her searchher glasses nearly dropped to the floor, ing questions grew more embarrassed and She soon recovered her dignity, however, contradictory. Finally uncertainty was and closing the oven she quietly opened the turned to certainty in her mind, and in kitchen door and stood facing the young her righteous indignation she rose, the corners of her turban standing up like aveng-"Good-mornin', Aunt Hannah," said ing horns and the white kerchief crossed Patrick Henry with assumed nonchalance. over the bosom of her purple calico dress George Washington cowered before the rising and falling with her contending

"Yer mis'able pair er young thieves!" donations from dem as likes to give to de lemme open de do's an' winders fur de I breave 'tamination!"

insult me!"

"Yer ain' no thief!" cried Aunt Hannah, warn' no thief when Mars Van Arsdale buy in his direction. ver time, an' pay yer hones' fur it, an' leabe At length the bucket was about filled yer to keer fur de garden an' house while with thank-offerings of oysters, while the he at de ocean, an' you spen' er week at er piled market-basket caused serious embartime 'thout eber settin' foot nigh de place! rassment and some narrow escapes in its Oh, yer ain' no thief, ain' yer? Well, yer transit to the Van Arsdale home, for the don' look like sech a pow'ful hones' man, people were now coming home from the not by de lights I been taught ter lib by "- churches, and one or two had turned and and Aunt Hannah paused for want of breath. glanced wonderingly at the well-known and

sulkily, as he edged toward the door, closely corporation doctor attended to his calling followed by the terrified George Washing- upon a commission basis his eyes would ton, "I neber kep' nobody's t'ings. I re- have lingered with less criticism and much turned all dem little t'ings dat I borrowed." real joy upon the heterogeneous collection

return de wear an' tear yer got outen dat busy future. Caution had its reward, howcoat, an' de skin an' paint what yer rubbed ever, and the bucket and basket, with their offen dat team when yer upsot down der bank, human attendants, reached their destinaan' de flowers what died 'ca'se yer didn' tion in safety. water 'em in dat garding, an' de time what gray-haired, dignified partner appeared in plies which they brought; during their abyoung liars is insults to de air what hones' in which to exercise that virtue from which

seethed and bubbled in wrathful denuncia- But, even in the midst of the elation at-

pure breff ob heaben ter purify dis air 'fore his wife, and promised that as soon as the noonday dinner was over he would use his "I's no thief!" thundered Patrick Henry, half-holiday in seeing Brother Jones and "I ain' neber stole nothin' in my life, an' undertaking that (to many human beings) I won' 'low no man nor woman nuther to pleasurable task of confessing his brother's faults.

Meantime the crestfallen and now tolernot in the least frightened by the half-drunk- ably sobered young men went on their way, en swagger of her opponent. "Yer ain' no but in a decidedly spiritless manner; indeed thief, ain' yer? What was yer dat night at so great was the change in Mr. Jackson. de parlor social at Broder Barber's house, known to the Parlor Social Club of the when yer strut 'roun' de flo' in Mars Jim Ancient Dorcas as the "lady-killer," that Van Arsdale's swaller-tail coat? Yer warn' several of the belles of Herring Hill, after no thief dat Sunday las' summer when de receiving gloomy calls, to which they refambly war out ob town an' trus' you wid sponded to the best of their mistresses' abilde stables, an' you take de madam's own ity, ran out to the alley gates adjoining their kerridge and bays an' rides dem simp'rin' respective homes and then and there fore-Bundy girls all 'roun' fru de Park! Yer swore for the future all captivating efforts

"I don' keer!" muttered Patrick Henry much-desired Van Arsdale butler. Had the "Yer returned 'em all, did yer? Did yer in that basket, which promised him such a

Aunt Susan met the young men with exver stole from dat marster what trus'ed ver? clamations of delight. For her resources Adam, I's glad yer come in here—" as her were not limited even to the bountiful supthe doorway, drawn by the sounds of an- sence not a few great generous souls had gry voices-"I's glad yer come, fur dese found the hour of worship a favorable one people breave!"—and she held the outside it should never be divorced, the twice door open, and looking at the "insults" blessed one of giving, and already the long pointed majestically to the kitchen porch. table had taken on quite a festive appear-They stood not upon the order of their ance and the key of the dining-room door going, but went at once, while Aunt Hannah was deemed safest in Aunt Susan's pocket.

tions to Adam, who fully sympathized with tendant upon the evidently approaching suc-

cess. Aunt Susan could not help observing fallen Patrick Henry.

"What's der matter wid you-uns anyway?" she burst out at length. "Yer goin' 'roun' like er dog wid his tail atween his legs! Is yer got in any scrapes in dis here business?"

Then they told her of their late experience, not considering it worth while to detain her on this busy day by relating that the contents of one of the sherry bottles was at the root of the whole trouble. Aunt Susan for one moment looked thoroughly scared, and throwing her short fat arms into the air exclaimed: "Lor sakes! now ver done it! I of a Hannah Norris had de whole p'lice force down here on de fron' porch by sunof her words upon her audience, she continued in a different tone: "Well, well! 'tain' no use cryin' ober spilt milk! I spec' we's a match fur dat woolly-headed old meddler, so don' git down 'n de mouf. De 'Lord he'ps dem what he'ps 'emse'ves,' dat's what de Book say, an' we cert'nly is been er-he'pin' er'se'ves dis day!"

Scripture, so now with restored cheerfulness she slapped Patrick Henry on the back, patted George Washington's stupid head, and beginning to unpack the basket said, "You'se done bery well indeed dis mornin', boys, so perk up, an' ack cheerful!"

"Can't ack cheerful when yer feelin's is 'sulted an' stomped on like mine has been!" said the sensitive and bruised Mr. Jackson sulkily.

"Oh, feelin's! Bother take ver feelin's, I say! Ack cheerful an' de feelin's 'll git dar from de actin'!" replied Aunt Susan, unconscious of how high a place she showed herself worthy of taking in the class of the worldly wise.

Truly "All the world's a stage," and "Act! act!" is the cry of all classes.

To pursue the figure a step further, let us follow the ladies of our party into the "green room," as a few hours later they resorted thither to make their evening toilets.

It was the large front chamber usually the uneasy George Washington and crest- occupied by the lady of the house, but tonight to be used as a cloak-room. The blinds had been carefully closed and the shades drawn down-could it be for the purpose of keeping out the cold air? The gas burned brightly and the light fell full upon Mrs. Susan Washington, as she stood in front of the long glass holding her breath till her eves literally bulged from the sockets, while Jane (who as upper chamber-maid was a good deal about the dressing-rooms, so was supposed to be an authority upon toilets) strained till the belt of Mrs. Van Arsdale's second best black silk (unfortunately she had worn the best one herself) gave a warnwouldn't be s'prised if dat o'nery old critter ing crack, in her efforts to make it meet around Aunt Susan's forty-two inch waist.

"'Tain' no use, Mis' Washington, 'twon' down!" Then, seeing the terrifying effect meet, not by six inches; but I kin jes' pin it on each side, an' dar's a han'some pink sash in Miss Flora's bureau what I kin pin ober de gap. It's er long train, so it won' hitch up much in de back nohow."

> "Yes," said the suffering victim of the prolonged squeeze, "but what 'n de land's name 'll I do 'bout de wais'?"

Iane looked blank for a moment, but her Aunt Susan always felt better after quoting brow cleared directly and she stepped to the wardrobe and produced a lavender silk breakfast sacque, with a cascade of soft creamy lace falling its full length from the throat, and helped the short arms of Aunt Susan into the sleeves.

> "Lor, maw, yer do look gran'! Now if you jes' would lemme put some dis here powder on yer hair (coaxingly) yer'd take de shine clean offen Mis' Van Arsdale herse'f!" and Polly brought her own powdered, kinky locks forward to strengthen her appeal.

> "'Tain' no use in yer talkin' dat foolishness ter me; yer know well 'nough I hates 'pocrisy anyway yer puts it, an' I ain' gwine ter pile flour ner nothin' else onto my hair fur to make b'lieve it's er stylish gray! I'd think yer'd be skeered yer'd wake up 'n de mo'nin' an' fin' ebry blessed stran' in ver head white as de driben snow, as a jedgment agin' yer fur tryin' to 'struct de Almighty in his wuk!"

Polly. "But come he'p me git inter dis here worritin' frock; I'm plagued if 'tain' too short anyhow. You jes' take some pins an' and began to adjust Miss Flora's garnet cashmere upon the gaunt form of her eldest hopeful. "Not too fur down now-you know it's got ter connec' wid de basque," continued Polly. Jane in the meantime had donned a soft blue tea-gown of Miss Flora's, and could be heard in the adjoining room handling such articles of jewelry as had been left upon that young lady's dressing-table.

Aunt Susan stepped hastily to the door just in time to see Miss Jane slip a very jingly set of bangles onto her sizable wrists and stick a silver comb very upright do' to show 'em in." into the front of her marvelously gotten up hair.

critter! You jes' lef' 'lone dose jewelries! stan' here aside me 'n Jane, an' I'll onlock Ain' yer got no conshuns? I's lef' in charge, dat dinin'-room do' myse'f at de right time! trus', an' I ain' de one to see de fambly do', an' hint to de fr'en's dat de nex'-do' of conscious virtue she glowered upon the of- squeezin' 'em." fending Jane. The comb came down from hour.

The ladies being now dressed, and Aunt the family possessions, they descended to the cert'nly air 'ceivin'!" large hall which ran the full depth of the house and had been settled upon as the fin's when yer hires here fur to sweep it!" best place in which to receive the guests.

Here they were met by Patrick Henry Spinner came next. and George Washington, who (save the stiff, high collar which each wore, and Mr. Harry Culver, Miss Araminta?" said Aunt Susan.

"Lor, maw, how yer does talk!" giggled Van Arsdale's patent leather pumps, which George's necessities drove him to borrow) wore their own best "Sunday suits."

They were quite inspired with awe by pin it down "-as Aunt Susan came forward the vision of beauty which burst upon them as the three ladies entered the hall.

> "Now, mawmer," said Polly, who being parlor maid had witnessed her mistress' receptions, so now acted as sort of floor manager to the masquerading quintet, "yo' stan' near de do' an' hol' yer han's so-wid yer hank'chief atween 'em, Lor, maw! yer arms 's so short an' yerse'f so big dat ver han's wont connec' no nearer 'n der belt o' yer dress do-te-he-he! Jane, yo' stan' aside her an' laugh like Miss Flora do, no matter what de folks says. Patrick Henry an' I'll be at de dinin'-room

"No yer won' nuther," burst forth from Aunt Susan, who at this point recovered "You Jane!" she thundered, "you o'nery her self-possession, "Yer'll bofe on yer ob dis here place, an' I feel worvy ob de George Washington, yo stan' at de front plate an' jewelries so much as teched by folks is putty tattlin', so dey 'll come in any one here present! Yo' take dat comb more quiet like. Lan' sakes! dar's de right outen ver head, an' dem spanglers bell now! It skeered me! Draw dat screen offen' yer black wris's, an' don' yer lay de 'cross in fron' de do', so's all de worl' can't weight ob yer han' on nothin' in dis house look in at us, an' don' yer open dat do' but 'thout 'axen me fus' !" and with a proud air jes' wide 'nough fur to let 'em in widout

Mr. Latiny Lazarus and Miss Lavinia its lofty perch and was put back upon the Speed were the first comers, and they retable, but the bangles were smuggled into ceived a warm welcome. While the lady the pocket of the blue tea-gown, to be re- was laying aside her wraps, Mr. Lazarus placed upon the insulted wrists at a later stood gazing about him in a kind of awe that finally found vent in the remark:

"Dis here house's mighty 'ceivin'. Susan having added the key of Miss Flora's looks sizable 'nough from de outside, but room to the already large bunch which when yer gits in it de walls stretch a-w-a-y weighed down her pocket and gave her a from yer, an' de ceilin's r-i-s-e above yer, till feeling of being the very worthy custodian of ver feel like er ant in er quart cup! It

"Yes," giggled Jane, "dat's what yer

Miss Araminta Phœnix and Mr. Hiram

"Walk right in! How's yer sister, Mis'

ton. What wid de wuk an' her drunk ole that article left in this festive throng. With man an' all dem chilen, she's 'bout played widely distended eyes and chattering teeth out!"

baby?"

already an' she say she's sure dat's her stepped out on the porch. share, so she's trus'in to de Lord to snatch dis one."

a batch of guests arrived together. There bravely marching, their lives (and the fire-Silas Smackum, Miss Lucinda Cornish and and then came the mammoth form-did I say form?-no; there was none there-the Waters, whom the "Bundy girls" had wickedly nicknamed the "Virginia creeper" because of the land of her birth and the terial nose and mouth. slowness of her motions.

were declared by all to be "de grandes" formed her in a severe aside that she peeping at the crack of the kitchen door. "mought take a fine-tooth comb an' scrape Edward," so she dared not offend him.

room doors, when the party was startled by perceeds to clean de boa'd." a very decided and persistent knocking at

"She's poorly, thank God, Mis' Washing- and there may have been a modicum of Patrick Henry pronounced the magic word "Has she got nice close fur dat new "Cops!" and Aunt Susan suddenly found the wrong side of the screen interesting. "No, she ain' got none 't all, an' she Mr. Tilghman noticed the gas was too high say she ain' gwine ter git none nuther, and lowered it, while George Washington She's done 'vided close fur nine chilen decided that the air within was close and

Mr. Latiny Lazarus, backed by Mrs. Mahala Reed and Miss Kezia Kinkles, The bell interrupted them here, and quite finally won the admiration of the crowd by was Miss Ardella Dangerfield with Mr. irons) in their hands, to lay the ghost or slay Lewis Weaver, Miss Jemima Lee and Mr. the intruder, whichever it might prove to be.

Cautiously Mr. Lazarus opened the Mr. Primas Tilghman, and many others, kitchen door a few inches, with a rough and threatening, "Who's dar?"

"It's me, de shepherd ob dis flock," a mammoth proportions of Mrs. Georgiana stern voice replied, and the door opened wide enough to admit a tall, thin, dark man with mournful eyes and a decidedly minis-

The trio within fell back a little, for, Charles Wormley, Daniel Edward Pugs- though they were exceedingly fond of their ley, and Jerry Douglas came together, and minister and had been anxiously awaiting his arrival, there was that in his face and lookin' gemmun in de room!" Polly turned voice now which froze the welcome on their up her flat little nose at the attentions of lips. Without a word they led the way to Daniel Edward, who was a "real gemmun's the once more brilliant hall, where peace valit," preferring a certain stable boy, and happiness had been restored by the re-Simon Green by name; but Aunt Susan in- port of those who had been listening and

The elder's "sheep" now flocked around de town from ind to ind, an' not fin' a better- him, and Aunt Susan hastily and triumto-do, quality-like young pusson dan Daniel phantly threw open the dining-room doors, while Mr. Columbus Smackum (spokesman The guests had all arrived excepting elect) announced in stentorian tones: "De Elder Jones, whose advent they anxiously feas' is spread an' we only waits de leadin' awaited before throwing open the dining- ob our honored gues' an' parstor 'fore we

"One minute, Broder Smackum," said the kitchen door. Who could it be? A Elder Jones, raising his hands benediction sudden guilty terror fell upon the good peo- style to command silence. "As de shepple, and "silence like a poultice came to herd ob dis flock, an' not as de honored heal the blows of sound." For a few mo- gues', I am here dis night, an' I kin tell yer ments no one could summon courage to go dat de bleatin' dat comes to my years and investigate the source of the knocking, soun's pow'ful mo' like de voice ob de goat which was repeated and grew louder; for dan ob de lamb! Befo' we goes inter dat "conscience oft makes cowards of us all," lubly and temptin' table I wants all ob yer here present what calls 'emse'ves stric'ly yer as yer makes yer 'scape, who'se yer got hones', an' is members in good standin' in ter thank fur makin' it nec'sary fur ter use Ebenezer Church, fur ter take dere stan' it?" (Faint signs of approval from the few agin de souf wall-fardes from dat dinin'-

Like one man the righteous throng swung southward.

b'longs dar on de souf side, an' in de sunshine ob de Lord's approval, rader dan on de norf side, whar de win' ob his wraf an' curse sweeps ober ver; but be resured, be resured, dat if any stan' dar er-callin' ob hisse'f hones', when de bran' ob de thief res' upon his soul, he is er-lavin' up jedgment agin hisse'f in de las' day!"

The crowd swayed uneasily toward the center of the hall, but presently settled back against the south wall.

"'Pervide things hones' in de sight ob all men,' is what de Scriptur' teach us," continued the pastor. "Now look fru dem do's as yer stan' opposite "-every eye he members we is dus'-coal-dus' when we followed the direction of the long black finger as it pointed to the table—"each one on yer look straight at de donation what ver brung or sant, an' den look in ver own heart an' see if dat was 'pervided hones' in de sight ob de pusson whose house it lef' 'fore it come here."

A faint murmur, almost a groan, was the only answer.

"dat food in dar, 'licious as it look an sabery as it smell, would stick in de froat ob any hones' pusson dat tried to swaller it, as de apple did in Adam's froat." (Visions of goiter-like deformities caused many of the fair hands present to seek the reassurance of touch.) "Better is a dinner ob yarbs, fr'en's, what's come by hones', dan de stalded ox what war hooked from his crib!" (Sounds of sobs and murmurs of "Lord! L-o-r-d!!" from the assembly.)

"Now in de words ob de good Book,"

present who had not contributed to the feast.)

"Now here's de do' ob 'scape in dis temptation," resumed the pastor, mopping "I's glad, brederin an' sisters, if yer all his shining brow with an enormous handkerchief. "Yer can each one 'store to de owner in de sight ob de Lord de victuals what ver fotch here, unteched as to tastin'!" (Loud sobs and groans.) "To resalt ver min's an' screw up yer courage we will all jine in singin' one verse ob 'Zion is a hard road to trabel,' an' den while Mr. Tobe Watkins gibs us a verse ob 'De debil's hard arter my soul 'each penitent will 'sume dere wraps, an' geder from de dinin'-room whateber dey brung or sant, an' kerry it back to de place what dev fotch it frum.

"I ax nothin' onreason'ble, de Lord ax nothin' onreason'ble. He know our frame. ack dis here way," continued the faithful elder. "If it's beyon' yer 'strength ter 'fess yer fault ter yer missusses, jes' leabe yer t'ings at dere do's and ring de bells, an' when ver done it come wid clean han's an' pure hearts to my house on Goat Alley, an' he'p verse'ves freely to de barrel ob apples an' de bushel ob ches'nuts what Uncle Adam an' Aunt Hannah Norris done pervided hones' "Brederin an' sisters," resumed the elder, in de sight ob all men—an' may de Lord be wid ver an' furgib yer!"

> There were tearful murmurs of "Amen! Amen!" and brokenly the voices took up the strains of "Zion is a hard road to trabel."

> As the last startling notes of "De debil's hard arter my soul" shot from the throat of Mr. Tobe Watkins, the door closed upon the bearer of almost the last dainty which had so lately crowned the Thanksgiving board.

The ladies of the house had already continued Elder Jones, seeing signs of peni- shrunk off weeping to the upper story and tence in their great distress, "'be not cas' laid aside their borrowed finery, but were down,' fur, brederin, de Lord neber yet 'low too far overcome with the contending emoa temptation fur to come to any man 'thout tions produced by the events of the evening pervidin' a do' of 'scape; an' if de do' be to participate in the humble entertainment narrer an' so low dat it scrape de skin offen provided at their pastor's; so after that brave black soldier of the cross had let sort of package containing miscellaneous himself out into the night air and gone to goodies. join his newly washed black sheep, the home party, with the addition of the three proud of what had before looked like stingimissus dar to steal 'em frum."

Courage did not sustain all of the "penitents" so far, however, the supply or four who had within the last hour grown failing not a few just as they reached their own doors. It was therefore rather a slim ness but had now become honesty, sat down and subdued little party that partook of to partake of the "fo' ole hens, couple ob apples and chestnuts at the parsonage in cakes, an' doughnuts" which had not been Goat Alley that Thanksgiving night; but "stole frum de missus, case dar warn't no Elder Jones did not feel discouraged, "fur," said he to Mr. Turtleback, "in all dese Some of the robbed housekeepers of times of 'citement yer mus' spec' dar'll be Greenville were amazed that night, when some chaff in wid de wheat, which will their bells were answered, to find at their natcherly sif' out, an' dis night we kin hol' front doors pitchers, pans, buckets, baskets, Thanksgibin' ober de fac' dat we is got a boxes, paper bags, in fact every conceivable leetle measure of de good grain anyhow!"

FEVER PANICS.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M.D.

turned upon the merits of philosophers who den cottage might save all that trouble. had benefited the human race by the dis-

ous host.

"Tried to establish a theory of my or penetrate a screen of clustering foliage. teacher, you mean," said the fair philanwithout due precautions,"

present."

will solemnly promise not to tell the projector of the Cooperative Home Society, my invaluable discovery is this: Mr. Nobody is always the best neighbor."

In cities convulsed with the panic of an epidemic disorder, a pamphlet setting forth the significance of that truth would, indeed, be worth its weight in hundred dollar banknotes. exhaust their resources by a headlong flight to the higher latitudes; hundreds of others

BIOGRAPHER of Harriet Martineau fret themselves half to death and torture once met the witty reformer at a their bowels with prophylactic drugs; and garden party where the conversation the ownership or tenure of an isolated gar-

It is a mistake to suppose that the micovery of some great and unsuspected truth. crobes of contagious diseases sail through "Miss Martineau has immortalized her- the atmosphere like thistledown on a summer self by establishing an important principle breeze; they are great colonizers and outof political economy," remarked the courte- breed the English sparrows, but they are birds of short flight and rarely cross a river

The contagion of such diseases as yellow thropist, "but I did discover a truth worth fever, influenza, and smallpox is communiten like that—only it won't do to mention it cated either directly by the breath or touch of infected individuals or indirectly by "I pledge myself for the discretion of all infected clothing or the atmosphere of stuffy rooms, cabins, or street-cars that have been "Well," said Miss Martineau, "if you occupied by persons in a far-developed stage of the disorder.

Standing in a market crowd, persons of deficient disease-resisting abilities may inhale the contagion in the open air; but in walking rapidly along a sidewalk or public promenade the risk is very small, and sinks almost to zero where the kindness of Miss Martineau's favorite neighbor enables a Hundreds of fear-crazed families family to isolate themselves for a couple of weeks.

It is not necessary for that purpose to

procure a man-eating mastiff. smallpox sign-boards are not in good taste either. Just ask your grocer to leave his sundries on the porch and permit you to settle his bills by mail. Discontinue your milkman if his sources of supply are not wholly above suspicion and there is typhoid in town. Fumigate your mail, and, above all, do not trust your linen to a wholesale laundry. There is no saying what sort of . bundles may be soaked in the same vat with your underclothing, or how many microbes may survive the steaming process.

By good luck the panic may subside before the end of the summer vacation, but if it lasts into October or November, it may be a good plan to adopt the expedient of an association of suburban residents of Mobile, Ala., who sent their more noisy youngsters to a sort of coterie kindergarten and kept the young book-readers at home. In influenza (grippe) epidemics public schools often become veritable hotbeds of contagion, and ten to one the young lady in charge of the most suffocating classroom will shriek down every attempt to open a window.

Keep the children at home if there is no way to establish a neighborhood school, or treat them to an outing under the supervision of a guide sworn to keep them out of street-cars.

At country resorts they may happen to meet refugees from the centers of contagion, and for similar reason family flights to the highlands are apt to defeat their purpose. In warm weather an elevation of anything less than four thousand feet can offer no guaranty of salvation, and crowds of idlers, congregating on the veranda of a country hotel, will gossip to compensate the lack of better pastimes, at the risk of exas of anecdotes.

Fictitious wife, and now his sister and two daughters. The sick poison the air of a place where they hang about for weeks together. Their cook would have died if she hadn't left, and the old man wouldn't have weathered it so long if he didn't start out on a hunting trip every once in a while."

> Railway cars, too, often become peripatetic hatcheries of contagious disorders. The air is liable to be reinfected at every station. In spite of all precautions the carpets get defiled with the sputa of consumptives. The cushions, curtains, and pillows are impregnated with the contagion of half a dozen different fevers.

> In ill-ventilated bedrooms the case may be even worse. Reaching a hotel late at night, travelers may feel too tired to try half a hundred different rooms or range the city in quest of a sanitarium; they resign themselves to the inevitable when the night clerk assures them that he has given them the best of the only three or four vacant dormitories, and trying to let in the cool night wind they are apt to discover that their only window opens upon a dead wall, close enough to be touched with an umbrella. Fatigue makes them drowse away in a temperature of perhaps 90° Fahrenheit; and in that sleep of exhaustion what microbes may come? A well-ventilated attic in the homeliest suburb of their native town would have been unspeakably preferable.

"Don't get scared," is a rule more easily pronounced than observed; but a choice of the least dangerous alternative may persuade the veriest coward not to run away. In a fever panic the stay-at-home policy is out and out the safest plan, unless that home should happen to be surrounded with air and breeze-excluding tenements. And even changing assortments of microbes as well in that case the sanitarily wise will not run further than the garden suburbs. Do not "Boarding-house keeping seems to pay believe your real-estate agent that there pretty well in your country, doesn't it?" I isn't a vacant house within a day's journey of asked the neighbor of a Florida hotel owner. the post-office. Remember that a trip to the "Yes—lots of patronage," said the na- northern seaside resorts will involve a minitive, "but a good deal of the profit goes out mum expense of a hundred dollars, and try for doctor bills. The old squire [the Boni- the effects of the tenth part of that sum in face] has had sickness in his family ever eliciting the desired information. Take an since he began to keep boarders; first his exploration trip in the cool of the morning

hill foxes were supposed to have maintained able, unprejudiced neighbor, Mr. Nobody. a preemption right; one canvasser will rea trifling expense.

moving-van teamster to avoid sunstrokes by does not agree with fever microbes.

and offer a peddler or toll-gate keeper a few a peep-of-day trip, and like a rock-dweller dollars to interview hucksters who range watching storm-tossed vessels from a safe the highways and byways of the country, shelter, the suburb tenant may contemplate and see how soon the alleged difficulty will the storm and stress of the exodus from his be reduced to an embarrassment of choice. harbor of refuge, and fortify his sanitary Vacant cottages will turn up where the citadel with the permission of that estim-

Where circumstances permit, a hilltop turn with the offers of house-owners wishing dwelling is preferable to a bottom-land to leave town and ready to vacate for a mod-rancho, and a cottage in a grove to a plantaerate compensation, another with a list of tion house in a cotton-field. In epidemics radeserted buildings that can be repaired at ging from the mouth of the Ohio to the Florida everglades, forest cities like Savannah, Ga., Your campaign fund may show an unaphave more than once enjoyed an immunity propriated balance sufficient to bribe a justifying the conclusion that tree-shade

THE FRIENDLY LETTER.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

HE very outside of a letter is stamped that breathes from it. It is a pleasant sidered decorative. always in good form. A violet sachet, with possibility of forgetfulness. the faintest possible breath, laid in your as a pearl and as odorless."

The monogram or other heading is a with the characteristics of the writer. matter of individual taste, but must not be The shape of the envelope, the conspicuous, and once adopted should never quality of the paper, the arrangement of the be changed. A seal well formed is an elesuperscription, and above all the hand- gant attachment, but it requires skill, and a writing, contribute toward the personality shapeless blob of smoky wax cannot be con-

fashion to choose for one's friendly corre- It seems to be pretty well settled that the spondence a special style of stationery, that date and writer's address must be put at may have for one's friends a personal asso- the end of a note and not at the beginning, ciation. Whims and fads in letter-paper and at present Mrs. Grundy decrees that rise and fall with other fancies, and there is the day of the month must be written and occasionally a brief reign of scarlet or laven- not expressed in figures. But may we not der in fantastic shapes, but it is only in a insist that for the friendly as well as for the certain grade of novels that the impassioned business letter the old fashion shall be uplover presses to his lips the rose-tinted, per- held which taught that the first entry upon fumed letter of his lady, and wears it next the sheet should be the date and writer's his heart. To a healthily educated person address, clearly written in the upper righta perfumed letter is an abomination, and a hand corner? It is often of the greatest good quality of unruled, cream-white paper importance to fix the exact date of a letter, of such size as to fold once in the envelope and the habit of always beginning with date is the only style that is sure of remaining and address ought to be fixed beyond any

Abbreviations are always out of place in writing-desk, to obviate any possible odor a lady's letter, and their use is a mark of from the sizing of paper, may be allowable, discourtesy. Underscoring, except as a but the satisfactory letter is, as Henry Ward mechanical direction to the printer, is also Beecher said a woman should be, "as pure in bad taste. A letter should not talk in italics, and a smooth easy manner which asboards.

Chinese puzzle? The pleasure of reading depends upon the ease with which one follows the thought, and the necessity for any effort mars the enjoyment and the sense of personal communication. This being so, the handwriting is of prime importance. indistinct, illegible letter, along whose highways one must toil and struggle, never quite correspondence may well be borne in mind sure of being on the right track or of having by us all. Do not have too many confidenarrived at the proper destination. There is tial correspondents. The spoken word has absolutely no excuse for inflicting such dis-often caused bitter regret; how much more comfort on one's friends, and it is far better the enduring record. Be loyal to the conto take refuge in the characterless produc- fidences of other people. Accustom yourtions of the typewriter than to put friendship to such a strain.

once dismissed an officer for gross misconduct and dishonesty, but the only legible part of the document being the signature, the man used it for years as a free pass on the railroads. Another case I have personally known: A letter containing quite full business details was received by a man in a small community in western New York. He with some approach to assurance, but a much-underscored postscript defied his interpretation, assisted by the united wisdom of all his neighbors. The conundrum was finally submitted to a young lady visiting at tongues, who immediately translated it:

much-abused postscript. There is some-pleasant and profitable.

sumes that your friend has sufficient intellitimes method in its madness, since its little gence to perceive the wit of a bon mot is speech makes a far deeper impression than more complimentary than perpetual guide if buried in the body of the letter. I know an admirable correspondent who deliber-Can any one say why a letter should not ately saves delightful little tid-bits of news read in a straightforward fashion, page after and wit to insert here and there in the marpage, from beginning to end, as a book does? gins of her letters. It is like the toothsome Why must the reader leap a chasm from the confection after dinner, the unexpected first page to the last, or to some other treasure-trove, and by no means to be indislanding-place, according to the whim of the criminately condemned, or mentioned in the writer, and be compelled to guess the con- same calendar with the unpardonable ofnection by fitting the sentences like a fense of crossing the lines in a letter, as people have even been known to do on penny postal cards. It ought, by the way, to go without saying that nothing but the most impersonal of business communications may be entrusted to a postal card, neither, if you wish to adhere to good form, may Nothing can be more exasperating than an you use stamped envelopes for your friends.

A few prime injunctions in reference to self to promptness in writing. Young people should be taught that it is as rude to The story has been told that Vanderbilt neglect a letter as to fail to respond to direct address. Letters of sympathy, letters of congratulation, letters of courtesy after visits, seem to many people little, unimportant matters, to be attended to or not as convenience may dictate, not requirements of good breeding that may by no means be ignored.

"Do you think she is much of a lady?" managed to decipher the body of the letter asks the girl in one of Miss Chester's books.

> "My dear," replies the old-fashioned grandmother, "one is either a lady or she is not a lady."

If the innate qualities of courtesy, refinethe place and reputed to be skilled in ment, and deference to others be present in the character they will find expression in "P. S. Be sure you keep this matter a little things, and ignorance of established profound secret." The writer had only re- form will never make their owner offensive. ceived his just deserts in having his secret But neither will she pass over as of small put at the mercy of a whole neighborhood. importance the minor details of association This reminds me to say a word for the with others which make human intercourse

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

THE business situation has been improving for about three months. (1) There is greater activity; it is proved by an increase of bank clearances in the principal cities, an increase over last year ranging from forty to fifty per cent. For the third week of September it was fifty-two per cent over the same period in '96. (2) There has been a slight gain in price, estimated at from four to twelve per cent by different statisticians. In farm products the all-round gain is perhaps fifteen per cent. The mills have been content to take low prices, asking only a market. This is noticeable in iron and steel, immense quantities having been sold for future delivery at low prices. An advance in these lines came late and only after the capacity for production for months ahead had been covered by contracts. (3) Confidence in the stability of the favorable business conditions has become general. (4) The railroads show steady gains in earnings and some of them are hard pressed to do the business offered them. (5) The excess of exports over imports at our ocean ports were more than doubled in August as compared with August, 1896, rising to more than forty millions in value. (6) More men are employed; the New York trades unions report an To these favorable signs may be added the resumption of increase of thirty-four per cent over last year. work in bituminous coal mines and an increase in the wages of the men. In the extreme South yellow fever quarantines obstruct business, but it is noticed that New Orleans bank clearances fell off but ten per cent in the fourth week of September.

(Rep.) The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

And please bear in mind that all this has come without a jot of change in the money standard; has come in spite of the determined efforts of the calamitists to prevent its arrival.

(Dem.) The Courier-Journal. (Louisville, Ky.)
The good times may be a little slow in getting around, but they are bound to come to the wage-earner as well as to other classes.

(Ind.) The Evening Post. (New York, N. Y.)
Prices would surely advance more rapidly under
free copper than under free silver, and a wampum
currency, if Mr. Bryan is correct, would lead to the
millennium.

(Rep.) The Tribune. (Salt Lake City, Utah.)

If the present signs do not fail, mining in Utah this winter ought to be better than it has been for five years past. Lead is not liable to fall, for farmers have made a little money and they will paint their houses. And the gold mines of Utah will be in strong evidence by the beginning of the year, which will be a factor that did not much count five years ago. The Dingley Bill will give the sheepmen about \$1,000,000 over last year's returns. Utah ought to be doing pretty well.

(Dem.) Denver Republican. (Col.)

The farmers are probably doing better than any other class of producers, because the rise in value of their principal crops has put money into their pockets at an unprecedented rate, but the benefits they enjoy will be quickly and widely distributed.

(Rep.) The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

Every week brings additional evidences of the rising tide of prosperity. Business is increasing in volume, we are now assured of our large harvests, the railroads are crowded with traffic, our exports are swelling, and confidence is fast returning.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

There is not a sign of reaction anywhere, and, with the coal strike settled, the business activity should last all through the winter months, the most trying period of the year, when labor is unemployed.

(Dem.) The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

We think the results of the recent rise will be sufficient to convince sensible men of the good effects of an increase of prices—in other words, the cheapening of the dollar.

(Ind.) The Chicago Evening Post. (Ill.)

The streets of Chicago are daily thronged with visitors and buyers, all indicative of a return to those conditions that preceded the World's Fair year. In fact, there is as much bustle and crowding in the streets to-day as there was in 1893.

(Rep.) The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

There is abundant evidence on every hand that all classes of the people, including wealth-producers of every description, are sharing in the new prosperity. The failure of the foreign wheat crop could not start hundreds of idle shops and factories to operating and give employment to hundreds of thousands of idle workingmen. The failure of the foreign wheat crop would not suffice to stimulate all lines of business and produce a feeling of confidence and security among investors and merchants throughout the country.

^{*} This department, together with the book "The Social Spirit in America," constitutes a special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given,

THE GRECO-TURKISH TREATY RATIFIED.

THE peace preliminaries, after fifteen weeks' delay, have been signed at Constantinople. The Greeks will not have to cede their fleet to Turkey; the indemnity is much smaller than Turkey demanded; the new frontier gives Turkey all the mountain passes; Thessaly is to be evacuated by the troops of the sultan within a month after the treaty goes into effect; a syndicate is to take charge of Greek finances to secure the payment of the indemnity and debts due to German bondholders are included in this arrangement. The indemnity is four million pounds sterling, eighteen million dollars. The sultan had asked for fifty million dollars. The terms are bitterly denounced in Athens, and on September 30 the Grecian Boule (legislative assembly) defeated a resolution of confidence in the government by a vote of ninetythree to thirty. This caused the resignation of M. Ralli's cabinet the following day. M. Zaimis, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, has formed a new cabinet.



GEORGE I. King of Greece.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

The terms of the treaty by which Turkey agrees to get out of Greece are so irksome that the Greeks are justified in doing some tall protesting, but they are not in a position to renew the war. The unmerciful drubbing they received from the Turks should have taught them a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The sultan can be depended upon not to withdraw his troops from Thessaly except by the employment of force. The treaty will practically result in the wiping of Greece off the map. By his weak consent to this abominable arrangement Lord Salisbury has forfeited even the small remnant of his reputation for virile and courageous statesmanship.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

with which she took up the cause of Crete.

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Greece sinks to the level of Egypt, except that she is not under the control of one foreign government, but of many—perhaps an inferior position.

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

[The sultan] insisted on remaining in occupation of Thessaly; he has been allowed to hold every vantage-point on its northern border, so that for offensive purposes against Greece he is practically as well situated as though his army were encamped on the plain below.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It is, apparently, the restless, turbulent, and irresponsible element of the population—in other words, the mob-in Greece that is protesting against the terms of the peace treaty and urging that the war



ABDUL HAMID II. Sultan of Turkey.

shall be renewed. The newspapers of the better Greece thus pays heavily for the rash gallantry class are peaceful in tone, and the government gives no sign of yielding to the popular clamor.

THE MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

THE miners' convention at Columbus, Ohio, September 10, agreed to resume work at 65 cents a ton, as proposed by their National Executive Committee. Since that date work has been gradually resumed all over the bituminous field. The miners had asked 69 cents, having received 59 up to the strike July 4. They secured an increase of 6 cents a ton and this is a victory, but it has cost the men two months of unpaid idleness and seriously damaged coal consumers. In a few localities agreements have not yet been reached between miners and operators, the trouble arising over differentials for groups of miners. The rate of 65 cents is for Pittsburg; it is more or less than that in the other sections according to the labor required to mine a tone of coal in the varying conditions. The solution is difficult in some states; for example in Illinois, where conditions vary widely and rates must be based on disputed facts. Estimates have been made of the losses caused by this coal strike, but the amount is unknown, though it certainly is many millions of dollars. A terrible event occurred at Lattimer, in Luzerne Co., Pa., on the afternoon of the 10th of September, outside of the sphere of the general strike. For reasons not plainly known, many Hungarian and Polish miners had struck, and on that day a crowd of the strikers, marching toward some mines where men were still at work, refused to desist at the order of the sheriff commanding some ninety armed deputies. They were fired upon and twenty-two were killed or mortally wounded and sixty others received more or less serious wounds. The exact facts will be ascertained by legal proceedings, the sheriff and seventy-seven of his deputies having been regularly held for trial. Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania promptly sent state troops to the scene of the disturbance. No further trouble occurred, and on the 18th the troops were withdrawn, the miners having resumed work. It is alleged that the Austrian government will demand compensation for the families of Hungarians who were killed at Lattimer, if the Pennsylvania courts shall decide that the shooting was criminal.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The Pittsburg Times estimates that the strike in that district has involved a loss to the miners during the eight weeks of its continuance of \$2,500,000, and that altogether it has cost the people of the Pittsburg district—coal miners, operators, and the whole commercial world interested—not less than \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. It is too soon to fully measure the cost of the strike in the middle coal field, though its terrible cost in human life has been very nearly summed up; but if to the loss of wages be added the trade losses, the destruction of property, and the pay of the deputies and militia it will be seen that the total cost of mining strikes in this state since midsummer will foot up to the proportions of a great catastrophe.

The Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, Conn.)

The mine owners who have lowered the level of all labor by employing the cheapest form of labor that they could import are primarily responsible for the conditions that underlie and make possible such affairs as that of the recent shooting.

Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

One of the results of the recent miners' strike in many localities, notably the Pittsburg district, is that hundreds of miners have gone away and secured employment in other lines of work. So marked has been the exodus that in some places there are barely sufficient men to fill the mines, and those who remain have more continuous employment than ever before.

Baltimore Sun. (Md.)

The courts have the right, doubtless, to enjoin strikers from interfering with the business operations of their employers and to prohibit demonstrations near their property which may be calculated to interfere with such operations, but when judges are called on to say that strikers shall not march on the people's highways from one point to another, they approach principles which go down to the very foundations of free government.

The Courier-Journal. (Louisville, Ky.)

It would be better for Pennsylvania if she had now working in her coal mines the intelligent Amer-

icans who once were employed there. The wise policy is for employers to hold on to the good rather than for the sake of some temporary lowering of wages to substitute a class not in sympathy with the country nor capable of understanding its institutions.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The shameless newspapers of sensation and anarchy will persist in glorifying riot, in making heroes of the mob, and in inciting the ignorant to violence, and thus luring them on to death. The foolish or weakly sentimental journals will continue to perform their part of the deadly work until a healthy public sentiment makes itself heard concerning their criminal participation.

The Providence Journal. (R. I.)

The lesson thus written in blood should be heeded everywhere. The laws of the land must be enforced and they will be enforced by extreme measures when necessary. This latter proposition cannot be too much emphasized. There may have been a blunder in this particular case, but the common error of the civil authorities has been too much laxity, not to say timidity, at such crises. It was time we had an example of more rigorous execution of the law.

The Commercial Appeal. (Memphis, Tenn.)

The manhood and sense of justice of the American people should rise up and demand that a halt be called to this bloody work, in this hellish carnage. It has become intolerable.

The Cleveland Leader. (0.)

The only way to compel respect for law is to punish everybody who violates it, whether the offender be a rioter or a sheriff clothed with the law's authority.

The Kansas Capital. (Topeka.)

The force under the direction of the sheriff was composed not of irresponsible ruffians, or hired detectives, but of patriotic and responsible men who in their capacity as citizens volunteered to risk their lives in the cause of law and order, and the protection of property. . . A fatal blunder was made by the deputies when they opened fire before this final resort became at all necessary. No order, apparently, was given by the sheriff. No striker

claims that such an order was given, and three wit- not a drop of blood would have been shed if the order could be heard.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

Sixty-one thousand immigrants settled in Pennsylvania alone for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. Nearly all of these immigrants came from Italy, Austria, Lithuania, and Russia. For the most part they were absolutely ignorant of our institutions, and were unable to read and write even their own languages. In all the recent strikes in the coal and coke regions turbulence has been fostered by just such people.

The Irish World. (New York, N. Y.)

While pitying the victims, we cannot but feel indignant that human life should be held so cheaply by those who are masquerading as the defenders of law advisedly-without coming to the conclusion that ever occurred in our country.

nesses not connected with either side agree that no sheriff and his deputies had been brave men instead of being veritable cowards.

San Francisco Chronicle. (Cal.)

It displays a criminal lack of judgment on the part of our alleged statesmen to permit the country to be flooded with the class of laborers who find employment in the coal mines, when the field is so overcrowded that wages have actually been forced below the limit of decent subsistence.

The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

It may be fairly doubted whether a shot would have been fired by the deputies at Lattimer had the column of marching strikers been composed of Americans or Welsh or Irish, or had those three nationalities furnished the majority. It is the worst and order. No unbiased persons can read the pub- exhibition of race hatred and diabolical fury of an lished accounts of these murders—we use this word armed force, vented on an unarmed procession, that

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT DIAZ.

In the forenoon of September 16 a Mexican named Arroyo assaulted President Diaz while the latter was standing and conversing with his secretary of war in a Moorish pavilion in the City of Mexico. A few hours later Arroyo was murdered by a mob, with the guilty participation of police guards having the prisoner in charge. The guilty officers were promptly deposed and imprisoned, and measures were taken to arrest and punish all who took part in the lynching. The assault on President Diaz gave occasion for a passionate outburst of national feeling in honor of this great leader and statesman. The president's message to the Mexican congress states that the country is constantly growing richer and that government revenues are increasing, but adds that the decline and fluctuations in the price of silver are demanding the serious attention of the country, and have caused the administration to adopt measures of prudence in expenditures.



PRES. PORFIRIO DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

The episode throws a keen light on the methods of General Diaz and on his position in Mexico. It always has been a matter of wonder that he should be able to hold in check the hot-headed people of Mexico, and while maintaining the appearance of a constitutional government rule as absolutely as the

czar of Russia. Here we have the secret-the personal loyalty of his followers and his own rigid, even fierce, insistence on justice.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

It would be well for Mexico if Ponce de Leon had discovered the fountain of eternal youth that Diaz might drink there and renew his strength from year to year.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

President Diaz may be styled a practical dictator; it may be said that he has used every legitimate means to perpetuate himself in office, and yet it must be admitted, even by his opponents, that he possesses the qualities of honesty and patriotism, that he is a man of broad intellectual views, that he loves his country, and that under his administration it has reached a height of prosperity such as few ever dreamed of.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

It was Mexico's first experience of lynch law, and President Diaz is resolved to make a stern example of the lynchers. For the credit of Mexico this is

THE SEAL CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN, English, and Russian experts in seal life have spent the summer on the seal islands of the North Pacific investigating the facts respecting the diminution of the herds by pelagic sealing. They will meet in Washington in October and it was expected that representatives of England, the United States, Russia, and Japan would meet with the experts, hear the reports, and discuss means of settling the controversy, but on account of Canadian protests England has declined to meet with Russian and Japanese commissioners, and a separate conference of United States and English representatives may be held. The conference will have no power to bind the several powers by any decision.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

All the seals in the Pacific Ocean are not worth those two powers. the abandonment of the principle of the freedom of the high seas beyond the three-mile limit—a principle that should be dear to every American, since ing the Bering Sea troubles settled amicably or in the acknowledgment thereof was wrung from the greatest maritime power in the world by the naval selves by killing off the seals. heroes of our young republic.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

this conference at all, since it is manifestly out of reaching conclusions.

the question for the United States now to exclude

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

This generation has about given up hope of seeany other way, unless the poachers settle it them-

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The Paris rules provide for their revision in five And now at this late date, when the delegates to years, and the time is up next year. Lord Salisbury the conference are actually on their way to the place has been fighting all along to get the use of this full of meeting, the British government announces that period for the Canadians, and where three countries it will not enter the conference with Russia and Ja- are to be dealt with there may be not only more pan. That means, of course, that it will not enter chance of conflicting interests, but more slowness in

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

On September 6 a case of yellow fever at Ocean Springs, Miss., was announced. Two days later cases were reported at Mobile, Ala., and by the 10th the disease appeared in New Orleans, Jackson, Miss., and a few smaller cities. The origin of the infection is uncertain. It appeared in connection with an epidemic of dengue and at first was with difficulty distinguished from dengue. The mortality resulting from the fever is very low, hardly exceeding ten per cent, and the guess has been hazarded that a new disease has been developed from dengue. The disease is nowhere epidemic and the most careful measures have been taken to control it. For example, 40,000 persons have been enrolled in a sanitary corps at New Orleans. Many persons have left the infected districts and business and travel have been seriously hindered.



DR. GUITERAS. The Government Yellow Fever Expert Sent to Infected Districts.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

H-Nov.

as its first manifestations were misleading and deceptive. By some authorities on the spot the appearance of the fever is attributed to the consumption of oysters which have fed on sewage pollution. By others the even vaguer theory is broached that the plague was carried over from Havana by certain mysterious Cuban visitors. Whatever the source of the disease, its progress has been marked so far by a singular lack of virulence.

The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

The character and extent of the quarantine regulations established by the authorities of Alabama demonstrate a condition of hysteria hitherto unparalleled in the South, and is resulting in tremendous losses in business and trade to the whole South. No epidemic that has ever visited the southern country has brought about such a paralysis in commerce.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

The maintenance of a shot-gun quarantine might The origin of the new epidemic seems as obscure in the case of some epidemics be condemned as useless. But it is not so in the South at the present yound control, causing a stampede from the city, destroyed by frost that the appearance of a killing frost is almost certain to put an end to an epidemic. Every day that the disease is kept out of a community by quarantine is, therefore, that much gained.

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

There seems no good reason to anticipate a long continuance of the epidemic, though it is probable that it will seriously interfere with the exceptionally prosperous condition of business in the South. Indeed it has done so already and nothing short of a frost will speedily restore a normal tone.

The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

A study of the former ravages of the fever will show that the present disorder on the gulf coast is barely worthy to be classed as an epidemic of a once terrifying and really terrible malady.

The Evening Star. (Washington, D. C.)

The fever has spread to places that were at first apparently secure, but there is no reason for widespread alarm, for, except in the extreme South, along the gulf coast, the killing frost is soon due, and this advent will mark the end of the scourge. panic now incipient in New Orleans may develop be- evils in the years to come?

The germs of yellow fever are so far thus scattering the germs far and wide and giving the fever the character of a general epidemic, however brief may be its life in the northern sections.

> The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

The fact that the disease appears to be spreading, despite the heroic efforts made to confine it, indicates that there is more yellow fever than the southern newspapers are willing to admit.

The Times-Democrat, (New Orleans, La.)

Throughout the South more sanitary work is being done now than ever before.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

New Orleans has voted \$25,000 to put the city in good sanitary condition. Another case of cleaning up after Yellow Jack succeeds in gaining a foothold. New Orleans could have been as clean a year ago as it is now, and could have bid defiance to yellow

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Has not damage enough been done, including loss of life, the interruption of business, the disruption of trade relations, and the hysterical terror of whole communities, to warrant the public in demanding that means be put into the hands of The only danger lies in the possibility that the science and experience to protect us against these

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND SILVER.

On September 16 the governor of the Bank of England announced that the directors of that institution were giving favorable consideration to the proposition of the United States commissioners that the bank should agree to avail itself of its charter right to hold one fifth of its reserve in silver. On September 15 the governor explained that certain important conditions were to be exacted and that only the principle of such a course had been considered. The conditions of most importance were that France should open her mints to the free coinage of silver and that the price of silver should from time to time be satisfactory. The proposition was received with indignation by the English press and the financial community.

St. James's Gazette. (London, Eng.)

thing but favorable to the bimetalists. A substantial element of indignation arises at the feeling that the government and the bank have been doing a little diplomacy at our expense and for the advantage of Americans. The United States has done nothing to make such a risky politeness to the silver men on our part popular in this country.

The Times. (London, Eng.)

We cannot assume that the admission of a silver reserve would not detract from the bank's prestige abroad. It would be a very objectionable course, and not at all justified by the negotiations of the ministry with the American commissioners and the French government.

The New York Herald. (N. Y.)

The care with which this action was kept secret

by the bank officials indicates that they knew it The scheme seems to be knocked on the head for would be condemned by public opinion. If, howthe present, but the reception of even this feeble ever, they entertained any lingering doubts on that announcement in the city will have an effect any- subject, these must be emphatically set at rest by the outburst of condemnation elicited by the discovery that they had been coquetting with the question.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

If the French mint is open to free coinage, all the bank has to do when it needs gold is to ship its silver to Paris, have it coined into fivefranc pieces, and pay whatever debts are due from British merchants to French merchants in that way, or exchange them for gold to ship to London. In this way a very handsome profit can be made.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

The main objection from a banking point of view must be that the silver thus held would be of no value in meeting liabilities, but would be only a paper asset like the silver that is held in the treasury of the United States.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.



SETH LOW.

Four candidates for the first mayor of Greater New York have been put in nomination for the election on November 2. First in time is Seth Low, ex-mayor of Brooklyn and now president of Columbia University. He was named September 2 by a committee of the Citizens' Union claiming to represent 127,000 petitioners. The united Democracy nominated Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," October 1, the Republicans on September 28 nominated Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-secretary of the navy, and the regular or Tammany Democracy on September 30 nominated Judge R. A. Van Wyck. Two of these gentlemen are Republicans, Low and Tracy; two are Democrats, George and Van Wyck. Mr. Low represents non-partisanship in city administration; Tracy national republicanism as set forth in the

platform of 1896. Van Wyck represents the regular party organization of the Democracy. though the convention



GEN. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

stands upon the national platform adopted by the Democrats last year. Sympathetic relations exist between the friends of George and Tracy; each represents national ideas. As much may be said of Low and Van Wyck; each represents, though in a totally unlike way, local self-government. The result is uncertain. There are not far from an equal number of Republicans and Democrats in the new municipality. But it is not known how the candidacy of George and Low will affect their respective parties, and the result probably depends upon combinations which will be made hereafter. The Republicans have bid for the votes of the Gold Democrats by nominating Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch, a Gold Democrat, for the office of controller, and the

which nominated him was silent on national questions. George

Tammany Democrats have a supporter of Mr. Bryan in Judge Van Wyck, their candidate for mayor.



HENRY GEORGE.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

All that remains is for General Tracy to carry out the intention expressed at the time of his nomination, and retire, to bring about a certain victory of the people anxious for good government over those dictation and has presented to the voters a candibent on reestablishing the rule of corruption.

(Ind.) The Irish World. (New York, N. Y.) In nominating General Tracy for the mayoralty of Greater New York the Republican party has at one and the same time refused to submit to Mugwump



ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

date whose career in the past is a guaranty that he

greatest municipality of the world if his fellow citi- Bryan in New York last year. zens honor him with this important trust.

(Ind.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

That is to be the fight of next month—a fight for civilization under Republican leadership and a fight against civilization by the congregated hordes of Bryanism. Van Wyck and Low are the toys of the campaign. The fight for principles is between General Tracy and Henry George.

(Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.) Only with Mr. Low can Tammany be defeated, and every Republican vote diverted from Low is a vote to elect Robert A. Van Wyck.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

Confronted by many embarrassments, the Democracy of the enlarged metropolis has done its best, and the ticket it has selected and the excellent platform adopted are likely to commend themselves increasingly as the canvass grows older and the issues come to be more clearly defined.

(Dem.) The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

As the only candidate in the field representing the cause of good government, regardless of factions or "pulls," he [Seth Low] is bound to get the votes

will worthily fill the office of mayor of the second of most of the Democrats who refused to support

(Rep.) The Burlington Hawk-Eye. (Ia.)

It is to be pitied that the union of all the better classes in New York, which was so universally desired and would have been the surest means to secure good government for the consolidated city, could not be effected and that the Republican party has been compelled to take independent action. But under the circumstances it strikes the observer at this distance that the nomination of Mr. Tracy was about the wisest thing the party could have done.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

The election of either the Republican or the Democratic candidate will mean a partisan administration of municipal affairs. The success of Seth Low will mean a great triumph for civic reform.

(Dem.) The Journal. (Atlanta, Ga.)

Seth Low is a millionaire, a philanthropist, and an educator of high rank, but he is out of line with many Republicans on the tariff, and has incurred the personal enmity of the leaders. He will undoubtedly secure the full Independent vote, but this is only powerful when added to the vote of one or the other of the party organizations.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

A GENERAL failure of crops and especially a very short crop of potatoes has again brought some portions of the Irish people to the verge of famine. September 22 the Irish leaders sent a memorial to Mr. Arthur Balfour requesting that Parliament be summoned to meet immediately to provide money for the relief of large districts where the potato crop has failed and grain has been spoiled by excessive rains. The prospects for the farmers have not been so bad in these districts since the great famine year, 1847.

The Daily News. (London, Eng.)

The boom in wheat is not a matter for rejoicing in Ireland; it only helps to give a deeper tinge of darkness to a picture that is already sufficiently black. Rates are in many instances in arrears and practically irrecoverable. To attempt to collect them would in not a few cases reduce the unfortunate taxpayers to the same position as the paupers for whose support they are taxed.

Dublin Express. (Ireland.)

Judging from the past we hope that much of the crops doomed to destruction by the prophets of evil will be rescued, and that the general yield will be much larger than expected.

The Dublin Independent. (Ireland.)

If the country was ten times as badly off as it is likely to be, it would resent any charitable appeal to the English.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. (O.)

If again the United States is called upon, again will she open her heart and her purse to keep from starvation the fathers and mothers of thousands of our best naturalized citizens. Many of the Irish

who for years have worked and prospered in this new western home will be able to take the lead in the charity.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Ireland has in the last dozen years become far less a country of one crop than she used to be, and potato-rot is not the word of terror and despair that it was, even in 1880. A hopeful feature of the case, too, is that the undoubted industrial revival of recent years in Ireland has made the people far better able than hitherto to help themselves through any slight and temporary trouble. Attention has recently been called to this revival and the consequent improvement in the condition of the people.

The Irish World. (New York, N. Y.)

"Rents must be paid." The demands of the landlords must be met, no matter whether the seasons are favorable or unfavorable, no matter whether the agricultural yield is good or bad. Hence there is frequently presented in Ireland the strange anomaly of people starving while the country produces more food than is sufficient for the whole population-

SPAIN AND CUBA.



STEWART L. WOODFORD. United States Minister to Spain.

THE war news of the month is not of importance. United States Minister Woodford has been received by the Spanish premier (who has since resigned); General Lee will return, after a brief absence, to Havana, at the request of President Mc-Kinley; and the Conservative ministry at Madrid has retired in

favor of a Liberal ministry headed by Señor Sagasta. The policy of the new cabinet is to pacificate Cuba by withdrawing Captain-General Weyler and offering the Cubans the largest possible measure of self-government. The Cuban junta in New York declares that the insurgents have already

SEÑOR SAGASTA.

Spain's New Premier.

won their independence and will accept nothing less. It is understood that through General Woodford President McKinley has urged Spain to make a speedy end of the conditions in Cuba which seriously damage United States interests, and has offered the good offices of this country to aid in making peace. The

French minister at Washington, M. Patenotre, has been transferred to Madrid and this change is supposed to indicate that France is giving a moral support to Spain in the negotiations with this country. It is also probable that Spain would have the moral support of Austria in case of trouble.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

Woodford and the duke of Tetuan make it quite Spain are not very well founded. certain that the message conveyed by this government to the government of Spain contained nothing that could be construed to be an ultimatum, or many, and other leading European powers between even a penultimatum.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

It is the general desire that the cruel war in Cuba shall be ended, that the interests of this country shall be protected, and that, if ultimately necessary, Uncle Sam shall interpose his strong arm; but only the jingoes have any desire to see positive intervention until every resource of friendly and dignified mediation shall have been exhausted.

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

General Weyler, evidently with the fear of removal before his eyes, has assured the Spanish government that he is perfectly confident of being able to pacify Cuba in four months. This looks like a play for more time on the part of Weyler. He is, according to reports, enriching himself out of island so close to our territory. the spoils of Cuba.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

must do so in a way that will keep its honor clear Surely Weyler cannot have been so heedless as to and leave no ground for the suspicion that the neglect to provide umbrellas and mackintoshes for desire to acquire Cuba is the inspiring motive. his typewriter girls.

Autonomy for Cuba should be the limit of its Later accounts of the interview between Minister demand. . . . Fears of a Carlist uprising in

Denver Republican. (Col.)

All talk about the interference of Austria, Gerthe United States and Spain in the event of a war on account of Cuba may be set down as of no value. The powers referred to have enough business of their own to attend to.

Cincinnati Enquirer. (0.)

The only step the president has taken in the Cuban matter has been to request Consul-General Lee to continue his position. That is one good point in the administration which the Enquirer feels bound to concede.

The Providence Journal. (R. I.)

A short war between two naval powers is not necessarily destructive of much life or property and it would certainly be better for humanity than the slow butchery of the unfortunate people on the

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

Just why the rainy season should have stopped If the United States is going into this matter it the fighting in Cuba it is not easy to understand. Boston Journal. (Mass.)

came in has been distinctly conciliatory.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

As Madrid officials are concerned, there is some

Hapsburg kaiser might be strongly impelled to aid Spain seeks no quarrel with the United States. the queen regent Christina, who is an Austrian Indeed her course since the new administration archduchess, should the stability of her son's throne be threatened.

The Indianapolis Journal. (Ind.)

Each of the larger powers in Europe is so jealous of sentimental foundation for the notion that the some other that it dare not become the ally of Spain.

SECTION TWENTY-TWO OF THE TARIFF.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MCKENNA issued September 20 an opinion-which until the courts construe the section will have the force of law—that section 22 of the new tariff does not impose the discriminating duty of ten per cent on goods coming in through Canada and Mexico. The attorney-general decided that section 22 of the tariff act must be construed along with section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes; and it happens that Congress on the same day it finally enacted the tariff passed a bill amending section 4,228 but not removing those provisions which conflict with the new tariff. The law officer of the cabinet therefore decides that Congress did not intend to levy this particular discriminating duty.

(Dem.) The World. (New York, N. Y.) did enact it, thanks to the activity and ingenuity of England senators and representatives. a slippery slipper or slippers in the employ of the Pacific Railroad "combine." Now Attorney-Genspeaking, that it does not mean what it says or anything else. This makes an end of section 22, and that is well.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

This much-discussed clause of the Dingley Tariff Bill has been explained in a very confusing way by the attorney-general. It appears to be plain enough to the lay reader, as it was intended to put a check upon importations through Canada into the United States to the disadvantage of American railroads competing with government-aided railroads of Canada. The attorney-general says that Con-

gress did not intend to do this; Congress should an-Section 22 was "slipped" into the tariff bill, as swer him in December by reenacting clause 22 in Speaker Reed has told us. That is to say, Con- language which cannot be misunderstood. There gress never meant to enact any such a thing, but it are votes enough to do it without those of New

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

A change so important in its bearing on the eral McKenna has slipped it out. He rules that commercial relations of this with other countries the section has no validity, or, more accurately should not rest upon any questionable interpretation of an act of Congress.

(Dem.) The Courier-Journal. (Louisville, Ky.)

The interests back of the sneak amendment are so powerful that we can hardly expect that the opinion of the attorney-general will settle the matter finally.

(Rep.) The Indianapolis Journal. (Ind.)

The effect of the opinion is to construe a good American law against American interests. It is hoped the next Congress will recognize the fact that American shipping is entitled to protection as well as other American industries.

THE PEARY AND ANDREE EXPEDITIONS.

On September 24 several members of the Peary arctic expedition arrived in New York. This expedition was a preliminary voyage undertaken to prepare for Lieutenant Peary's five years' search for the north pole to be begun next summer. It is understood that the voyage was successful. The vessel, the Hope, brought back the Cape York meteorite, eleven feet six inches long, four feet thick, and six feet high, approximately, and weighing about a hundred tons. The plan for next year is to sail as far north as possible and then to use Eskimos and dogs in sledging to the pole. The American Geographical Society has assured \$150,000 to meet all expenses and Lieutenant Peary has received five years' leave of absence. The fate of Professor Andree, who started from the island of Tromsoe in a balloon in search of the pole on July 11, remains unknown. Alleged pigeon despatches from him dated the 12th and 13th of July are both credited and discredited among scientists.

The Journal. (Kansas City, Mo.)

Lieutenant Peary declares he will find the north pole or die. Every other person can truthfully say the same. Man is mortal.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N.Y.)

Lieutenant Peary's report from Cape Breton indicates that his seventh pilgrimage to northern Greenland has resulted in appreciable progress toward the



LIEUT. ROBERT E. PEARY.

be extended northward during a series of years, the natives being utilized as carriers, messengers, and winter campers.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Lieutenant Peary's latest arctic venture has been marked with no sensational discoveries, but has yet been crowned with entire success. No very high latitude was reached, or indeed sought. Cape York, Cape Sabine, and Whale Sound were the chief objective points, none of them above the seventy-ninth parallel. In such a latitude, however, can best be established a principal base of supplies, from which in another season a further poleward advance may be made.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

Lieutenant Peary's tenacious pluck has never have been the explorer's.

forwarding of his plan to reach the pole by a series been surpassed by any arctic explorer. He has of advances through a chain of bases of supplies to persevered in his enterprises, though he has lacked the patriotic national support so eagerly given to Nansen.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

[Lieutenant Peary] expects to reach the pole, and it is probably safe to say that he has a better prospect of success than any explorer ever had before.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

The indications are that Professor Andree instead of being lost is just entering on an active career of being discovered.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

The air up north has been more or less full of balloons ever since Andree started in a balloon for



PROF. S. A. ANDREE.

the pole. But the one seen at night over a village of arctic Siberia, on the 14th instant, may really

ENGLAND'S INDIAN REBELLION.

THE revolt of some of the tribes of northwestern India had been gotten under control, according to the English papers, about September 25, but there has been more fighting and considerable trouble may yet follow. The English troops have distinguished themselves in numerous bloody engagements. The causes of the rising are obscure. (1) It is alleged that the religious prejudices of the Mohammedan nations were in some way offended; (2) that Russian intrigue has been going on in the hill country; and (3) that maladministration of the province is responsible for the revolt. The English public is sensitive because the Russian frontier has in recent years advanced close up to India, and the Afghan ruler who holds the neutral zone in the pay of England may be secretly in the pay of Russia. The new advance of England up the Nile is offensive to Russia and that country may have a disposition to make trouble for Great Britain in Asia. It is officially announced that the famine is ended, but there are reports of an increase of the plague in the Bombay presidency.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

if not wholly without reasonable foundation. position at present. The ameer has for some

The Evening Star. (Washington, D. C.)

[The insurgents] have no chance of gaining assist- The ameer is just now between two fires. His ance from the natives in the interior of the empire, subjects are eager for the proclamation of a holy and it looks as though the earlier reports of a des- war against the English occupants of India, while perate condition of affairs were grossly exaggerated, international policy strongly demands a neutral

tentions, but his people have been somehow managing to receive encouragement enough to warrant them in fomenting religious frenzy among the tribesmen of the hills.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The announcement made a few days ago in the official telegrams from India that the pacification of the Mohmunds north of the Khyber Pass had been effected, and that they had submitted to the British terms, appears to have been premature. So far from submitting, they refused to hand over their breech-loading rifles which they recently acquired, and with the value of which they have become acquainted, and have repulsed with vigor the renewed attacks of the British forces.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

From London it is officially announced that the famine in India, which is the greatest and most extensive which that empire has undergone since 1770, is now at an end. The rainy monsoon has thus far been both sufficient and wide-spread enough for the universal sowing of the autumn crop. Perhaps the best proof of the fact that brighter times are at hand for India is the fact that most of the villagers have abandoned the state relief works in order to till and sow their lands.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

Should he [the ameer] show any sign of disaffection at this juncture England would not hesitate to seize his territory, and, as the possessions of Russia are right in his rear, complications with that power

months been reassuring England of his pacific in- would naturally follow. It may be that it is in the far East that a great struggle for supremacy will yet be witnessed.

The World. (New York, N. Y.)

England's security on her northwest Indian frontier is based on the fact that there are hundreds of Afghan tribes but no Afghan nation.

The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

Of course it was but a question of time. Civilization in India is not to give way yet before a horde of fanatical barbarians.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

Official estimates place the number of Britishborn persons in India at about 120,000, and Dr. W. W. Hunter, the chief authority on Indian statistics, thinks 250,000 comprise all the Europeans in that country, including French and Portuguese, missionaries, traders, and half-breeds. It is an unprecedented phenomenon that so small a proportion of British should hold in subjection 290,000,000 population most mixed as to race and religion.

(New York, N. Y.) The Evening Post.

Something had happened which gave them [the tribesmen] the idea that England was weak, and the English critics of both parties agree that the exciting cause was the English management of the Greco-Turkish question.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Her Britannic Majesty is to be congratulated on the bravery of her soldiers in India. Natives as well as whites have behaved with conspicuous gallantry in the fighting with the hill tribes.

DR. ABEL STEVENS.



ONE of the most eminent literary men of Methodism, Dr. Abel Stevens, died at San José, Cal., September 11, in his eighty-third year, having been born in Philadelphia January 19, 1815. He was feeble in childhood and always liable to nervous prostration. He entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., but ill health and his attractiveness as a speaker combined to shorten his course of study. At nineteen he was financial agent of the university and at twenty he was pastor of a Boston church. In 1837 he made his first visit to Europe and witnessed the coronation of Queen Victoria. His letters from Europe attracted attention; he returned to become a pastor in Providence, R. I., and at the age of twenty-five became editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, and held that post for twelve years, meanwhile preaching nearly every Sunday, leaving it to become editor of The National Magazine, which was suspended at the end of three years. Dr. Stevens made a second trip to Europe and in 1856 became editor of the New York Christian Advocate. His editorship did not satisfy the radical anti-slavery men of the church, and in 1860 he was

not reelected because he held that slaveholders had a constitutional right to membership in the church. This was his last official literary church work. He had already begun his great history of Methodism and completed it in 1861, under the title "History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century called Methodism." In 1863 he published "The Life and Times of Nathan Bangs," and in the next few

years his "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States" appeared in successive volumes. He was a pastor in New York from 1861 to 1865; after that date he gave himself entirely to writing for the periodical press and producing the less known volumes which bear his name, the most elaborate of which is "Madame de Staël, Her Life and Times," in two volumes. Much of Dr. Stevens' life since 1865 was spent in Europe, the last ten years in California.

The Christian Guardian. (Toronto, Can.)

The unexpected death of Dr. Abel Stevens removes one of the most widely known Methodists of the United States. As a preacher, as an editor, and as an author he had a diversified and most remarkable career.

The Christian Advocate. (New York, N. Y.)

He was as good a talker as Boswell represents Johnson to have been, but as unlike him as the songs of birds are unlike thunderclaps. . . . He was not argumentative in the intellectual duelist's sense of the word, a combat to the death, but if he disagreed with any sentiment would treat it disparent gauze net whose strands were so strong that most distinguished in American Methodism.

while he seemed to himself to be free there was an embarrassment attending his further expression of his sentiments. Several times he changed his views; in some instances unconsciously, when he exhibited much vigor in endeavoring to prove that he had not, but never, within our knowledge, resorted to a sophism to do so.

Zion's Herald. (Boston, Mass.)

He was so perennially young, and so virile, that we did not think of him as likely to be taken from us at present. His last contribution to the religious press-prepared, we think, for the columns of this paper-was in every respect as able and pertinent cursively, leaving one of opposite views under the as anything he has ever written. . . . A remarkable impression that he had been enveloped in a trans- life is ended. The name of Abel Stevens is the

PROBLEMS OF THE KLONDIKE REGION.

SEVERAL features of the situation in the frozen gold-fields attract general attention: (1) A large number of gold seekers have poured into the Upper Yukon country within three months and it is not probable that there is food enough to support them through the winter. The president and his cabinet have given serious attention to this danger of famine. (2) For maintaining order on the American portion of the gold-field a company of the Eighth United States Infantry has been sent to St. Michael's and may attempt to move up the river if means of transport can be devised. (3) Projects for new routes and new means of locomotion over the passes or on the ice of the lakes and streams are put forward. (4) A large number of companies have been organized for gold-mining.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer. (Wash.)

miners at Dawson may be relied upon to husband their resources and promptly take every possible precaution to avoid severe famine.

The Daily Chronicle. (London, Eng.)

The whole Pacific coast is gold-crazy, and there appears to be a nefarious conspiracy between the press, the outfitters, and the steamship companies to push the boom regardless of consequences. It is an iniquitous business, and thousands are being lured to their ruin.

The Standard. (London, Eng.)

At the entrance to the passes are thousands of men cursing or weeping at their inability to enter the land of gold, which is barricaded by a barrier of frost and starvation.

The Westminster Gazette. (London, Eng.)

There is certainly no one on the Indian frontier now who will run so many chances of losing his life as the emigrant for Klondike. Yet, though you

point this out and prove it to demonstration, your The alarming reports of impending starvation do real gold seeker will go all the same. If there are not appear to be justified. It is quite likely that three chances that he will lose his life and one that there will be a shortage of provisions, but the he will make his fortune, he will take the one chance notwithstanding.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Despite the reports of hardship on the route and of the utter impossibility of getting in all the supplies now on the way to the gold-fields, Secretary Alger relies on his experience as a lumberman to establish a sufficient means of relief by the use of dog teams, traveling over the snow. Perhaps he is right, and the road will be better in the winter than in the summer.

The Tribune. (Denver, Col.)

It would appear to be impossible to reach Dawson with dog trains unless there is some means of supplying the dogs with food from sources encountered on the way.

The Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, Conn.)

Twenty or thirty Klondike companies have been started in this country and England, with an aggregate capital of about \$150,000,000, and the names of the capitalists engaged in "promoting" them are strong in the financial world. The limit of the Klondike productiveness has been set at \$70,000,000, and here are corporations with capital to the amount of about double that sum, engaged in getting after it.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

A squad of thirty soldiers is a pretty small force with which to police a territory as long as the Mississippi Valley from New Orleans to Minneapolis. But the moral rather than the physical power of the little garrison is counted on to keep the peace, and it is likely to be sufficient for the purposes.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

It is not the first time that the government has gone to the relief of arctic explorers; it is acting within its province now in seeking to minimize the distress that must necessarily follow those who seek to reach what is to them a land of promise.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

Secretary Alger's plan to use a traction engine to ascend the Yukon River for the relief of Dawson is of doubtful merit. It is true the frozen river will present a fairly even surface. But it will be covered with snow, and it is questionable if the engine could force its way through.

NEAL DOW.

THE famous temperance and prohibition leader, Neal Dow, born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804, died in the city of his birth on the 2d of October, in his ninety-fourth year. He was the son of a tanner, was educated in the public schools, and entered his father's business at the age of fifteen. He soon became a speaker and writer on public questions, and became interested in the liquor question while he was chief of the Portland fire department with fourteen hundred men under him. He began by opposing the use of liquors at the annual suppers of this force. In 1839 he headed a movement for "no license" by vote of the city and was defeated by thirty-five votes. Four years later he secured a majority of four hundred. He then traveled over the state, holding prohibition meetings, and in 1846 presented a petition having forty thousand signatures to the legislature asking a prohibition law, and the law was enacted. In 1851 he was elected mayor of Portland and secured a more stringent prohibition law; it was repealed in 1855 and reenacted in 1856 and is known the world over as "the Maine Law," and



GENERAL NEAL DOW.

has remained in force for more than forty years. He was prosperous in mercantile pursuits, served in the legislature, was overseer of the poor, bank director, president of a gaslight company, and participated in other business enterprises. From 1857 he worked for temperance in England until the agitations preceding the Civil War called him home. He served during the war as a colonel of the Thirteenth Maine, was twice wounded, was a prisoner in Libby Prison, and was exchanged for Fitzhugh Lee. He made a second crusade in England; was the first Prohibition candidate for president but declined and supported General Garfield. After that campaign he acted with the Prohibitionists and was consulted in all their proceedings. Until his last years his physical vigor was remarkable.

The Chicago Record. "(Ill.)

was not a man to compromise with political tricksters or to borrow their methods. His political record, like the record of his private life, is clean and honorable. It is a record which men may well point out as an example of honesty and high principle in politics.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

Neal Dow is likely to be always remembered as its [prohibition's] life-long apostle. But there are

other ways in which this old man will be recognized [Neal Dow] was a man who, while championing a as entitled to remembrance. He was a good citizen, principle with all his might, never stooped to un- a strong patriot in the days of his country's peril. worthy expedients to secure its recognition. He His services during the Civil War were meritorious.

Central Christian Advocate. (St. Louis, Mo.)

Many years of his consecrated life were given entirely to the promotion of prohibition, and no man can fully estimate the scope of his influence, nor the greatness of his achievements in behalf of this great movement. When its history is finally written his name will be found at the top of the list of the heroic spirits who organized and led the armies of prohibition.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

September 7. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson returns from a month's tour in the West and says he found farmers in good spirits and believes there is work for every man west of the Mississippi.

September 8. The Prohibitionists hold state conventions in New York and Massachusetts.

September 9. The Gold Democrats of Ohio nominate a state ticket.——Fourteen persons lose their lives and twelve are injured in a railroad collision at Emporia, Kan.——The Sons of Veterans begin a national encampment at Indianapolis, Ind.

September 10. The United States Agricultural Department will introduce the culture of the camphor tree into Florida.——At least thirty persons, it is reported, are killed and 185 injured in a railroad collision near New Castle, Col.

September 11. Republican campaign in Ohio is opened; Senators Foraker and Hanna speak in Burton.—Seven men are killed and six injured in a freight-train wreck at Hanson, Ind. T.

September 13. President McKinley returns to Washington.

September 14. Judge Cox of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia decides that the enforcement of civil service rules is a matter solely in the hands of the Executive Department and not cognizable by the courts.

September 15. The New York Democratic State Committee nominates Alton B. Parker for chief justice of the Court of Appeals, and takes no action upon the Chicago platform. —— Ex-Postmaster General Wilson is installed as president of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.

September 16. The Illinois Federation of Labor includes free coinage of silver in its platform.

September 20. United States District Judge Foster, of Topeka, Kan., decides that the Kansas City Live Stock Association is illegal under the United States Anti-trust Law.—The Worcester, Mass., Musical Festival opens.

September 21. The Unitarian Conference meets at Saratoga, N. Y.——Dr. Hunter is acquitted of bribery in the senatorial election in Kentucky.

September 22. President McKinley speaks at a fair at North Adams, Mass.—The Indianapolis Monetary Commission meets in Washington.—The National or Gold Democrats of New York endorse the nomination of Alton B. Parker for chief justice by the regular committee.

September 23. National Democrats in Nebraska nominate a state ticket.

September 24. President McKinley lays the of Minnesota, at St. Paul.

corner-stone of a memorial library in Adams, Mass.

—A New York syndicate is reported to have obtained control of gas properties in Detroit, Milwaukee, Buffalo, and other cities.

September 28. Five men are killed by black damp in a mine at Rendham, Pa.—National conference of mayors and members of city councils meets at Columbus, O.

October 1. Heavy losses by marsh fires in the Kankakee Valley, Ill.——General drought in the West and forest fires do much damage.

FOREIGN.

September 7. The governor of New Guinea reported killed by natives.——Rich gold discoveries reported in Venezuela.——The dervishes have evacuated Berber.

September 8. Bismarck is quoted as saying that Germany has now neither leaders nor principles.

—Trades unionists in session at Birmingham, England, demand change in jury laws.

September 9. The new Spanish tariff for Cuba reduces duties on nearly all American goods.

September II. The king of Siam arrives in Paris and is welcomed by President Faure.—
The lives of twenty-seven of the crew of the British steamship *Polyphemus* lost in a collision in the Red Sea.

September 12. Peace made with Uruguayan insurgents is ratified by Congress.

September 16. Reports that the Chinese near Yaoping have been burning the houses of Christians and putting converts to torture.——Destructive fire in Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan.

September 19. Severe earthquake shocks in Turkestan and also in Switzerland.

September 20. The emperor of Germany cordially welcomed by the emperor of Austria at Budapest.

September 25. Count Badeni, the premier of

September 25. Count Badeni, the premier of Austria, is wounded in a duel by the leader of the Nationalist party.

September 26. A treaty between Japan and Chili is ratified.

October 3. Congress of Belgian miners demands an increase of fifteen per cent in wages.

NECROLOGY.

September 17. Henry W. Sage, a generous patron of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

September 27. George M. Robeson, secretary of the navy in the second term of President Grant, at Trenton, N. J.

October 3. Ex-Senator Samuel J. R. McMillan, of Minnesota, at St. Paul.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

FOR NOVEMBER.

First Week (ending November 5).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter VI.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter VII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Goethe: His Life and Work." Sunday Reading for October 31.

Second Week (ending November 12).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter VII.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter VIII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

" "Imperial Germany."

Sunday Reading for November 7.

Third Week (ending November 19).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter VIII.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter IX.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Economic Power of Germany."

Sunday Reading for November 14.

Fourth Week (ending November 26).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter IX.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter X.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Modern Tall Building."

"The Physical Changes of Nature."
Sunday Reading for November 21.

FOR DECEMBER.

First Week (ending December 3).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter X.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XI.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

" Schiller."

Sunday Reading for November 28.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FOR NOVEMBER.

First Week.

- I. The Lesson.
- 2. Literary Study-Goethe's "Faust."
- 3. Biographical Sketch-Herbert Spencer.
- A Paper—The power of personal will in economic progress.
- General Conversation—The news of the week.
 Second Week.

Bismarck Day-November 16.

Wherever we see a great human life in progress, in the production of notable results, we may always know that there is something within it which drives it—a motive-power.—J. G. Holland.

- 1. A Talk-Bismarck's family.
- 2. Essay—Bismarck's domestic policy.
- 3. Essay-Bismarck's foreign policy.
- 4. Discussion Who was responsible for the Franco-German War?
- 5. Essay-The Kulturkampf.

Third Week.

- 1. The Lesson.
- A Paper—The German and the French military systems.
- A Talk—What the local government has done for the economic welfare of the community.
- Discussion—Industrial organization on a national basis as advocated by Edward Bellamy.
- General Conversation—The present business outlook.*

Fourth Week.

- General Conversation—Personal observations of the signs of approaching winter.
- Discussion—Would the establishment of postal savings banks affect economic conditions in the United States?
- A Talk—The educative value of cooperative societies.
- Essay—Social intercourse in France, America, and Germany
- 5. Table Talk-The effect of the miners' strike.*

FOR DECEMBER.

First Week.

- Essay—Woman's part in the history of Germany.
- Select Reading—"Of Women," from Madame de Staël's "Germany."
- 3. Essay—Schiller's contemporaries.
- 4. Historical Study-Germany in Schiller's time.
- A Political Study—Municipal reform in New York.

QUESTIONS ON "THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

The following questions on "The Social Spirit in America," prepared by Prof. C. R. Henderson, may be used for review and general discussion in the meetings of the circle.

Chapter I .- Introduction.

Give an account of the motives which lead to social action.

^{*} See Current History and Opinion.

Try to distinguish between the subjects of sociology and of theology.

Describe a voluntary association known to you, its purpose, methods, and character of membership.

How do social improvements begin?

Why not use the word "reform"?

Chapter II.—Home-Making as a Social Art. Define a "family."

What does the family do for society?

What are some of the effects of very low wages on the family?

What is luxury?

Tell what your neighborhood is doing to improve home life.

Chapter III.—Friendly Circles of Women Wage-Earners.

Why do women wage-earners need to combine?
What various forms of association have helped women of this class?

Describe any such society known to you.

Chapter IV .- Better Houses for the People.

What are the uses of a dwelling and how does it affect the various elements of welfare?

Why is associated action necessary in improving city dwellings?

Give an account of evil conditions you have observed in houses, and the causes.

How may towns improve the beauty of houses?

Chapter V .- Public Health.

How can we estimate the social value of health?

Describe the enemies of health observed in your own community.

Tell of some movements and methods of betterment.

How do vicious politics injure public health?

Chapter VI.—Good Roads and Communication.

What is the value to society of good roads?

Give illustrations from your own county or state.

Describe dangers and defects observed by your-self in highways, streets, or sidewalks.

What are some of the advantages of electric roads?

Give an argument for free delivery of letters in the country.

Chapter VII.—The First Factor of Industrial Reform: The Socialized Citizen.

What is the name of the special social science which deals with wealth, industry, and commerce?

Is there a natural order and system in the industrial world? Give evidences.

Tell of some means of improvement within reach of the individual, and illustrate from your own observation.

What do you think of the saying, "The wastefulness of the rich is the opportunity of the poor"?

Chapter VIII.—What Good Employers are Doing.

Give a brief account of: motives of employers; the power of employers; and their responsibility.

Is the character of the employer improving?

Give some illustrations of the kindness of this class.

What do you think of profit-sharing?

Chapter IX.—Organizations of Wage-Earners.

What interests draw members of this class together?

Describe a trades union known to you.

What is a strike?

What other forms of organization do you know?

Give some account of a local building and loan
association.

What are the conditions of success in a cooperative society?

Chapter X.—Economic Cooperation of the Community.

Distinguish between conciliation and arbitration. Tell of some instance when protective legislation is required.

What are some of the "factory laws" in your state?

Draw up an argument for government savings banks.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN THE TEXT-BOOKS.

THE following table explains some of the signs used in the pronunciation of words in this department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

K indicates the German ch, which has a guttural sound similar to a strongly aspirated h.

G indicates a sound similar to the German ch.

N indicates the French nasal sound, which is similar to the English ng.

 \ddot{o} represents a sound similar to e in her; to utter the sound place the lips in position for saying \ddot{o} and pronounce e.

 \ddot{u} represents the French u; to give the sound of \ddot{u} , when the lips are in position to utter oo, pronounce \ddot{e} without changing the position of the lips.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

P. 130. "Landwehr" [lant'var]. That part of the national forces in Germany which has completed regular military service and is called out only in times of war, except perhaps occasionally for drill. P. 136. "Nikolsburg" [nē/kols-boorg]. An Austrian town in which Austria and Prussia negotiated in 1866 the preliminary peace confirmed by the peace of Prague a short time afterward.

P. 137. "Sylla." The same as Sulla, a Roman dictator born in 138 B. C.

P. 140. "Turco-Russian War." The war between Turkey and Russia, 1877-78, concluded with the peace of San Stefano, the terms of which were unsatisfactory to England and Austria. A congress consisting of representatives of seven European powers—Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, England, France, and Turkey—was convened at Berlin at the invitation of Bismarck in 1878 for settling the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula.

P. 140. "Pour le Mérite." For merit.

P. 143. "Überzeugungstreue" [ü-ber-zoig'ungstroi-e.]

P. 143. "Pillars of Hercules." According to ancient geographies, two promontories, one in Europe and one in Africa, situated at the eastern extremity of the Strait of Gibraltar. One authority explains that they were so called because it was supposed that Hercules rent them asunder.

P. 145. "Lord Clive" (1725—74). The founder of the British Empire in India.

P. 145. "Surajah Dowlah" [soo-rä'ja dou'la]. A nabob of Bengal who imprisoned the British soldiers in the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756. Clive was sent to avenge the horrible deed and compelled him to sue for peace. The negotiations were conducted principally by Mr. Watts, an Englishman, and Omichund, a native of Bengal. A plot which Clive is said to have abetted was formed to depose the nabob and place Meer Jaffier, the commander of his troops, on the throne. Omichund, a treacherous villain, just as the plot was to be put into operation proved false to the English and demanded a large sum as hush-money. Clive promised to comply with the demand, but he resolved to outwit the Omichund insisting that his claims Bengalee. should be mentioned in the treaty between Meer Jaffier and the English, Clive had two treaties drawn up, only one of which contained the name of Omichund. After the battle between the English and Indian forces near Plassey, Meer Jaffier was installed as nabob of Bengal and Surajah Dowlah was captured and executed. Omichund, coming with the other allies to Meer Jaffier for a reward, found that no mention had been made of his claims.

P. 146. "Haimon." Haimon, or Aymon, count of Ardennes, was a celebrated character in the French romances of the Middle Ages. The adventures of his four sons furnish subjects for some of the literature of the thirteenth century. Their real existence is doubted.

P. 150. "Beust" [boist]. A statesman and diplomatist for Saxony and Austria. He died in, 1886.

P. 150. "Count Arnim" (1824—81), a German statesman, was charged with filching and publishing state documents, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment. He was also sentenced to penal servitude on a charge of lese-majesty, which in his case consisted in publishing a pamphlet against the chancellor.

P. 150. "Geffcken." After the death of Emperor Frederick, Professor Geffcken published extracts from the emperor's diary, kept during the Franco-German War. For this the professor was arrested and tried before the Supreme Court of Germany on a charge of treason.

P. 155. "Varzin" [fär'tsin]. A town of Pomerania, Prussia, near which is situated Bismarck's residence.

P. 159. "John Bright" (1811—89). An English orator and statesman.

P. 161. "Villiers Champigny" [ve-yā' shon-pēn-yē'].

P. 162. "Marshal Bazaine," a general of the French army, signed terms of capitulation at Metz in 1870 before a shot from the enemy had been fired into the fort. For this he was accused of treachery and the investigation revealed the fact that he had had communication with Bismarck, by whom he was induced to capitulate. He was tried, found guilty of four charges brought against him, and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to twenty years' seclusion.

P. 163. "Weissenburg" [vis'sen-boorg].——
"Gravelotte" [grav-lot'].

P. 165, "Danton" [don-ton']. A French revolutionist guillotined in 1794.

P. 166. "Nachod" [nä'kōd]. A town of Bohemia where the Prussians under Steinmetz defeated the Austrians in 1866.

P. 166. "Blücher" [blüκ'er]. The commander of the Prussians at Waterloo. He was called Marshal Forward ("Vorwärts") on account of the dashing spirit with which he conducted his campaigns.

P. 167. "Die Wacht am Rhein." The Watch on the Rhine.

P. 167. "Spicheren" [spē'ker-en]. A town in German Lorraine.

P. 167. "Bourget" [boor-zhā'].

P. 168. "Waldersee" [väl'der-zā].

P. 173. "Ligny" [lēn-yē']. A Belgian town southeast of Brussels.

P. 174. "Arbela." The defeat of the Persians under Darius by the Macedonians under Alexander the Great at the battle of Arbela in 331 B. C. led to the final overthrow of the Persian Empire.

P. 181. "Covenanters." A name given to the Scotch Presbyterians who in the time of Charles I. banded themselves together by a solemn covenant to resist encroachments on religious liberty.

gain.

P. 184. "Herzegovina" [hert-se-gō-vē'nä]. A district south of Bosnia occupied by Austria-Hungary since 1878.

P. 200. "Buccleuch" [buk-klū'].

P. 213. "Primrose League." A league formed in Great Britain, the members of which are pledged to the conservative principles advocated by the earl of Beaconsfield. His favorite flower furnished the name and symbol for the league.

P. 218. "Rechthaberei" [rekt'häb-er-ī].

P. 223. "Puckler." An author of books of travel.—" Varnhagen von Ense" [färn'hä-gen fon en'se]. A German author.—" Lassalle" [lä-säl']. The founder of the Social Democratic party of Germany. "Rahel Levin." A writer, the wife of Karl August Varnhagen von Ense.

P. 227. "Cadging." Sponging or living upon another.

an arithmetical, ratio. P. 120. "Noblesse oblige." A French expression meaning nobility obliges, i. e., nobility of rank im-

poses the obligation of noble feeling and conduct. P. 160. "Conseils des Prud' Hommes" [kon-sãi da prü-dom'].

P. 227. "Tuft-hunter." One who courts the

acquaintance of noblemen in a servile manner for

"THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

capable of continued enjoyment.

P. 106. Blasé [bla-zā']. Palled, surfeited; in-

P. 111. "Malthusianism." The theory concern-

ing the relation of population to the means of sub-

sistence advocated by Thomas Robert Malthus, an

English economist, in his "Essay on the Principle of Population." Population, he claimed, tends to in-

crease in a geometrical, and means of subsistence in

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"GOETHE: HIS LIFE AND WORK."

- 1. "Corneille" [kor-nāy']. A French dramatist of the seventeenth century (1606-84).---- "Molière" [mo-lyar']. The name assumed by Jean Baptiste Poquelin [pok-lan'], a French actor and dramatist of the seventeenth century (1612-73).--- "Racine" [rä-sēn']. A French dramatic poet contemporary with Corneille and Molière.
- 2. "Storm and stress." This period, called in German Sturm und Drang Periode, extended from about 1770 to 1780 and took its name from a drama, "Sturm und Drang," by Klinger, who was the most conspicuous representative of this period, the literature of which is noted for impetuosity of style.
 - 3. "Herder" (1744-1803). A German poet.
- 4. "Götz von Berlichingen" [gets fon ber' licking-en]. The drama which bears this title was constructed from the autobiography of Götz von Berlichingen, a German feudal knight who died in 1562. In the battle of Landshut he lost his right hand, which was replaced by one of iron. For that reason he was called "Götz with the Iron Hand."
- 5. "Peasants' War." An uprising of the peasants in Germany against the clergy and nobles.
- 6. "Wieland" [vē'länd]. A German poet and author. He died in 1813.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

- I. "French indemnity." The sum which France agreed to pay to Germany as a war indemnity at the close of the War of 1870-71.
- 2. "Imperium in imperio." A Latin phrase meaning a government within a government.
- 3. Lèse-majesté. Lese-majesty, a crime committed against the supreme power of a state; treason.

"THE ECONOMIC POWER OF GERMANY."

- 1. "Hanseatic League." A confederation formed by the cities of northern Germany and neighboring countries, known as the Hanse towns, with cities in different parts of Europe, for the purpose of stimulating commerce and protecting it against robbers and pirates. At one time the league exercised great power, made treaties, and secured its claims by the force of arms in different countries of Europe.
- 2. "Zollverein" [tsol'fer-in]. From the German Zoll, custom, and Verein, union. A confederation of German states for the purpose of levying uniform duties on goods imported from other countries and of maintaining free trade among themselves. It began early in this century with an agreement between Prussia and the grand duchy of Hesse and it has been gradually joined by other German states until now it includes the German Empire.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L.S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

- marck's character? A. Boldness, perspicacity, and dogged determination, allied to astute caution.
- 2. Q. What is the foremost of his characteristics? A. The power of rising above his narrower self and making the interests of his country supreme.
- 3. Q. In what principle is Bismarck a stanch 1. Q. What are the dominant elements in Bis- believer? A. In the monarchical principle.
 - 4. Q. To what may much of the opposition to Bismarck's home policy be traced? A. To a spirit of jealousy.
 - 5. Q. Since 1870, what have the many years of Bismarck's political preponderance meant? A.

Peace in Europe and increasing prosperity in Germany.

- 6. Q. What is the character of the German army? A. It is an army of peace and its moral standing is by far the highest of any army the world has yet seen.
- 7. Q. In what does the strength of the Germans lie? A. In the fact that at the call of duty they overcome their antipathy to fighting and stand—a nation in arms—ready to meet those who have put them to the trouble of doing so.
- 8. Q. What is the key-note of the whole organization of Prussia, civil and military? A. A supreme sense of conscientiousness and duty.
- 9. Q. What is one of the chief causes of the excellence of the German army? A. The efficiency of the army and the choice of its leaders are perfectly independent of public opinion.
- 10. Q. For what was the order of the Iron Cross a reward? A. For duty done more than for personal distinction achieved.
- 11. Q. By what was the German army aided at German society? A. Hyper-sensitiveness. Sedan? A. The wonderful marching capacity 28. Q. How does the custom of spendidisplayed by the soldiers.
- 12. Q. What has been the effect of the Prussian army on the masses of the country? A. It has been the means of raising the moral and the physical standard of the masses.
- 13. Q. How is service in the Prussian army considered? A. As a national duty, and not necessarily a career for the individual.
- 14. Q. In what may be found the key-stone of the moral influence and of the position of the Prussian officer? A. In the rigid cultivation of the point of honor.
- 15. Q. What is the main difference between the German aristocracy and that of England? A. German aristocracy has adopted the example of royalty, whereas the English aristocracy has, up to the present day, held to the original idea that a title must represent power.
- 16. Q. What does a German title mean in most cases? A. That its possessor is an amiable descendant of one of many who once, perhaps, owned land and power.
- 17. Q. What has been the consequence in Germany of intermarrying only with equals? A. The gradual erection of a barrier which may be said to divide the aristocracy of birth from the aristocracy of intellect and the middle classes more than they are so divided in any other European country.
- . 18. Q. In Saxony what is the result of this barrier? A. The line that separates the aristocracy from the people is so distinct that the former can even be seen to be of an entirely different race from the latter.
- 19. Q. How do the German people regard their aristocracy? A. As the toadies of royalty.

- 20. Q. With what feeling do the masses regard the nobility? A. With a feeling of distrust.
- 21. Q. How has the German aristocracy borne itself toward the untitled? A. It has used its influence to ostracize the untitled from its own society and from that of its sovereign.
- 22. Q. Who in Germany are privileged to be received at court? A. With the exception of the official world, only the titled.
- 23. Q. What has helped to decrease the envy felt for the nobility in Germany? A. The conscientious manner in which it performed its duty in the army.
- 24. Q. What class is peculiar to Germany? A. The poor aristocracy.
- 25. Q. Upon what profession do they depend for support? A. The profession of arms.
- 26. Q. What is the result of the social restriction of the German women? A. It produces a latent feeling of envy and jealousy.
- 27. Q. What is one cardinal characteristic of German society? A. Hyper-sensitiveness.
- 28. Q. How does the custom of spending much time in the beer-house influence the German? A. It roughens 'his manners, particularly toward ladies, and encourages the love of small-talk and gossip.
- 29. Q. What barbarous custom still exists in Germany practically without restraint? A. Duelling.
- 30. Q. In what city has untitled intellect held from time to time a distinct and recognized social position? A. In Berlin.
 - "THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."
- 1. Q. What is our first duty in respect to the present social system? A. To understand it, to find whether anything can be done, and to concentrate our wits on definite problems.
- 2. Q. What is obviously essential to national welfare? A. That there should be a body of expert social students and that the people be generally so well informed that they will be discreet in the selection of administrators.
- 3. Q. By what have men been stimulated to labor? A. By their primary wants and by their secondary motives, as love of admiration, praise, etc.
- 4. Q. What is the result of enlarged, multiplied, and refined desires? A. They quicken ingenuity and give motive to industry.
- 5. Q. What is one of the results of inventions?
 A. They increase the number of unemployed workmen.
- 6. Q. What are those who see the evils of society morally bound to do? A. To seek constitutional and specific remedies.
- 7. Q. By what law does luxury produce its effect upon men? A. By the law of suggestion and imitation.
 - 8. Q. What is the best contribution any man

can make to the economic welfare of society? A. bring men and women into relations of mutual Himself as a socialized citizen who finds his habitual satisfaction in ways which are favorable to the well-being of all.

- o. Q. What does Mr. Spencer say in regard to a wage-earner's freedom of contract? A. "This liberty amounts in practice to little more than ability to exchange one slavery for another."
- 10. Q. When may society hope for more humane capitalists? A. When it ceases to worship bare wealth and shows its respect for the higher human qualities.
- 11. Q. What is one of the amazing phenomena of our century in the industrial world? A. The hierarchy of responsibility by which vast enterprises are controlled from a central office.
- 12. Q. What does the process of social selection tend to do in regard to the employer? A. To eliminate the inferior employer by driving his inferior goods out of the market.
- 13. Q. In what can the employer and factory inspector cooperate? A. In the effort to exclude children from exhausting labors fit only for adults.
- 14. Q. What method of remunerating workmen should be adopted? A. That which appeals to the better nature and higher motives of the workmen.
- 15. Q. What is one of the proposed experiments for lessening the difficulties arising between employer and employee? A. Profit-sharing.
- 16. Q. Of what are trades unions manifestations? A. Of solidarity of interests.
- 17. Q. What is the function of organization? A. To regulate action.
- 18. Q. How long have trades unions been legal in this country? A. Since the Revolution.
- 19. Q. What is the effect of the various associations organized for mutual benefit? A. They raise a lofty and strong barrier against pauperism, and ing more deeply attached to the government.

helpfulness and friendship.

- 20. O. What discovery does the author rank with that of the steam-engine? A. The discovery of the principle of distributing individual risks by social action.
- 21. Q. In what are seen the immediate advantages of cooperation on the Rochdale plan? A. In the superior quality of the goods, in protection from short weights and adulteration, in assurance of moderate prices.
- 22. Q. What class of cooperative schemes have taken deepest root and borne most abundant fruit? A. Those that have been the most frankly democratic in nature.
- 23. Q. What is the growing opinion in regard to the settlement of disputes between employers and employees? A. That they shall be decided by rational means rather than by brute force.
- 24. Q. What effect has the protection of the state on the value of money earned? A. Every dollar earned has greater purchasing power.
- 25. Q. According to statistics what class of factory operatives are at greatest risk in their labor? A. Boys and girls.
- 26. Q. In what way can a community help to reduce the misery and degradation of the sweating system? A. By refusing to buy goods without the guaranty of a union label that they are not made in insanitary rooms and at starvation wages.
- 27. Q. In what way can great trusts be brought under control? A. By the invention and use of suitable political machinery, managed by capable and honest legislators and administrators.
- 28. Q. What would be the benefits of postal savings banks? A. People would be able to accumulate a moderate capital, at the same time becom-

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

GERMAN HISTORY .-- II.

- I. When do a Prussian country and a Prussian people first appear in history?
- 2. Under what name are the people first mentioned in history?
- 3. Who suffered martyrdom at the hands of the ancient Prussians while attempting to convert them to Christianity? At the time he was slain what was he doing?
- 4. Why did the ancient Prussians resist conversion?
- 5. When was the Christian faith established among them?

- 6. From what were the national colors of the present kingdom of Prussia derived?
- 7. Whose reign represents one of the most prominent stages in the early development of Prussia?
- 8. What was the result of his alliance with Charles X. of Sweden against Poland?
 - 9. Who was the first king of Prussia?
 - 10. How did he obtain the title of king?

GERMAN LITERATURE .--- II.

I. Since the mass of minnesingers could neither read nor write, how were their songs preserved?

- romances of chivalry?
- 3. What fact shows the lack of originality in the romances of chivalry?
 - 4. What supplanted the literature of chivalry?
- 5. What caused the decline of all branches of literature about 1300?
- 6. The founding of what university in the fourteenth century had an important influence over the future development of literature?
- 7. What effect had the invention of the art of printing on the burghers?
- 8. What name is given to the German which Luther wrote?
- 9. How did Luther's writings influence the language of Germany?
- 10. When and where was Luther's translation of the Bible published?

: m NATURE STUDIES .-- II.

- What is the so-called "physical basis of life"?
- 2. How are the tips of young roots and rootlets protected from injury?
 - 3. How do trees and shrubs prepare for winter?
- 4. After the leaves have fallen what may be seen on the branches of the trees? Of what do they consist?
- 5. How does the tree arrange for protection at the point from which a leaf has fallen?
- 6. How are the underground stores of food hoarded by plants in the autumn often protected against animals?
- 7. When are the catkins of the birch and alder formed?
 - 8. When do they break into bloom?
- 9. When does the fruit of the red, or soft, maple
- 10. When does the seed of the sugar maple ripen and how should it be kept until time for sowing?

CURRENT EVENTS .-- II.

- I. By whom was the Indianapolis Monetary Convention called and when did it meet?
 - 2. What was the purpose of the meeting?
- 3. What step did the convention take toward securing legislation on a subject suggested at the convention?
- 4. What bill relating to the subject was introduced into Congress and what became of it?
- 5. When did the president sign the Dingley Bill?
 - 6. When did it go into effect?
- 7. When did the miners' strike begin and where was its center?
- 8. The miners of what states took part in the strike?

- 2. Name four early lyric poets who wrote presidency of Mexico and when does his present term expire?
 - 10. How often is the president of Mexico elected and by whom?

ANSWERS TO OUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUOUAN" FOR OCTOBER.

GERMAN HISTORY .-- II.

1. "Germania" by Tacitus. 2. Mannus, the first man, the son of the god Tuisco. 3. The Cimbrians and the Teutons. 4. Cæsar and the generals of Augustus. 5. Teuroburger Wald. 6. Arminius. 7. Henry I. 8. The attempt of Huss to reform the doctrines of the church. 9. The Hohenstaufen. 10. In 1273, by the election of Count Rudolph as Emperor Rudolph I.

GERMAN LITERATURE .-- I.

t. The "Nibelungenlied." 2. It was written by an unknown author about the year 1200. 3. Richard Wagner in his "Der Ring des Nibelungen," including "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung." 4. Translation of the Bible. 5. This is the only or nearly the only existing remnant of the Gothic language. 6. In the thirteenth century by an unknown author in Austria or Bavaria. 7. To the Odyssey. 8. Called the troubadours of Germany. They were lyric poets of high rank who sang of love, springtime, women, and nature. 9. Their songs tended to soften the manners and lift the hearts of the German people. 10. The Meistersingers.

NATURE STUDIES .-- I.

1. Carbonic acid or carbon dioxide. 2. Of carbon and oxygen mixed in the proportion of one part carbon to two parts oxygen. 3. The separating of carbon and hydrogen from oxygen by the aid of sunlight and using them in building up fresh forms which possess energy. 4. The green parts. 5. Small green jelly-like specks enclosed in a cell-wall. 6. The division of the parent plant into two similar and equal portions. 7. Heredity. 8. The air. 9. Chlorophyl. 10. The tips of the root.

CURRENT EVENTS .- I.

1. About 32,000. 2. Three hundred and nine. 3. In 1884; the general laws of Oregon. treaty between Russia and Great Britain in 1825. 5. A line extending north from the most southern point of Prince of Wales Island along the Portland channel "as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude"; from this point the line was to follow the summit of the mountains which were parallel with the coast to the "point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude," which, extend-9. How many times has Diaz been called to the ing to the Arctic Ocean, was to form the boundary

the American continent. Another provision of the ceives instructions from the secretary of state for treaty says that wherever the mountains, which ex- India, a member of the British cabinet. 8. Four, tend parallel to the coast, are more than ten marine each under a lieutenant-general, the entire army beleagues from the ocean the boundary shall be a line ing commanded by a commander-in-chief, and conparallel to the windings of the coast at a distance trolled by the Indian government. 9. The earl of which shall not exceed ten marine leagues there- Elgin and Kincardine. 10. For four years by an from. 6. About two hundred and twenty-nine per electoral college elected by universal manhood square mile. 7. Under general acts passed by the suffrage.

line between the Russian and British possessions on British Parliament by a governor general who re-

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1901.

CLASS OF 1898.—"THE LANIERS."

" The humblest life that lives may be divine."

OFFICERS.

President-Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn. Vice Presidents-Mrs. Frances R. Ford, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs W. V. Hazeltine, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. W. T. Gardner; S. H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York,

Secretary and Treasurer-Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLASS FLOWER-VIOLET.

Now is the high tide of the year; And whatever of life has ebbed away Comes flooding back, with a ripply cheer, Into every bare inlet and creek and bay.

IT is with some such spirit as this that the Class of '98 are already looking forward to the last quarter of their four years' race. The goal is almost in sight and yet it is far enough in the distance for the belated members of the class to take courage and press on. Many have already reported for the work of the coming year. Fourteen members from Galesburg, Ill., are looking forward to the successful completion of their work. We hope that every one of the fourteen will be able to visit Chautauqua and by his presence and inspiration prove how possible it is for a circle to hold its members together for the four years. We remember one circle which graduated in the Class of '82 which started with fifteen and graduated with fifteen. We do not know whether our Galesburg classmates have been equally fortunate, but they are certainly to be congratulated, and the whole class feels the inspiration of their example. We hear also of a splendid circle in Utica, N. Y., which promises to be with us next summer for graduation. Let other tauqua is not a possibility, then for one of the other Assemblies. Send in your names early to the office at Buffalo and we shall know of your prospects.

CLASS OF 1899 .- "THE PATRIOTS." " Fidelity, Fraternity." OFFICERS.

President-John C. Martin, New York, N. Y. Vice Presidents-John A. Travis, Washington, D. C.; Charles Barnard, New York, N. Y.; Frank G. Carpenter, Washington, D. C.; John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Carlysle, South

Bend, Ind.; Edward Marsden, Alaska; William Ashton, Uxbridge, England; Miss Alice Haworth, Osaka, Japan; Miss Frances O. Wilson, Tientsin, China.

Secretary-Miss Isabelle T. Smart, Brielle, N. J. Treasurer-John C. Whiteford, Chautaugua, N. Y. Trustee-Miss M. A. Bortle, Mansfield, O.

> CLASS EMBLEM-THE FLAG. CLASS COLOR-BLUE. CLASS FLOWER-THE FERN.

THE Patriots are entering upon their third year of work with an energy quite characteristic of this class. One member reports that he is reading the books of four earlier years than those of his own class, as he had access to these and was thus enabled to take the course without the expense of buying new books. This plan is always a feasible one, and members of the class who-find the financial question a serious one can often tide themselves over by using for one of their year's readings some old set of books on the same subjects, borrowed from some fellow Chautauquan.

An interesting letter comes from Canton, China, from Dr. and Mrs. Swan, who are reading the course amid the labors of the mission field. Dr. Swan writes: "I doubt if there are any readers on the C. L. S. C. roll that have as little time at their command for their reading as we have, yet with all the effort it has cost we feel it is a great benefit and find great pleasure in it. In sedan chairs or in little native boats, while on my way to visit patients, '98's let us know of their prospects. It is not too I have spent many a delightful hour with this readearly to begin planning for Chautauqua, or, if Chau- ing course, and often it has served to lighten the burden of care and worry incidental to missionary work."

> ANOTHER classmate reports from Tientsin, China, and orders her new Membership Book.

CLASS OF 1900.—"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLASS."

" Faith in the God of truth; hope for the unfolding centuries; charity toward all endeavor."

" Licht, Liebe, Leben."

OFFICERS.

President-Dr. Nathaniel I. Rubinkam, Chicago, Ill. Vice Presidents-Rev. John A. McKamy, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Duncan Cameron, Canisteo, N. Y.; J. F. Hunt, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Morris A. Green, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer.-Miss Mabel Campbell, 53 Younglove Ave., Cohoes, N. Y

CLASS EMBLEM-EVERGREEN.

THE members of the Class of 1900 are already sending their renewals for the new year, and the Membership Books are being mailed to them from the office at Buffalo. If there is any uncertainty in the mind of any members about the membership fee, we would remind them that the fee is an annual one, and should be sent to John H. Vincent, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE new Membership Book for the German-Roman year is very attractive. It bears on the outside cover the imperial coat of arms, and on the third page of the cover a fine portrait of the old emperor.

A BUSY member of the class who is also the leader of a most successful little circle writes: "This is our year for receiving visits from our relatives. I talk C. L. S. C. to them all, and they carry it away to Indiana, Tennessee, Canada, and Washington." She also adds the excellent suggestion that she hopes to present a set of this year's books to the Y. W. C. A. rooms, so that many of the young people who live at the Association may be able to take the course. She sends also a very pleasant and suggestive little verse on "Reading," not, however, original, which other members of the class may find inspiring:

> Just dropping off the harness From our over-wearied thought, And resting in the beauty That another brain has wrought.

THE secretary of this class makes the following important announcements: "At the meetings of the Class of 1900 at Chautauqua many things of interest to the class were discussed. The banner, which must be designed and ready for Recognition Day, is under consideration and any ideas which may come to you will be gratefully received if sent to the secretary.

"The class must bear its share in furnishing the room jointly occupied by the Classes of '92 and 1900. The class has another obligation which is of more importance and more formidable. When we accepted the use of a room in the Union Class Buildgathered at Chautauqua started a fund and de- has about four houses and a collection of native

cided to ask for further contributions, which may be sent to the treasurer. Although the class has many members, that will count but little unless each member feels his personal responsibility and sends what he feels is his share in the class life.

"A class song of three or four short stanzas is needed. Members of the Class of 1900 are asked to compete for the honor of class poet by writing such a song. This must be written to be sung to some familiar air or be accompanied by music written for those special words.

"The German motto—'Licht, Liebe, Leben'—is a working motto for this year, the idea being to adopt a special motto for each coming year."

CLASS OF 1901—"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLASS."

" Light, Love, Life." OFFICERS.

President-Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, New York, N. Y. Vice Presidents-William H. Mosely, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. George S. Duncan, D. C.; John Sinclair, New York; Mrs. Samuel George, W. Va.

Secretary and Treasurer-Miss Harriet Barse, 1301 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

CLASS FLOWER -COREOPSIS. CLASS EMBLEM-THE PALM.

ENROLLMENTS for the new class are reported in large numbers from the C. L. S. C. office at Buffalo. Nearly three hundred new members were enrolled at Chautauqua, and out of these forty-five were from New York State, thirty-four from Ohio, sixty from Pennsylvania, and twenty-one from Illinois. The enrollment from Virginia and from Texas was also quite a remarkable one, and circles may be expected in large numbers from all of these states, as well as from all the other states, which were nearly all represented in a greater or less degree. The reports received from the Assemblies all through the early fall indicate a great degree of activity in the interest of the new class.

CERTAIN questions are always asked by the beginners in Chautauqua work, and as many such queries are being received at the office at Buffalo it may not be amiss to state here, for the benefit of our classmates, that the filling out of the memoranda is not absolutely essential to graduation, and that any one who reads the four years' course is entitled to a diploma, which rests not upon an examination but simply upon the reading of the prescribed books.

THREE members of the class are from Kingston, Jamaica, and hope to form a little circle when they return to their home. One of these Chautauquans, who is a trained nurse and who has also taken the London University Extension examinations, writes ing, we assumed the obligation of paying a certain in reply to the question as to the population of the sum before Recognition Day. The members town in which she lives: "The village where we live

huts." Other members of the class will think with much interest of these isolated fellow workers. In this connection it is interesting to note that the class is to have a large enrollment from Mexico. A circle of ten members has already been organized in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and there is prospect of at least as many more.

A GRADUATE member sends this query, and as it may be very helpful to some members of the new class who are trying to interest friends we give it here: Two friends of the writer are anxious to begin their Chautauqua work but she fears they have not time for the full course. They are therefore solving the difficulty by taking up the Current History Course, thus making a beginning as Chautauqua students. Members of the new class who find difficulty in persuading people to take up the full course will, we are sure, succeed in interesting them if they send to the Chautauqua office at Buffalo, N. Y., for a circular of the short courses. The Half-Hour Course is a short course, including part of the C. L. S. C. work and leading up to it. Those who enroll as Half-Hour students are quite likely to come out as C. L. S. C. graduates in the end.

GRADUATE CLASSES.

THE outlook among the graduate circles and leaders is already promising. The Alpha Circle of Cincinnati, one of the oldest Chautaugua circles, will take up the study of Shakespeare this year. They are also determined that each member of the circle shall, if possible, win five members for the new class. The Alpha is setting a splendid example, and it is hoped that other graduates will feel their responsibility in a similar manner. A graduate, who is also a busy professional woman, has time not only for the Garnet Seal work, but also for the Current History work. She writes: "I find the Chautauqua work a rest in the sense that it gives me a change from my regular reading connected with my regular medical work. I would be lost without it, though my life is a busy one."

It may be that some C. L. S. C. graduate wants to secure one of the sets of books, or part of a set, belonging to one of the past courses. Miss Jane Henderson, of the Worth House, Hudson, N. Y., has two full sets for '90-91 and '91-92, all of the books being in excellent condition.

THE new Current History circulars are being sent out to all C. L. S. C. graduates, and it is hoped that every graduate who is not engaged in the regular study of the undergraduate course will take up the Current History work, as by this means he or she keeps in close connection with Chautauqua, and not only receives the great benefit which comes from continuing habits of systematic study, and of being well informed upon the topics of the time, but also is enabled by this very connection with the C.L.S.C.

to extend its helpful influence. The Current History Course has proven a favorite course, and the work required is so light, comparatively, that the graduate is able to take up some special line of study.

Much interest is also being evinced in Miss Hale's Reading Journey through England. This course forms a capital preparation for a journey to England, and those graduate Chautauquans who are cherishing the hope of a visit to the Old World in the near future will find delight in this course.

THE Bible Courses include as usual two admirable lines of work. First, the course for reading the entire Bible and filling out the prescribed memoranda; second, two courses under the direction of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, one in the life of Christ and another in literature relating to the life of Christ. The institute is under the direction of President Harper, who is also the collegiate principal of Chautauqua, and these two courses are recognized by the C. L. S. C. as regular seal courses.

EVERY active C. L. S. C. graduate is again reminded that no more loyal service can be rendered to his alma mater than by securing new members for the Class of 1901. If every one of the forty thousand graduates of the C. L. S. C. made it a point to influence one new reader every year it would not be very long before the entire English-speaking world would be Chautauquans.

GUILD OF THE SEVEN SEALS.

OFFICERS.

President-A. M. Martin, Pittsburg, Pa.

First Vice President—Mrs. George R. McCabe, Toledo, O. Second Vice President—Mrs. L. R. Clarke, Andover, N. Y. Secretary and Treasurer—Miss A. H. Gardner, 106 Chandler St., Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee—Mrs. E. F. Curtiss, Geneseo, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Landfear, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. William Hoffman. Trov. Pa.

Historian-Mrs. W. H. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.

Fellow Members of the Guild of the Seven Seals:

I send greetings to you, the representatives of the highest order of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. We aspire to the loftiest attainments in our wide-spreading circle. Numbering already over five hundred, we form a numerical power and are constantly gaining strength by new accessions to our ranks. Our hopes are toward a membership that will soon be the largest of any of the orders or classes of the C. L. S. C. We are gaining recognition in the line of higher reading and study. Already we are planning for an important part on the C. L. S. C. program at Chautauqua for the coming year. These lines I write at Chautauqua as the echoes of the Guild decennial exercises have hardly passed away. We want to develop the higher spirit and culture in our reading. We hope for the helpful elements of goodly fellowship at its

best. More than two thousand persons now belong recompense of renewed delights and larger and to the League of the Round Table. Are there not broader lives. many of the League who, by a little extra effort, can add to their seals a sufficient number to be AT the request of the members of the Guild of enrolled with the Guild? We look forward confi- the Seven Seals at Chautauqua this summer a special dently to having our membership doubled during course of reading was arranged for members of this the coming year. The members of the Guild have organization. The course decided upon included their attention called particularly to the special seal THE CHAUTAUQUAN and the three following course provided for them at this time and elsewhere books: first, "The Social Spirit in America"; stated in detail. It is hoped that a large num- second, "Imperial Germany"; third, "The Asber of the Guild members will undertake this seal cent of Man," by Henry Drummond. course. It will not only be stimulating to you but in many cases will serve to keep you in sym- able to read these books during the coming year. pathy and contact with those who are reading the Special memoranda have been prepared and can be current course for the present year. We shall from secured by sending the usual fee of 50 cents to the time to time invite your attention to the Guild office at Buffalo. These memoranda will not be through the columns of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. quite so elaborate as the ordinary seal papers, so With enthusiasm, with zeal, with constancy of pur- that the older members of the Guild may not find pose, with patient work, there will come to you the the requirements of the course burdensome.

Very sincerely yours,

A. M. MARTIN, president.

It is hoped that all members of the Guild will be

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God." "Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst." " Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1. BRYANT DAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9. College Day-January, last Thursday. LANIER DAY-February 3. SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday. LONGFELLOW DAY-February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23. Addison Day-May 1 SPECIAL SUNDAY-May, second Sunday. SPECIAL SUNDAY-July, second Sunday. INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Saturday after first Tues-St. PAUL'S DAY-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL DAYS FOR 1897-98.

WILLIAM I. DAY-October 25. BISMARCK DAY-November 16. MOLTKE DAY-December 3. PLINY DAY-January 23.

WHAT OUR SECRETARIES ARE DOING.

As usual at this time of year, the country is in a ferment of Chautauqua activity. The Buffalo office is feeling the effects of this very strongly at the present time, and letters requesting information about the C. L. S. C. are pouring in by every mail. Various newspaper items have called forth a surprising amount of interest, and the return of better times seems to be indicated by the eagerness of people to carry out new plans. Occasionally comes one who is looking for a course leading to a degree, but in general they are busy men and women occu-Roman year of the C. L. S. C. has touched a re- tary of the C. L. S. C., delivered the address. sponsive chord. One correspondent from a little we feel sure that he will succeed. He writes: "I results later. do earnestly wish that a secretary of the circle

JUSTINIAN DAY-February 10. FREDERICK II, DAY-March 20. MOHAMMED DAY-April 3. NICCOLO PISANO DAY-May 28.

could invade these mountains. We must have right education to save this people from narrow prejudice and frivolity and looseness and crime."

MR. GEORGE H. LINCKS, the secretary for Hudson County, N. J., has been the means of securing the observance of a Good Literature Sunday in his locality, with the result that no less than twenty pastors will preach upon the subject and a new impulse will be given to Chautauqua work. The Hudson County circles held a successful fall reunion and reception on the 25th of September in the Sunday-school rooms of the First Presbyterian pied with home or business cares, and the German- Church, when Rev. George M. Brown, field secre-

THE Jersey City circles seem to be feeling the town in Tennessee, a mining region, is working with new atmosphere which most Americans are breathgreat intelligence and perseverance for a circle, and ing at this time, and promise to report splendid

IN New England Rev. W. D. Bridge, president

of the C. L. S. C. Class of '84, and a most energetic Chautauquan, reports a promising revival in C. L. S. C. work. He has recently organized a new circle in connection with the Gloucester Fisherman's Institute, and there is prospect of other circles in the same town; the Epworth League of the First Methodist Church in Lynn are also proposing to take up Chautauqua as their literary work. Circles in Chelsea and Lowell are probable through the interest of pastors who propose to hold the Sunday Vesper Service. There seems to be a general movement among the pastors to take hold of this feature of Chautauqua work. A delightful article in The Christian Register by Dr. Edward Everett Hale brings Chautauqua to the attention of a large circle of readers, and also announces in this connection Mr. Bridge's appointment by Chautauqua as district secretary of the C. L. S. C. for New England.

In connection with the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church Miss C. A. Teal, who has been active in C. L. S. C. work for many years, has been appointed organizer. As this conference extends not only over Long Island but also up the Hudson and into Connecticut, there is prospect of excellent results.

INTEREST aroused by the new Assembly at Marinette, Wis., has led to considerable activity in that part of the state, and good results have been felt in the surrounding country from a new Assembly held at Carthage, in southwestern Missouri. Mrs. Shipley reports from Iowa that the outlook is most favorable. The new Assembly near Burlington, Ia., is forming circles in and about that city, and the Des Moines Assembly is conducting an active campaign in the center of the state. Mrs. Shipley reports several rallies in prospect, while the new Assembly at Clarinda in the southwestern part of the state has enrolled a large number of new members from the surrounding territory. Many workers are yet to be heard from, as at this writing it is too early to have definite reports from all.

WE cannot refrain from making special mention of the Placerville Circle, organized three years ago with a membership of about sixty-five. It still maintains its average membership of old members, and if the coming year shows the same enthusiasm as in the past will send us in '98 the largest class to graduate from any circle that has gone from the Pacific coast. All honor to Placerville, and may her example be a stimulant for others to do likewise.

A CIRCLE in Virginia City, Nev., also deserves special mention. Organized in '91, it has maintained its average membership and organization without a break. With the going out of graduates from their circle new members were enrolled, thus keeping up the standard of membership.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, another Nevada circle, has organized a flourishing circle this year and is doing excellent work.

CONCORD, in Contra Costa County, Cal., with its new circle of eleven members, has an enthusiastic, wide-awake class of readers.

A BRIGHT, enthusiastic circle under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Buckle was organized in Oakland, Cal., this year, and judging from the character of its leader and members we predict the "Century Circle" will faithfully carry out the original design to graduate all its members at the close of the century in the Class of 1900.

PETALUMA and Hollister, old circles, have this year revived and entered with renewed interest, after several years' rest, into active work under the leadership of some of the veterans of the C. L. S. C.

LINCOLN, Templeton, Alameda, "The Central," of San Francisco, "Houghton," of Oakland, and not least, if last, the faithful little band of readers under our co-worker for many years, Rev. H. N. Bevier, are all continuing active work. Other smaller circles, although but few in members, are earnestly striving to gather from the rich storehouse the intellectual feast so bountifully prepared by the national committee.

VALLEJO still holds her place as the first to report in the new year. Not detracting from the substantial work in the regular course of study, their social entertainments and open meetings have been attractive features to their organization.

WE are pleased to note the growing interest and observance of the "Memorial Days." From many of the leading circles have we received programs for their entertainments, which evince talent of rare merit, thus showing that the Chautauqua influence will draw into her circles the best citizens and will become the local center for all that expresses literary culture.

In the report of Rallying Day in the October CHAUTAUQUAN one pleasant circumstance was accidently omitted. At one of the C. L. S. C. Council meetings just after Rallying Day, one of the delegates present suggested that the delegates of 1807 leave behind them some permanent contribution to the Council Hall, as a pleasant reminder in years to come of the circles represented at this time. It was proposed that the offering be a very small one, a nickel from each being suggested, and the proceeds to be used for a photograph to be selected by a committee composed of Mrs. Mary H. Gardner, of Kansas City, and Miss Kate Kimball, of Buffalo, N. Y. No sooner was the pleasant jingle of the small coins heard than another member of the Council arose and requested that the members who were not delegates be allowed a similar privilege. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm, and by another year two beautiful photographs, the gifts of the delegates and non-delegates for 1897, will adorn the walls of the Council Hall.

HOW TO DRAW A CIRCLE.

A CHAUTAUQUA circle, of course, but the adjective doesn't matter. There is one law for circles. First choose a center, then draw about it a line whose gentle curve shall hold at every point a common distance from the point within. A simple thing, but just to do it by the unaided skill of the hand has been the despair of masters of the art of drawing. You and I might take a string and, placing a finger firmly down upon one end to hold the center, carry the other slowly and carefully around. If our center wavered only slightly from its place and if our radius of string held fairly taut and true we should have a tolerable circle.

If you wish to draw a Chautauqua circle there is no other method. First get your center. center must be the Chautauqua idea, enshrined deep and warm in some earnest heart. If you love it and believe in it and have some strength for holding firmly in your place, you will make a good center yourself. The string which brings all points properly into line is the cord of sympathy-that sympathy which desires and hopes the best for all-and these points that range themselves in orderly succession about the center of influence are the people you wish to touch. Do not swell the circle unduly. Keep the diameters short so that looking across is easy. Draw other circles; and remember that there are forces pulling constantly away from the center so that some one is liable now and then to start off on a tangent. But do not be disturbed, only strengthen the center of influence.

Lastly, the way to draw a circle is to draw one; not to wish to do it, nor to intend to do it, but to do it. The world's work is accomplished not by those who wish and intend things, but by those who do them.

MRS. ALMA F. PIATT, Secretary for the Winfield Assembly.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At Worcester an energetic class of ten carried through the work of last year with good results. Two of the number graduated at South Framingham, and the president, of whom the circle is justly proud, has won seven seals.——Keep Pace Circle, with its three branches at Waltham, Everett, and Atlantic, continues to be a worthy exponent of its name.

CONNECTICUT.—A remarkable record of "no week without its meeting since the beginning of the class in 1895," comes from Joel Barlow Circle of Redding, and the enterprise with which they manufactured a telescope to aid in their study of astronomy shows them to be Chautauquans of the true type.

NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune makes note of the circle at Jamaica as a unique organization, composed entirely of women, except the president, Mr. B. J. Benton, who has held that position since the organization of the circle ten years ago. This club is considered a most important and useful institution of the village and is successful in all its undertakings.

New Jersey.—For two years a class at Newark have studied the history in the course with one other book and The Chautauquan, and are now contemplating studying one of the Half-Hour Courses.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A most important thing in a circle is the regularity of attendance and the class at Ridley Park prides itself on being exceptionally good in this regard.——Circles at York and Philadelphia report progressive work.

MARYLAND.—The beginning and ending of the year's work is pleasantly celebrated by the C. L. S. C. members of Risingsun; in the fall they open their meetings with a banquet and in the spring close with a picnic. The latter was held this year on the banks of the Susquehanna, near its mouth, where intellectual as well as social welfare was abundantly looked after.

Kentucky.—Four years' affiliation with the Chautauqua cause has given the circle at Middlesboro a thirst for the work, which they are preparing to take up anew in one of the special seal courses.

MISSISSIPPI.—Three years have been spent by the class at Aberdeen in C. L. S. C. study with a wonderful amount of interest manifested by all the members. One lady who attends the weekly meetings is seventy-six years old; she still keeps in touch with the class and is a wonderful inspiration to them.

OHIO.—On the last of August a basket picnic was the chief attraction of a meeting of the Toledo Alumni Association and their friends at Presque Isle. A delightful program was carried out, after which came a social hour and then the supper, to which all did ample justice.

INDIANA.—A Round Table will be organized this fall at Kokomo.—Montifiore Circle of Peru is composed of members of the Class of '98.

ILLINOIS.—A large telescope was one evening placed at the disposal of about twenty Chautauquans of Mobile, and Venus, the evening star, was viewed with absorbing interest by those present. Jupiter and four of his moons and Mercury were also visible.——"A Trip to England" has found favor with some readers at Danville.

WISCONSIN. — Membership Books are sent to several Chautauquans at Milwaukee.

MINNESOTA.—A class poem by Mrs. Annie Sulzer, of Janesville, is received, which takes us on "evolution's train" from the depths of the earth to the

part in the passage through the heavens. Space corded on the neat little card giving the program of will not permit a publication of the verses, but the the annual banquet held early in June. This banauthor is to be congratulated on her thorough quet was an occasion long to be remembered, good knowledge of astronomy and on her success as poet cheer and loyalty reigning supreme. The toast list of the Class of 1897. Pierian Circle of Stillwater, is as follows: judging from the programs sent, is in a flourishing condition; such subjects as "An Interplanetary Voyage," "Grecian Art," "College Sports and Pastimes," "Plagiarism: How to Avoid It," are ably discussed in the meetings. --- Madelia reports a class of thirty-eight. The Knowledge Seekers of St. Paul have spent a very instructive and profitable year.

Iowa.-Osceola is fortunate in being the home of two Chautauqua circles. The one consists of ten busy housekeepers of whom two are members of the Bryan Class organized in 1879, and the other class claims twenty younger ladies. Both circles recently united in an open meeting, each member inviting a friend. An appreciative program was rendered, and afterward the names of the states written on slips of paper were given to the gentlemen and their capitals to the ladies; amid a great deal of merriment each state found its capital and all were served to a dainty lunch consisting of pink and white cake and pink ice-cream, these being the class colors.—The first year of the Wild Rose Circle at Sheffield closed satisfactorily. started in the fall with a poor prospect of securing enough members for a circle, but through perseverance and diligence they enrolled seven members and are now on the road to prosperity.---Rustic Circle, of Gilman, has a class of eight '99's and one '87.--No little work has been done in the regular and special courses by readers in Sheldon.

MISSOURI.—A representative circle of the Class of 1900 is called the Capital City Chautauqua Circle of Jefferson. They are strong in numbers and expect to begin the German-Roman year with enthusiasm.—Last year a circle was organized at St. Louis under the name of the Pilgrim Chautauqua Circle.—Quite a large circle at Lamar finds Chautauqua work an interesting diversion from their other duties.—A member of ten years' standbeing the limit, as the meetings are held at the natures. residences of the members and the rooms cannot literature."

skies where the constellations play an important flower Circle, Wichita, numbers fifty-three, as re-

But things seemed right this partic'lar night, More so than with average folks; And we filled the air with music to spare, And complimentary jokes.

MUSIC.

THE RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE OF THE CHAUTAUQUA MOTTOES. It is a beautiful thing to model a statue and give it life; to mould an intelligence and instill truth therein is still more beautiful.

"ALTER EGO""

Know, then, thyself, presume not God to scan; The proper study of mankind is man.

OUR GUESTS.

O Hostesses, what know you, whether, When you suppose to feast men at your table, You guest God's angels in men's habit hid?

RESPONSES.

Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest. RECITATION, "THE MARBLE DREAM."

QUARTET.

THE EVOLUTION OF TOM. You hear that boy laughing? You think he's all fun, But the angels laugh too at the good he has done; The children laugh loud as they troop to his call, And the poor man that knows him laughs loudest of all.

> THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY. And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days; Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune, And over it softly her warm ear lays.

SEALS, WITHOUT ARBITRATION. Education ends only with life.

" VENI, VIDI, VICI." Patience, persistence, and power to do are only acquired by

MUSIC, "AULD LANG SYNE." To all, to each a fair good night, And pleasant dreams and slumbers bright.

NEBRASKA.—To belong to a federation of clubs is often a benefit to an organization, and the circle at Crete has taken the opportunity to become identified with the Woman's Federated Clubs of that city.—The graduation exercises of the circle at Rising City were successfully carried out, the ing writes thus of the organization of which he is a program being interesting and instructive, composed member: "The Alpha C. L. S. C., of Marshall, of sketches of Julius Cæsar, Oliver Cromwell, was organized in 1887 with ten readers, since Thomas Jefferson, and Cardinal Richelieu, with rewhich time it has increased to thirty members, this views of the Roman, English, American, and French

CALIFORNIA. - Seven readers belonging to the conveniently accommodate a larger number. Dur- Epworth Circle at Los Angeles are full-fledged ing the ten years the circle has not failed to meet seniorsthis year. ---- Various methods of conducting twice a month with prepared lessons and programs. a circle are presented by the different secretaries; The C. L. S. C. is recognized in the community as a the band of workers at Oakland carry on their perceptible factor in promoting a taste for solid meetings in an extremely informal way, having no roll-call or stated program, but a competent leader KANSAS.—The Alumni Association of the Sun-directs the discussions. Placerville Circle, on the

contrary, has the parts assigned and the program Chautauqua Work," "Myths of Greece," "The arranged and published in the newspapers, so that Chautauqua Woman One Hundred Years Hence," the lesson.

OREGON.-At an open meeting of Harmony Circle held recently a praiseworthy program was carried out, giving evidence of an enterprising circle. Some of the subjects were: "Synopsis of

the members may thus be informed of their part in "History and Description of the Telescope." Beside these several pictures were shown.

> MONTANA.—Membership Books for the Class of 1900 are forwarded to Livingston.

ARIZONA. - The Wayside Course has several adherents in the circle at Tombstone.

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES FOR 1897.

ASHLAND, Sermons, lectures, dramatic recitals, OREGON. and concerts were given to large and appreciative audiences at the Southern Oregon Assembly. Among the entertainers were Dr. A. W. Lamar, Rev. Scott F. Hershey, Miss Jessie Ackerman, Edward Page Gaston, Miss Ida Benfey, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Rev. Charles E. Locke, and Hon. John P. Irish.

In the Round Table meetings there were discussions of literary, sociological, and historical subjects. At the Recognition Day exercises four graduates received diplomas, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Charles Edward Locke and Bishop Samuel Fallows.

Classes were organized in art, music, cooking, elocution, Bible normal work, and W. C. T. U. methods, each of which was conducted by an able instructor.

BEATRICE, The tenth annual session of the NEBRASKA. Beatrice Chautauqua was held June 15-27 and proved to be a year of unusual prosperity. All expenses were fully met and a snug sum left in the treasury. The people of Nebraska are exceedingly brave and courageous. Failure of crops, floods, and disasters of every kind seem not in the least to slacken their ardor.

The class work was exceedingly well attended and proved very helpful to the people. It embraced ten different departments. The C. L. S. C., under the direction of Mrs. L. S. Corey, held daily Round Tables with specially prepared programs. Much interest was awakened in the work and the thought of many people turned toward the course of reading. Recognition Day was an occasion of great interest.

On the lecture platform appeared Dr. E. L. Eaton, Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, Mrs. S. M. Walker, Miss Vandelia Varnum, Herbert A. Sprague, the impersonator, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Harry Spillman Riggs, Frank R. Roberson, John R. Clarke, Hon. W. J. Bryan, Rev. Sam Small, Prof. W. H. Dana. Prof. C. C. Case had charge of the music. The Slayton Jubilee Singers spent ten days and George, and the diplomas presented by Dr. at the Assembly and gave the utmost satisfaction. Brown. Sixteen members were added to the Class Mrs. Mary Calhoun Dixon had charge of a grand of 1901.

carnival, which proved to be one of the unique and attractive features of the Assembly. This, with moving pictures and magic and music by Robertson and Ransom, gave pleasing variety to a strong program.

Dr. W. L. Davidson returns next year as the superintendent and will for the eighth time make the program for this growing Assembly.

BETHESDA, At the Epworth Park Assembly the classes of the educational depart-OHIO. ment attracted a larger number of students than usual, and never in the history of the Assembly has there been such a large continuous attendance at the general exercises as during the season just past.

One of the special features of the Assembly work was the music, instruction in which was given by Clement B. Shaw, A.M.

Interesting lectures were delivered by Dr. Robert Nourse, Rev. Sam P. Jones, Col. George W. Bain, Prof. A. W. Hawks, and others.

On Recognition Day Dr. George M. Brown was the chief speaker, both forenoon and afternoon. Four readers received diplomas and several joined the Class of 1901. The C. L. S. C. graduates formed an organization of which Mrs. Lucy Faris, of Bellaire, was elected secretary.

CHAUTAUQUA, The Piasa Chautauqua Assembly at Chautauqua, Ill., ILLINOIS. opened July 22. The C. L. S. C. Round Tables continued four days and were much enjoyed. The lectures by the Chautauqua field secretary, Dr. Brown, were just what Chautauquans needed and they were highly appreciated. Recognition Day was observed and one graduate of '97, one of '93, and one of '94 passed through the golden gate and under the arches.

In the afternoon the regular Recognition service was held. The C. L. S. C. songs were sung, the class poem read, and the responsive readings were led in turn by Dr. George, Dr. Corrington, and Rev. Scarritt.

Addresses were made by Drs. Brown, Stewart,

The Class of 1900 gave an entertainment during the Assembly, and a fund was started for a Hall of Philosophy, which it is hoped will be ready for use at the next Assembly.

NORTHAMPTON, nual session of the ical culture.

Connecticut Val-MASSACHUSETTS. ley Chautauqua Assembly was held at Laurel Park July 13-23. It would have been the banner year but for the heavy rains.

The interest in this Chautauqua is developing wonderfully, and under fair conditions the year would have been a remarkable one. Amid all the discouraging conditions all the expenses were met.

George H. Clarke had charge of the C. L. S. C. work and did it well. Many new readers were secured. The daily Round Tables were well attended. The Recognition Day service was conducted in the rain, which failed to dampen the Chautauqua ardor.

Special attention was given to Sunday-school normal work, conducted by Judge L. T. Hitchcock, and the admirable worker Miss Bertha Vella led the children's class. Special days were given to Sunday-school and young people's work. Prof. J. E. Aborn had charge of the music, and Mrs. W. H. Boole of the W. C. T. U. school of methods.

On the lecture platform appeared Harry S. Riggs, Russell H. Conwell, John R. Clarke, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Col. George W. Bain, Bishop C. C. McCabe, Dr. James M. Buckley, Dr. Edgerton D. Young, and others. Music was contributed by the Ottumwa Male Quartet, the Rock Band, and Mme. Cecilia Epping-Housen Bailey. The people were delighted from the first hour to the last with the excellent program. Dr. W. L. Davidson returns as the superintendent for next year.

EAGLES MERE, The success of the teachers PENNSYLVANIA. at the Eagles Mere Assembly in creating an interest in educational work has led the management to look forward to the establishment of a broader system of education.

The program of the platform was full and varied. Mr. Hoyt L. Conary gave a series of readings. Professor Morphet showed his skill in the art of magic. Lectures were delivered by Rev. C. F. Aked, Miss Vandelia Varnum, Rev. Ferrer Martyn, Rev. O. A. Wright, Mrs. E. L. Stephens, Dr. Eugene May, and others.

The Assembly was a success in every way in spite of the rainy weather. The social element of the Assembly was not neglected, and that it may be attractive to the different religious denominations the Assembly Association has set apart three or four building lots which will be donated to the denominations desiring to erect headquarters.

FINDLEY'S LAKE, Two speakers, Dr. Carlos NEW YORK. Martyn and Rev. J. Boyd nition Day. No graduates were present to receive diplomas, but new members were enrolled in the Class of 1901.

Educational work was provided in the depart-CONNECTICUT VALLEY, The eleventh an- ments of music, elocution, Bible study, and phys-

> FRYEBURG, One of the pleasant social features of the Northern New England Assembly was the daily afternoon tea at which Mrs. Lyman Abbott presided.

> For those patrons of the Assembly who wished to pursue educational work instruction was given in Sunday-school work, music, physical culture, botany, photography, shorthand, and typewriting.

> At the Round Table meetings ample instruction was given in regard to the C. L. S. C. work, and names were added to the Class of 1901. The program for Recognition Day included an address by Rev. George D. Lindsay on "Books and Reading." This was followed by an alumni dinner, at which several Chautauquans made speeches.

> The list of lecturers contains the names of many well-known men. Among them are Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, Governor Powers and Attorney-General Haines, of Maine, Prof. S. H. Woodbridge, and Mr. D.W. McCrackan. HIGH BRIDGE, The old-time camp-meeting is

> KENTUCKY. gradually disappearing and High Bridge, Ky., where formerly one of the best campmeetings was held, is no exception. The towns in the vicinity are well supplied with churches and faithful pastors, and the necessity for strictly religious camp work no longer exists. In place of this the people demand secular instruction and recreation in congenial surroundings, hence High Bridge is trying to meet this demand.

> In the very heart of the famous Blue Grass region at the junction of Dix River with the Kentucky the Assembly grounds are located. The new name is "The Kentucky Palisades." The beautiful grove provides excellent shelter and the altitude assures good fresh air at all times.

> The speakers this year were Dr. Talmage, Prof. J. L. Shearer, Rev. B. Fay Mills, and Dr. Oscar Browne, of Knoxville.

> The music was provided by the Kentucky Colonels' Quartet. The general Chautauqua features were represented by Professor Shearer, who spoke daily at eleven o'clock. He also delivered six illustrated lectures in the evening.

> The plans for the coming year include a more extensive program and the introduction of various educational departments, chief of which may be natural history, botany, and geology. The place affords the best opportunity for such studies.

KANSAS CITY, The second annual session of MISSOURI. the Fairmont Chautauqua As-Espy, addressed the Lakeside Assembly on Recog. sembly was held June 1-12 and was even more

successful than the first session. The average audi- Brown, Frank R. Roberson, Miss Vandelia Varnum, tracted multitudes of people.

and the graduation of the members of the class present, was a memorable occasion.

Special class work for Sunday-school teachers conducted by Dr. E. L. Eaton, minister's institute conducted by Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, children's work by Mrs. Buxton, chorus work by Prof. C. C. Case, woman's club work, with delightful addresses by Mrs. Mary H. Ford, W. C. T. U. in charge of Miss Ella D. Morris, elocution and physical training conducted by Miss Lydia J. Newcomb, all attracted wide-spread interest.

On the lecture platform appeared Dr. T. De-Witt Talmage, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Leon H. Vincent, Dr. W. L. Davidson, Jahu DeWitt Miller, John R. Clarke, Hon. Henry Watterson, and others. Herbert A. Sprague, the impersonator, and Edward Maro, the magician, contributed entertainments in lighter vein. Splendid rallies in the interest of the Epworth League and the Baptist Young People's Union were also held.

The people of Kansas City and surrounding territory are manifesting commendable interest in this year. Dr. W. L. Davidson continues as the super- Prof. J. L. Shearer, Dr. Byron W. King, Colonel intendent and seems sanguine as to the success of the future.

KENTUCKY. its tenth annual session in its handsome home, Woodlawn Park, part of the old Henry Clay estate, June 29 to July 9. The average audiences were better than ever before and the session was a financial success.

The Assembly is struggling under a heavy debt, and this year it was thought advisable to refund, if possible, a portion of the amount at a lower rate of interest. On one of the evenings of the Assembly, after an earnest appeal by the popular superintendent, Dr. W. L. Davidson, and Col. George W. Bain, \$5,000 was quickly taken by patrons of the Assembly, to be carried at three per cent interest.

No stronger program has ever been presented at the Kentucky Chautauqua. Prof. W. D. McCormick, who was the founder of the Kentucky Chautauqua, was asked this decennial year to return and give a series of literary talks, which he did, to the great delight and satisfaction of everybody. Lec-

ences were very large, while the special days at- and Judge James M. Greer. Recognition Day was duly observed and much interest awakened in The C. L. S. C. work was in charge of Mrs. Mary C. L. S. C. work. The Fourth of July celebration H. Gardner, who did faithful and splendid service. and the oratorical contest between representatives Many new readers were secured, and Recognition of five Kentucky colleges were novel and attractive Day, with a large procession of ardent Chautauquans features of the program. The departments of instruction offered to the patrons of the Assembly were pedagogy, minister's institute, kindergarten, and physical training.

> Dr. W. L. Davidson, who has had so much to do with the success of the Kentucky Chautauqua, of course returns again as the superintendent.

> MAYSVILLE, The Maysville Chautauqua Soci-MISSOURI. ety, an incorporated institution, held its first regular Assembly this year under the new organization. Mr. E. A. Buntin, the president, is one of the leading bankers of the place and Col. H. W. J. Ham, the popular Georgia lecturer, had charge of the program and platform for the present season.

The attendance came principally from the rural districts but far surpassed all expectation in numbers as well as quality. The people were enthusiastic beyond description and regarded the Assembly as one of the greatest blessings, especially since it put aside the old-fashioned picnics that had become so prevalent throughout western Missouri. The platform was well equipped, the principal speakers beenterprise and large plans are being made for next ing Dr. Talmage, Polk Miller, Prof. Charles Lane, Ham, President Craig of Drake University, Rev. Sam P. Jones, and Rev. Harvey Hatcher of St. LEXINGTON, The Kentucky Chautauqua held Louis. Pryor's Military Band of St. Joseph, Mo., and the Wagner Male Quartet of Grand Rapids, Mich., supplied the music. Prof. J. J. Jelly of Findlay, Ohio, had charge of the chorus.

> The C. L. S. C. work was directed by Professor Shearer of Cincinnati. No regular Recognition service was held but the daily Round Table became a source of great intérest and assumed an educational form for the purpose of giving the people in attendance a clear idea in regard to the plans and purposes of the Chautauqua movement.

> This Assembly has the fairest prospects for the coming season.

> MONTEAGLE, From the Monteagle Assembly TENNESSEE. comes the report of a very successful season, notwithstanding the Tennessee Centennial, which caused a decrease in the attendance.

> The Assembly schools were conducted by the general manager, Prof. A. P. Bourland, and the superintendent of instruction, J. I. D. Hinds.

Among the leading platform speakers who astures were also given by Rev. C. F. Aked, of Liver- sisted on the general program were Dr. S. S. Curry, pool, England, John R. Clarke, Gen. John B. Gor- Rev. A. G. Thomas, Goodwall Dickerman, Rev. don, ex-Gov. John P. St. John, Hon. Henry Watter- P. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Rev. J. L. son, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Rev. George M. Stuart, Prof. C. R. McCall, and Professor Maro.

In the C. L. S. C. department several Round Table meetings were held each week and new names were added to the Class of 1901. Special exercises were held on Recognition Day, at which time Prof. A. P. Bourland delivered an address.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK. For fifteen years MARYLAND. this famous mountain resort has been writing a splendid history, and the season just closed has been the best of all. Notwithstanding the much-talked-about hard times and the great outgoing of young people on cheap excursions to California to the Christian Endeavor Convention and to Toronto to the Epworth League Convention, the capacity of the great hotels and the 250 cottages at Mountain Lake Park were taxed to their utmost. Representatives were present from almost every state of the Union, and the large auditorium was so crowded even on ordinary days that plans are now being made for the erection of a new

Twenty-five departments of important school work, under the care of instructors out of the leading universities, were well patronized. The advantages here in these lines are unsurpassed. Several hundred students were in attendance in all departments, and the number is increasing annually.

The platform for three weeks was filled with the best things obtainable in lecture, entertainment, and musical lines. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Pres. W. H. Crawford, Dr. A. W. Lamar, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Col. George W. Bain, and Prof. Louis Favour, were among the most prominent. Grand Army Day brought a host of old veterans, Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, presiding. Judge Farrar, of Richmond, Va., made a speech full of splendid fraternity. An oldtime camp-fire, with baked beans, hardtack, and coffee, was a unique and enjoyable feature. A great company of people participated in the Recognition Day services. The decorations were beautiful. Venetian Night on the lake, with illuminated fleet, fireworks, stereopticon views, etc., was a fitting climax to the great program of 1897, which was as strong and enjoyable in every respect as that presented by any Assembly in America.

This Assembly is run on true Chautauqua lines and is destined to become one of the great Chautauqua centers in America. Dr. W. L. Davidson, who has done so much for the growth of this resort, returns for the eighth successive year as its superintendent of instruction and is making great plans for the future.

OCEAN PARK, The Round Table meetings at MAINE. the Eastern New England Chautauqua and Ocean Park Assembly were especially portant and pleasing feature of the Assembly. The interesting this summer, and no doubt influenced readings by Thomas Davenport Smith, Miss Germany to identify themselves with the Class of 1901. trude Dodge, and Mrs. Birdie Sprague Waggoner

A. P. Gifford. Five passed through the golden gate and received diplomas. An alumni banquet, a grand concert, and an illumination were other pleasant features of the day.

The departments of Bible exposition, oratory, physical culture, kindergarten, children's normal Bible class, and music were ably conducted by earnest and trained teachers.

Interesting lectures were delivered by Prof. F. W. Bancroft, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Miss Agnes Leach, Rev. J. E. Rankin, Prof. William R. Brooks, and E. P. Gaston.

Although no special feature of instruction or entertainment marked the session, those who were present pronounce it the best season in the history of the Assembly.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, At Glen Park, Col., the COLORADO. Rocky Mountain Assembly held a very successful session with an attendance exceeding that of last year.

The program elicited much interest on account of its unusual excellence and varied character. Each of the cities Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver entertained the Assembly one evening. Lectures were delivered by Dr. A. B. Hyde, Edward Page Gaston, Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Chancellor W. F. McDowell, and other prominent orators.

On Recognition Day the eight graduates, attended by the flower girls, passed under the arches and received diplomas. An able address was delivered by Rev. Frank T. Bayley.

For those studiously inclined classes were formed in reading and oratory, physical culture, Bible study, kindergarten, and Sunday-school normal work.

SALEM, Never since its organization has the NEBRASKA. Salem Inter-State Chautauqua Assembly held such an interesting and successful session as this year. There were twelve hundred people in tents, while the daily attendance ranged from four to twelve thousand. Pres. O. W. Davis-who had the entire management of the affair-certainly deserves great credit for having organized and maintained at his own expense this Christian institution in this section of Nebraska, which serves three other states -Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, as well, rightly earning the name Salem Inter-State Assembly.

Some of the attractions were the lectures by such popular and talented speakers as Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Dr. Sam Small, Helen Gougar, Prof. A. W. Hawks, Prof. Chas. Lane, Prof. Wm. H. Dana, Prof. J. F. Saylor, Hon. Robert W. Richardson, Hon. J. M. Stahl, Dr. Dana, and Rev. A. F. Newell.

The musical part of the program was a most im-The Recognition Day address was delivered by Dr. were much enjoyed by the listeners. Editors',

Farmers', Educational, Exposition, and Musical, tion. The W. C. T. U. school of methods was orwere some of the special days observed.

The W. C. T. U. held daily meetings during the session, presided over by Mrs. C. M. Woodward, national superintendent of railroad work.

The C. L. S. C. work was given a very prominent place on the program. Vesper Service and Daily Round Table meetings were held and ably conducted by the state secretary, Mrs. L. S. Corey of Lincoln. A large Class of 1901 was formed and much interest awakened, which will undoubtedly result in the organization of many more circles.

TULLY LAKE, For six years the Central New York Chautauqua Assembly has NEW YORK. held an annual session, the attendance this year exceeding that of any previous season.

The Assembly ground, situated on Tully Lake, midway between Buffalo and Albany, is very attractive because of the beauties of nature surrounding it and the improvements the managers make from

Extensive preparations were made to entertain the patrons of the Assembly. Popular lectures were delivered by John R. Clarke, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. J. M. Wieting, A. W. Hawks, Dr. C. H. Mead, E. N. Packard, Rev. Arthur Copeland, and Rev. Stanley B. Róberts. Every one was much pleased with the concerts given by the Alabama Jubilee Singers, the Vernon Brothers, and the Silver Lake Quartet.

Directors of recognized ability had charge of the educational departments and a broad and comprehensive course was carried out by each. Adella L. Baker conducted the Bible school and normal Sunday-school work. Bertha Morris Smith superintended the school of physical culture and elocu-

ganized and conducted by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock. Elizabeth Snyder Roberts was superintendent of the C. L. S. C. work and Prof. B. C. Richardson was the musical director.

Round Table meetings were held each morning from August 14 to August 27, and many topics relating to education and to the circle work were discussed.

Eight graduates received diplomas on Recognition Day, at which time Dr. J. E. C. Sawyer delivered an able address.

The Class of 1901 received several additions at this Assembly.

WINFIELD, The special features which marked the last session of the Winfield Assembly were the grand chorus conducted by Prof. S. W. Mountz; the lectures on sacred literature by Rev. Herbert L. Willett; the talks on electricity by Prof. L. I. Blake; the lessons in English literature given by Prof. A. H. Tolman; and the C. L. S. C. Round Tables conducted by Mrs. Alma F. Piatt. While each of these departments enrolled many interested students, the work in sacred literature and electricity attracted larger crowds than

At the Round Table meetings there were discussions of practical subjects pertaining to C. L. S. C. work which resulted in the enrollment of seventy members in the Class of 1901.

On Recognition Day there were the procession, the arches, the golden gate, and an address by Superintendent Frank Dyer, of Wichita. Eight diplomas were delivered to graduates. The exercises of the day closed with a grand banquet, in which three hundred Chautauquans participated.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Storm and Glory Quayle, stand out in bold relief while portraying the inconsistencies, the injustices, the sins, and the methods of social labor in London. curate and Glory becomes a probationer in the hos-

*The Christian. By Hall Caine. 539 pp. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Literary pessimists who have depital of which he is chaplain. Only a few days of cried the book-making of modern London life have passed when a process of disentimes are now confronted by a work the strength of chantment begins and the curate suffers "shocks which they must acknowledge. "The Christian" and disappointments" which drive him to the seis one of the few really powerful novels of the year clusion of an Anglican brotherhood. An awakened and it merits the admiration of the entire literary conscience and love for Glory bring him from the world. There is no complicated plot to distract the conventual institution in less than a year to take reader; it is a simple story of love, in the telling of up the work of a reformer and to protect Glory from which the author has made two characters, John the evil influences of London society. But while the process of disillusionment is stirring to its very depths the soul of the curate, there are for Glory the continuous novelty which charms, and bitter experi-John Storm, a Christian socialist, leaves the little ences from which she comes forth triumphant and Manx village of Glenfaba to become a London in which her ability "to enjoy and to rejoice" are always conspicuous. Though the reader is in deep sympathy with the purpose of John Storm's labors, at the same time doubting the wisdom of his methods,

leave Glenfaba to the end of his labor in London the reader is not allowed to forget the intensity of feeling which moves the author, to such an extent does it permeate every page of the story.

The literary labor of George du The Martian. Maurier closed with "The Martian,"* the life history of Bartholomew Josselin. The style of its telling is that of a biographical sketch written by the most intimate friend of his youth and manhood, Robert Maurice, a prosperous merchant. Bartholomew, or Barty, as he was familiarly called, entered a Paris school in 1847, where his wit, his bright, jovial ways, and his physical beauty at once won the love of his companions. His biographer follows closely the events of his life, depicting in an easy, natural, yet forceful manner the greatness of his subject, whom he portrays as an artist, a musician, and a literary genius endowed with irresistible social qualities. But who or what is the Martian is the query that repeatedly comes to the reader when two hundred pages of mingled French and English have been passed over and no mention is made of her or it. By the exercise of patience and perseverance he will reach that part of the recital in which the Martian's influence is very palpable and in which there is an explanation of the force that produced the versatile genius of Barty Josselin. There is an ingenuousness in the style of the recital that pleases the reader in spite of the too abundant French words and sentences. However, these disadvantages are obviated by the glossary which forms a part of the contents of the book. The many illustrations accompanying the recital are also from the pen of the author.

Homely but delicately tender pathos is the distinguishing characteristic of Ella Higginson's tales in a collection called "From the Land of the Snow-Pearls."† The heroism with which people in humble circumstances endure the trials that break the monotony of their existence is vividly portrayed and there is not one of these dozen tales of Puget Sound but that has in it some heart-touching strain.

One is always wishing to know what is occurring

he is deeply interested in Glory, whom powerful in the other world, and this time it is J. Kendrick influences are drawing away from him, and one can- Bangs who has wielded the magic wand which not but admire the attribute of character which en-silences Cerberus and gives us a glimpse into the abled her, successful and with London at her feet, social life of Pluto's realm.* Charon's old leaky to give up all for her lover, defeated and just at the skiff is replaced by a well-equipped house-boat, on point of death. It is a realistic, purposeful work, which the departed shades of the world's most and from the moment John Storm and Glory Quayle illustrious men gather for the enjoyment of their club. There were also women whom Charon had ferried across to the spirit world, and the curiosity they still possessed could be satisfied only by the knowledge of what took place on the house-boat. They took possession one day in the absence of the gentlemen, and what afterward happened forms the subject of a second book. † Any one less an artist than this writer would have been unable to create two so humorous productions which would not pall upon the reader's senses before the close.

In a romance of Acadia, t by Charles G. D. Roberts, the revengeful hatred of a villainous priest is the cause of numerous exciting events which follow each other in rapid succession. Astuteness and skill made more efficient by love, matched against cunning and treachery, bring about a happy finale, after many encounters with Indians. The quaintness of the recital is especially appropriate to the time in which the acts are placed—the eighteenth century-and it holds the attention of the reader to the end.

The rebellion of 1837 in Lower Canada is the historical incident which furnishes action for a short story, "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," || by Gilbert Parker. Bonaventure in the province of Quebec is the scene of fateful events which the author presents very forcefully. The Hon. Tom Ferrol, an Englishman in the last stages of consumption, arrives in the town in time to learn of the rebellious schemes in progress and to prevent the successful termination of the plans. But he does more than this. He insinuates himself into the confidence and affection of several people, a condition which gives the writer an opportunity to portray the passionate devotion of a woman to the one she loves, notwithstanding his moral obliquity.

From the fertile brain of Herbert D. Ward has come the entertaining story of "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise." § By a little display of audacity the burglar gained entrance into Paradise, and once there he took possession of the field. There is a delightful humor permeating the story, through

^{*}The Martian. By George du Maurier. 481 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

f From the Land of the Snow-Pearls. Tales from Puget Sound. By Ella Higginson. 268 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

^{*}A House-Boat on the Styx. By J. Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. 171 pp. \$1.25.—† The Pursuit of the House-Boat. By J. Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated by Peter Newell. 204 pp. New York: Harper and Brothers.

[‡] The Forge in the Forest. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 311 pp.-- The Pomp of the Lavilettes. By Gilbert Parker, 191 pp. Boston and New York: Lamson, Wolffe, and Com-

[§] The Burglar Who Moved Paradise. By Herbert D. Ward. 226 pp. \$1.25. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

which there come momentary flashes of pure and partment of John Fletcher Hurst's "History of the earnest sentiment.

of the parties most interested are an adequate excuse for the peaceable and satisfactory adjustment of the slight misunderstandings.

Three types of individuals are faithfully delineated in Kate Douglas Wiggin's story of "Marm Lisa"t: the woman with ideas, who is at home with her family "from seven to eight in the morning and ten-thirty to eleven-thirty in the evening"; poor Marm Lisa, who faithfully watches the children left to her care; and dear Mistress Mary, who had love and patience enough to mother the world. With these characters as principal actors the author has produced an interesting social study.

The political, social, and moral development of the Hebrews is the main subject of which the second volume of "History, Prophecy and the Monuments" treats. In a very clear, concise way the author pictures the inner life of the Israelites and gives an instructive account of the Egyptians and Assyrians and their relations to the Hebrews, closing with the fall of Ninevah. The appendix contains numerous explanatory notes.

In "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" || Professor McGiffert first gives a short but comprehensive account of the origin of the Christian religion. The effect of the resurrection of Christ and the gradual expansion of religious thought away from the primitive Jewish ideas into a broad Gentile religion are carefully set The principles which guided Paul in his work are lucidly discussed, after which follows an account of Paul's work and the growth of the church and a discussion of the Christianity of the "church at large." The work is written in clear, dignified English and forms a valuable addition to the literature on the history of Christianity.

The announcement is made in the prefatory de-

Christian Church "* that the work is to be com-The love affairs of a quartet of young people is pleted in two volumes. The first of the volumes is not a new theme in Clara Louise Burnham's novels, voluminous and comprehensive, containing an hisbut she is able to introduce delicate problems into torical account of the church down to the beginthe plot, the solution of which is followed with in- ning of the Reformation. The Apostolic Age, the terest. In "Miss Archer Archer," Bostonians, Patristic Age, and the Controversial Age are the Philadelphians, and Virginians are thrown together three periods into which he has divided the history in a natural way in Maine, Washington, and Vir- of the ancient church and the period of time beginia, and the inherent culture and good breeding tween 768 and 1517 is included in the account of the church of the Middle Ages. The generally simple, terse style in which the work is written adds to its attractiveness. A very complete bibliography of literature on church history forms a part of the text and a half-dozen maps are inserted for the student's use.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Warden, Gertrude. The Sentimental Sex Anstey, F. The Statement of Stella Maberly.

> EATON & MAINS, NEW YORK CURTS & JENNINGS, CINCINNATI.

Haddock, Frank C. A Boy and the Christ.
Schell, Edwin A., D.D. Epworth League Bible Studies.
Prepared for the Epworth League under Direction of the Department of Spiritual Work. 15 cts.
Ayres, S. G., B.D. Fifty Literary Evenings for Epworth Leagues and the Home Circle. 25 cts.

Deagues and the Home Circle. 25 cts.

Dimmitt, Della. A Story of Madeira. 60 cts.

Johnston, J. Wesley, D.D., Introduction by William V. Kelley,

D.D. The Creed and the Prayer.

PRESS OF EL BARBAREÑO, SANTA BARBARA, CAL. Higgins, S. E. A. La Casa de Aguirre.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON. Stoddard, William O. The Partners. The Story of an Everyday Girl and Boy and How They Helped Along.

THE MERRIAM COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Spender, Herald. At the Sign of the Guillotine. \$1.00.
Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. The Feasts of Autolycus. The Diary of a Greedy Woman. \$1.25.
Fleming, George. For Plain Women Only. \$1.25.
Stratemeyer, Edward. Oliver Bright's Search; or, The Mystery of a Mine. \$1.25.

of a Mine. \$1.50.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Captain Marryat. The King's Own. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. With an Introduction by David Hannay. \$1.50.

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA. Otis, James. Andy's Ward, or The International Museum.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Tyndall, Rev. C. H., M.A., Ph.D. Object Lessons for Children, or Hooks and Eyes. \$1.25.

Wortman, Denis, D.D. Reliques of the Christ. 30 cts.

Beattie, Francis R. Radical Criticism. \$1.50.

Hartzler, Rev. H. B. Moody in Chicago; or, The World's Fair Gospel Campaign.

Comegys, B.B., LL.D. Last Words for My Young Hearers and Readers. \$1.00.

MacNeil, Rev. John, B.A. The Spirit-Filled Life. 75 cts.

Wheeler, Everett P., A.M. The Duty of the United States of America to American Citizens in Turkey. Paper.

Hill, Thomas G. F., A.M., and Hill, Grace Livingston. The Christian Endeavor Hour, with Light for the Leader. Paper. Single Part, 75 cts. Both Parts, 25 cts.

Searle, Mrs. Walter, and Mead, Rev. C. H. Cripple Tom, "His Royal Highness." Paper. 10 cts.

Sell, Henry T., A. M. Bible Study by Books. Paper. 35 cts.

Meyer, Rev. F. B., M.A. Light on Life's Duties. 50 cts.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

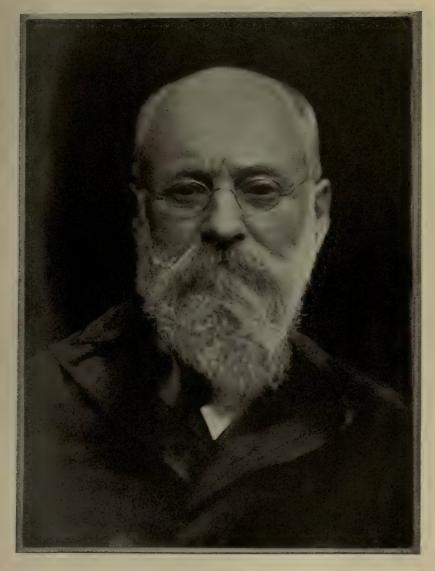
Collins, Mabel. The Star Sapphire. \$1.50.

^{*} Miss Archer Archer. By Clara Louise Burnham. 312 pp. \$1.25.—† Marm Lisa. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 199 pp. \$1.00. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Com-

[‡] History, Prophecy and the Monuments, or Israel and the Nations. By James Frederick McCurdy, Ph.D., LL.D. Vol. 11. 454 pp. \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

^{||} A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age. By Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D. 672 pp. \$2.50 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

^{*} History of the Christian Church. By John Fletcher Hurst. Vol. I. 975 pp. \$5.00. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings.



CHARLES A. DANA.

See Current History and Opinion.



From the painting by Hofmann.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Vol. XXVI.

DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 3.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

CHRIST IN ART.*

BY CHARLES MASON FAIRBANKS.



From the painting by Murillo.

THE MIRACLE OF THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

of fancy for means to represent the godlike side of the perfect ideal. majesty of the Savior of mankind. Some, The subject is too vast to be considered

*The Notes on the Required Reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.

O pursuit, one might say, could be painter; others, with loftier motives and a more unsatisfactory than a striving true religious feeling, have striven to attain after the unattainable; and yet for the high ideal which, I think, we must all many centuries the greatest artists have still feel has never been fully realized. It been attracted by a no less inspiring under-would seem to the devout mind that the taking than that of realizing in pigments face and features of him who is the light of upon canvas the ideal image of Christ, the world were as incapable of human rep-The utter hopelessness of the task has not resentation as is the effulgence of the orb deterred them from seeking in the realms of day. Human limitations in art stop this

no doubt, have gone about it with the delib- with anything like historical completeness erate and uninspired purpose of the mere in the brief limits of this article. From the rude drawings of the catacombs to the weird tableaux of Doré; from Dürer's powerfully repulsive and realistic representations of Savior was suggested only in the shadow of modern materialism of Hofmann, is certainly too broad a field to be covered at a glance.

I suppose that Guido's "Ecce Homo"

was told by indirection and the figure of the image that another might paint.

the Savior's sufferings to Merson's sentithe tree that fell across the Mount of Golmental compositions; from Guido Reni's2 gotha. In the distance lay the city, and ideal in the so-called "Ecce Homo" to the over it hung the pall of clouds, as the storm approached in which the veil of the temple was rent in twain. The centurions wound around the roadway to the city, two or three has had the greatest influence upon the stragglers in the foreground looking back fancy of painters since his time, in estab- upon their bloody work, while through a rift lishing what may be accepted as the con- in the clouds, low down on the sky-line, the ventional portrait of Christ, inadequate as light of the sun, with its message of resurit must be admitted to be in the representa- rection, cast the shadow of the cross along tion of that supernal countenance. It is the surface of the hill. There is the whole the Man of Sorrows, but it conveys little of story of the tragedy, told unmistakably and the idea of divinity. The suffering that is pathetically; but the sensibilities are not depicted is not that of him who died for shocked by a gruesome spectacle, as in mankind, but merely that of an Italian Dürer's cruelly real representation of the model. And yet for three hundred years it Savior's death. There is no attempt to rephas remained in popular acceptance, the resent the unpaintable. No devout soul is counterfeit presentment of the living Christ. made to feel that his conception of the face Despite the dramatic, and perhaps meretri- of the Savior has been violated; for it seems cious, qualities of Gérôme's "Crucifixion," it to me plain that each one must have, acwould seem to be a more satisfactory method cording to his own capacity for exaltation. of treating the awful tragedy of Calvary, a mental vision which can never be realized It will be recalled, perhaps, that the story by another's imagination, much less by the



From the painting by Hofmann.



From the painting by Plockhorst.

THE JOURNEY TO EMMAUS.

individual conception of the face of the matype in Holland. Even our modern paintterial Son of God, it is curious to observe how ers have yielded to these anachronisms. of drawing, naturally portrayed the classical French gentleman, and Munkacsy⁵ has made ideal of the perfect man according to Italian of him a Russian peasant. standards. Their skill was as much greater than was that of the painters of Cranach's of Cranach are interesting historically alone. time as was their intellectual conception of They are ugly enough, though perhaps sintheir subject. They have given us, therefore, cere. In so far as they are earnest in purof this sacred history. But their Christ was paying homage to them, and in joining with

Bearing upon this point of the personal and among the Spanish painters and of a Dutch rarely the type, as painted, is Jewish. The Brown, the Parisian, has even gone so far early Italian painters, who had a knowledge as to represent him in modern dress, as a

Of course the earlier works of the time the most acceptable rendition of the scenes pose and devout in spirit we are justified in an Italian. He was of a Spanish type the dead-and-gone painters in a worship of



From the painting by Raphael. THE TRANSFIGURATION.

that divinity which they strove, honestly tions provided the earliest artists with their though vainly, to depict. It is difficult in impulses and inspirations. Crude as were regard to some of our more modern works their works, they were the expressions of a of Christian art to satisfy one's self that the primitive faith, and all early art was respirit of religion was the actuating impulse ligious in sentiment and expression. The

gestion of the mere effort toward a theatrical effect.

I have in mind a certain extraordinary instance of charlatanism that for months thrived upon the unquestioning spirit of devotion of the community, as an instance of our readiness to accept as sincere and honest that which relates to our most sacred sentiments. A certain Mr. Bentley, an untutored limner, evolving a certain foolish theory as to painting, set about befooling the public with an egregious head of Christ of colossal size. He called it "The Living Christ," and exhibited it in a large hall which was darkened and draped so that the full force of his arrangement of electric lights should fall upon his remarkable canvas. It was a theatrical arrangement and false to even pious sentiment—a mockery and a sacrilege; and yet there was for many weeks a steady pilgrimage of well-meaning persons to this trickster's exhibition hall, who sat in churchly silence, awed into a spirit of worship by this gigantic fraud of a painting.

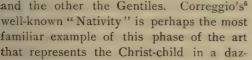
Historically the church and its tradiof the painter. Too often there is a sug-traditions in the life of Christ have been



From the painting by Leonardo da Vinci.

treated by many painters with a certain conventional agreement as to details, either based on Scriptural descriptions or following the earliest formulæ of the imagination. The Nativity, the adoration of the Magi, the flight into Egypt, and Holy Families without number, down to the crucifixion and ascension, have been variously treated through the ages. Where these subjects have been treated poetically and with imagination they have power to inspire in us all, to this day, sentiments of devotion and adoration; where they have been done with regard for realistic details they are usually hideous, and to be tolerated alone for historical reasons.

As appertaining to the Christmas season, the Nativity is, of course, the incident of the greatest interest. In the earliest pictures this scene was located in a cave, and somewhat later a wooden shed was substituted for the primitive and rocky retreat. Among the spectators an ox and an ass are always included, somewhat incongruously, the one signifying the Jews





From the painting by Titian. THE TRIBUTE MONEY.

and the other the Gentiles. Correggio's6 zling effulgence of incandescence. In the well-known "Nativity" is perhaps the most early ages pictures of this sort, frescoes familiar example of this phase of the art and paintings, were calculated, as they are that represents the Christ-child in a daz- to this very day, in certain cathedrals where



From the painting by L. Olivier Merson.



From the painting by Murillo.

THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS.

of the most abject devotion.

pictures of the infant Christ than perhaps is an admirable work, beautified in the glowany other of the masters of early times. ing golden browns to which time, no doubt, Indeed it was by little reproductions of the has added something of richness. "The

Madonna and Child. painted at Seville in the early years of the seventeenth century for the captains of Americabound vessels, that he made sufficient money to visit Madrid, with an intention of going to Italy. These little canvases were taken to the newly converted inhabitants of Mexico and Peru. "The Immaculate Conception," it is said, Murillo painted as many as twenty-five times. The "Holy Family," too, he painted many times, surrounding its figures with

copies of them hang, to excite sentiments simple domestic accessories. The Christ was always of a Spanish type. His "Adora-Murillo⁷ has painted a greater number of tion of the Shepherds," now in the Vatican,



DETAIL FROM A "HOLY FAMILY" BY RUBENS.

Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes" is at cumstances are essentially dramatic. The rillo's works is "The St. Anthony of Padua," embroidery of the eighth century, now in stretched in welcome.

The youthful "Christ and the Tribute Shakespeare says of the toad. Money" (Cristo della Moneta), now in the The glory of the life of Leonardo da of the Savior and in the rendering of the fallen into decay. Da Vinci represented

brightness and bliss.

all languages; as one might say. The cir- of lovers of Christian art in all lands. C-Dec.

Seville. One of the most famous of Mu- earliest instance, so far as I know, is an in the cathedral at Seville, in which is shown the Vatican. The representations of this the brown-frocked saint surprised by a visit scene are always the same so far as confrom the infant Jesus, a beautiful naked cerns the essential details. The Savior is child who descends to St. Anthony in a shown as distributing or blessing the elegolden glory from among the company of ments that are to this day the features of cherubs that fill the glowing atmosphere. the communion table. Judas, like the The state of ecstatic worship is wonderfully latter-day Iago, is always differentiated well expressed in the rapturous upturned from the apostles, with whom he may be face of the saint, who kneels with arms out-seated and apart from whom he may be represented, "ugly and venomous," as

Dresden Gallery, was painted in about 1514. Vinci10 was his famous painting of "The It is beautiful in the flesh tints of the face Last Supper," which has now unfortunately hair and beard. There is a certain majesty the highest type of the intellect and cultiin the expression of Christ, as he turns to vation of the sixteenth century in Italy. answer the cunning Pharisee who is question- His genius was varied and for all time. In ing him about the tribute money. Titian's this splendid work the dramatic moment is "Assumption of the Virgin" was perhaps chosen when Christ announces his approachthe greatest of his religious paintings, but ing betrayal, and the disciples are repreit must be confessed that his voluptuous sented as variously expressing their grief tastes were more in sympathy with such and consternation. The head of Christ subjects as portrayed beautiful women. has become almost a type of divinity. It ex-Raphael's "Transfiguration" is justly presses more satisfactorily than any other world-renowned. Familiar as it is to us in painting the dignity, majesty, greatness, and engravings, no copy can fitly portray the resignation of the Savior. The figures are heavenly expression of the Savior's up- larger than life, painted on the walls of the turned face. It is in the Vatican at Rome refectory in the old Santa Maria della and was the last unfinished achievement of Grazia at Milan. It is done in oil, in fugihis life. It is one of the finest pictures in tive pigments, and damp and decay have the world. The scene of the transfiguration, destroyed its color and it is falling to in the upper part of the painting, is in pieces. Jesus sits in the middle with the Raphael's own hand, and its peculiar charm twelve disciples on either hand at a long is in the marvelous expression of the face of table on which a light repast is spread. Christ. The lower and larger part of the The accessories are simple but the draperies canvas was left unfinished by the master are finely arranged. The several disciples, and completed by Giulio Romano.9 It is, expressing, each according to his nature, in fact, two pictures, the lower one repre- astonishment or horror at the Savior's ansenting on one hand the disciples and on nouncement of his betrayal, are wonderfully the other the multitude bearing a boy pos- varied in individual character. It has been sessed of a devil. It is explained that the said of this masterpiece that it is the most lower painting represents the miseries of successful effort of Christian art. Raffaelle human life, while pointing attention to the Morghen's11 splendid engraving of this beau-Superior Power above, in realms of divine tiful picture is only less famous than the fresco itself, and has put a very satisfactory "The Last Supper" has been painted in interpretation of the original within reach

to Calvary, the supreme agony, have been rabbis, appears to give small thought to the too often attempted, but never, I may ven- Virgin who bends to embrace him. ture to say, adequately. In fact all attempts work is full of unimportant and unpicturto portray the holy passion are as futile as esque detail and is wholly lacking in any those that attempt to give us an ideal of expression of inspiration. the head of Christ. The crucifixion, the matic composition is "The Shadow of immortal tragedy, has naturally invited the chief efforts of the artists. For my own part I cannot fancy a perfect pictorial representation of this scene. It seems to me that Gérôme, in the painting to which I have already alluded, has treated the matter more wisely than those earlier masters who undertake to depict the agony by material means and simulated circumstance. picture of the murder on the Mount of Calvary could be satisfactory in its representation to the Christian; no such scene is within the range of artistic representation. In picturing the descent from the cross and the entombment, scenes which provided frelove for mankind which underlay and outlined the agony, but our minds are more impressed by the torture depicted. The incidents "upon that first of Christmas days," the birth of Christ, the adoration of sound sentiment.

art few have been able to impress us as did these masters of old. Holman Hunt's12 emotion nowadays. The youthful Christ, souls of the devout has been world-wide.

The sufferings of Christ, the procession sad-faced and anxious, standing among the Death," which represents Christ as the carpenter, who, rising from his day's labor in the shop of Joseph, stretches his arms wearily, casting thus in the slanting evening sun a shadow of the cross upon the opposite wall.

The fault with our modern paintings of scenes in the life of the Savior appears to be an absence of the religious sentiment. They are too often merely painter-like, beautiful in execution, lovely in color, fine in the matter of graceful drawing and composition, but done by painters who for the most part are devoid of any deeper feelings than those of the material means of exquent subjects for the brush, of course the pressing themselves in pigments. Brushaim of the painter is to express the Savior's work is not feeling, a color sense is not of a kind with religious emotion, and skill in composition and drawing are not in themselves of more consequence than is a natural gift of elocution to a pulpit orator.

The "Sistine Madonna" of Raphael, the Magi-the beautiful ideal which Ra-now in the Dresden Gallery, is perhaps the phael has left to us and to all time—these loveliest of the examples of Christian art. appeal to us at this season of the Nativity In it is expressed the spirit of adoration. by their beauty as well as by their lofty and "The Transfiguration," by the same artist, may be classed with it as among the half-Of the more modern painters of sacred dozen works that have had the greatest influence on the religious art and the religious sentiment of all times. Leonardo da Vinci's "Light of the World," representing the "Last Supper," Titian's "Assumption of Savior, lantern in hand, knocking at the the Virgin," Correggio's "Nativity," Michael door, has a certain intellectual significance, Angelo's "Last Judgment," the "Immacubut it is mannered in affectation of the pre- late Conception" of Murillo, and "The Raphaelites. His "Christ in the Temple" Descent from the Cross" by Rubens18 are created a sensation when it was first shown other works whose fame has been justified in London in 1860, but it does not excite by time and whose influence in uplifting the

A STUDY OF SCHILLER.

BY JOSEPH FORSTER.

O man should be better known to lovers of literature than Schiller. Carlyle's biography of him was so excellent that Goethe translated it into German. The versions of "Wallenstein" and the magnificent "Piccolomini" by Coleridge are entirely worthy of the great originals. Then Bulwer Lytton's rendering of the fascinating and noble poems is admirable. Schiller's enthusiasm, his purity of mind, his ever-aspiring love of all that was great in nature, art, and human nature, make his works, especially in this age of cheap, shallow cynicism, unspeakably precious.

Goethe's greatness, his many-sided genius, his universal and profound knowledge of the darkest and most awful depths of human passion, create a feeling of almost awe in the student; but the sunny radiance, the love that glows and pulses through Schiller's "Don Carlos," "The Maid of Orleans," "Wallenstein," and, greatest of all, "William Tell," make the reader not only admire but love, with a keen personal affection, the splendid genius who created them.

Schiller was born in Würtemberg, on November 10, 1759—a few months after Robert Burns and ten years after the greatest and most universal man of modern times, Goethe, with whom he was to be united by loving bonds of friendship. Schiller's father had been a surgeon in the Bavarian army, and was at the time of the poet's birth employed by the Duke of Würtemberg to superintend his pleasure grounds and plantations. Schiller's parents were good and intelligent, and he owed his noble, honest, truth-loving character to them.

The Duke of Würtemberg had founded a free seminary for the sons of his military officers, and, as he had great esteem for the Schillers, he invited the parents to send Frederick there. The school was at Stuttgart, and to it the boy was sent, in 1773, at

the age of fourteen. The discipline there was terribly severe. The rules were iron; everything was done to make the boys into mere unthinking and unfeeling machines. All individuality was crushed; there was no play for character, for free will, for the display of any special features of mind and heart. No pleasure, no relaxation, no free intercourse between the boys was permitted. Drill, drill, drill, and task, task, task, was the dreary plan.

Now Frederick was a born poet, and therefore emotional and imaginative in the highest degree. It was like breaking a butterfly on the wheel. But although he suffered supremely, he conquered himself and studied hard and well, preserving, with Spartan courage, a calm exterior. Still there is no doubt that this hard discipline, just at the time, too, when the heart of a boy is most eager to open itself to congenial friends and to all that is bright, joyous, and beautiful in life, produced the retiring manner and rather awkward shyness which characterized Schiller in after life.

In 1775 he ceased to study law and turned his attention to medicine. Schiller disliked both, but of the two he hated medicine the least. At about this time he first read Shakespeare, Plutarch, Klopstock, and Lessing, with a burning, all-absorbing enthusiasm. Soon after that he read Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen," and the passionate admiration it evoked in his mind, and, indeed, in all minds in Germany, turned his attention to the drama. The result of his reading and suffering was that he wrote his first play, "Cosmo von Medicis," some parts of which he used for "The Robbers." He penned a great many little things, afterward found among his papers. But in spite of his passionate love of poetry he pursued his serious studies with iron resolution.

"Duty first and pleasure after" was the

favorite with his narrow-minded, pedantic power ----? masters, and was considered by them to The publication of "The Robbers" passion, what genius it displays!

Karl von Moor is the creation of a young, enthusiastic poet. He is handsome, clever, fascinating, but without a vestige of prudence. Amelia, the only woman in the play, is a beautiful creation, but not a being of mortal flesh and blood. She, of course, loves Karl with enthusiasm. This is how she expresses her passion for him:

He sails on troubled seas-Amelia's love sails with him; he wanders in pathless deserts-Amelia's love makes the burning sand grow green beneath him, and the stunted shrubs to blossom; the South scorches his bare head, his feet are pinched by the northern snow, stormy hail beats round his temples -Amelia's love rocks him to sleep in the storm; seas and hills and horizons are between us, but souls escape from their clay prisons, and meet in the paradise of love!

No woman made for human nature's daily food talks like that, fortunately. But Schiller himself was the first to admit the extravagance of this play, which, with all its faults, shows there was real poetical

golden rule of Schiller. He was not a into beauty and coherence; but want of

be an unprofitable, discontented, and dis- offended the Duke of Würtemberg and his obedient youth. The publication, however, courtiers. Schiller finished the play in of "The Robbers" gained him the attention 1778, but did not dare to publish it until he of the reading world. It was Schiller's had completed his medical studies. In intensely passionate protest against the 1780 he obtained the position of surgeon to cruel, crushing, conventional thraldom to the regiment Augé, in the Würtemberg which he had been subjected so long. The army. This appointment enabled him to protest was in proportion to the provoca- print "The Robbers" at his own expense. tion. Had not the sensitive nature of the Schiller was summoned to appear before young poet been wounded to the quick, he the grand duke, who was not only indignant could not have hurled such a red-hot at the bold opinions expressed in the play defiance at all the world thinks respectable but scandalized at its want of literary and decent. Schiller commenced this as-polish and ability. The duke was good tonishing and daring play when only nine-enough to condescend to offer assistance to teen. It is the product of a powerful but Schiller in removing the literary blots in untrained mind. It is exaggerated, even the play, but, I regret to say, the poet did grotesque; but what volcanic power, what not acknowledge the proposal with adequate gratitude. This naturally annoyed his highness, who commanded Schiller to confine himself to his profession of surgeon, or, if he must write poetry, not to publish it without submitting it first to his criticism.

Schiller was twenty-three when he left Stuttgart, where dark threats against his liberty, and even life, filled the air. He said: "I went empty away-empty in purse and hope."

He was invited to stay with Madame von Wolzogen, who knew him by his works and his intimacy with her sons, his former schoolfellows at Stuttgart. The world owes much to that kind-hearted lady. Under her hospitable roof the sorely tried poet was able to collect his thoughts and energies and brace his mind and heart to continue the battle against indifference and stupidity. Schiller was not the man to repine and whine; he could suffer and be strong in silence.

Within a year after his flight from Stuttfiber in the writer's soul. I think a young gart he produced two fine plays, "Love and poet should be exuberant; the time for Intrigue" and "Fiesco." Both these propruning comes later, when sad experience ductions show a great superiority to "The brings sober judgment to cut and curtail Robbers." The genius of the man was what, as a youth, he thought very fine growing from year to year, and developing indeed. As Schiller wisely said, he pre- with the mastery of passion and thought so sumed to delineate men two years before he nobly and triumphantly displayed in "Walhad met one. Power can be fashioned lenstein" and "William Tell." There is the same enthusiasm in the two plays referred to as in "The Robbers," the same ideally beautiful and perfect, and, therefore, unnatural heroines; but the exaggeration is less. There are beautiful, pure thoughts; there are fine indications of philosophical discrimination, soon to ripen into finer and more perfect work. The production of these three plays closes the first part of Schiller's literary life. The fiery "storm and stress" period was ended.

In September, 1783, he went to Mannheim as poet to the theater. This appointment fulfilled the hope of Schiller's heart and gave him a position of independence. He could now pursue his intellectual labors calmly and undisturbed; and that was all the lofty-souled poet asked of man. He had his daily bread assured; he had peace, liberty, hope, which are always sweet, but especially sweet to Schiller, by whom they were enjoyed for the first time. He said:

All my connections are now dissolved. The public is now all to me, my study, my sovereign, my confidant. To the public alone I henceforth belong; before this, and no other tribunal, will I place myself; this alone do I reverence and fear. Something majestic hovers before me as I determine now to wear no other fetters but the sentence of the world, to appeal to no other throne but the soul of man!

Schiller never faltered in living up to the height of that lofty resolution.

In 1786 he published "Don Carlos," one of the noblest of his works. It is an immense advance on his three former plays. It is pervaded by a lofty, enthusiastic love for humanity; it is philosophical and profound; and it is exquisitely beautiful in idea and sentiment. Schiller was now master of his mind and heart. What he thought, he could clearly express in beautiful, many-colored, glittering words. Contrast the cold-blooded, unloving and unloved, miserable, because suspicious, despot Philip II. with the selfcontained, the noble and fearless Posa. How the bigoted, cruel tyrant seems to shrivel up before the unselfish and exalted eloquence of Posa, which almost sends a feeble pulse of life through the dead heart of Philip. Posa's life is in his soul, which neither death nor Philip can touch.

In this noble play, which glows with a splendid but balanced enthusiasm, Schiller puts into the mouth of Posa the following words, instinct with pathetic wisdom:

Tell him, Don Carlos, that when he is a man he must reverence the dreams of his youth.

Three years after "Don Carlos" appeared the Bastile fell. In 1787 Schiller visited Weimar, the most memorable event of his life. He was not then introduced to Goethe, but Herder and Wieland gave him a hearty greeting. Wieland was then the Nestor of German literary men. Schiller reverenced him as a father. He said: "We shall have bright hours: Wieland is still young when he loves." Yes, the heart of a good and wise man is never old; it is capable of love to its last pulsation. Weimar delighted Schiller so much that he thought of settling there. He writes:

You know the men of whom Germany is proud—a Herder, a Wieland, with their brethren; and one wall now encloses me and them. What excellencies are in Weimar! In this city, at least in this territory, I mean to settle for life, and at length once more to get a country.

After some months' stay at Weimar he received a cordial invitation from his friend Madame von Wolzogen to visit her at Bauerbach. During his journey there he met, at Rudolstadt, a new friend, Fraulein Lengefeld, whose attractions made him sorry to leave the place. Next year he returned, and lived in the neighborhood from May to December, visiting the Lengefeld family every day. The following are Schiller's views on marriage:

To be united to a person that shares our sorrows and our joys, that responds to our feelings, that molds herself so pliantly, so closely to our humors; reposing on her calm and warm affection, to relax our spirit from a thousand distractions, a thousand wild wishes and tumultuous passions; to dream away all the bitterness of fortune in the bosom of domestic enjoyment—this is the true delight of life.

Schiller loved Fraulein Lengefeld and his love was returned. This was the happiest time of his life. His plays were admired, he was surrounded by congenial friends, and now the love of a charming woman crowned his happiness.

tellectual giant Goethe. No two men could for historical study was intensified. His being at the time of their meeting thirty- pervades every page. But I cannot stop and, in addition, a consummate man of the lenstein," a work of mature and enormous world, accustomed to hold his own with dispower. tinction in the most polished and courtly worn Wallenstein, reading his fate, or try-

This is his own account of the impression made on him by his first introduction to

On the whole, this personal meeting has not at all diminished the idea, great as it was, which I had previously formed of Goethe, but I doubt whether we shall ever come into any close communication with each other. Much that still interests me has already had its epoch with him. His whole nature is, from its very origin, otherwise constituted than mine; his world is not my world; our modes of conceiving things appear to be essentially different. From such a combination no secure, substantial intimacy can result. Time will try.

Time did try, and made them friends. At first Goethe thought as unfavorably of Schiller as the latter did of him, but, as the world knows, all this smoke of prejudice disappeared, and they became helpful friends and fellow laborers in the mighty field of literature.

In 1789 Schiller became professor of history at Jena. In the February following his arrival there he married Fraulein Lengefeld. The following is Schiller's delightful picture of that happy union:

Life is quite a different thing by the side of a beloved wife than when forsaken and alone, even in summer. Beautiful nature! I now for the first time fully enjoy it, live in it. The world again clothes itself around me in poetic forms; old feelings are again awakened in my breast. What a life I am leading here! I look with a glad mind around me; my heart finds a perennial contentment without it: my spirit, so fine, so refreshing a nourishment. My existence is settled in harmonious composure; not strained and impassioned, but peaceful and clear. I look to my future destiny with a cheerful heart.

Schiller's greatest friend was to be the in- As professor of history Schiller's taste possibly differ more than these two. Goethe "Revolt of the Netherlands" is full of was ten years older than Schiller, the former noble thoughts; his burning love of liberty nine. Goethe was a philosopher, a poet, to analyze it, and must pass on to "Wal-The gloomy, concentrated, warsociety. Schiller, as I have already said, ing to do so, in the distant stars; the lovely, was shy and awkward, and did not show to the exquisite Thekla, so pure, so exalted, advantage in mixed society. The mere idea so utterly unselfish; and then the noble of meeting the great man made Schiller Max, living on great thoughts and breaking himself in pieces against the adamantine rock of selfishness and cruelty-all these great creations, wrought out with absolute perfection of art, make the "Wallenstein" plays unique in modern dramatic literature.

The love of Thekla and Max, in the midst of all the cruelty of ambition and the hideous brutality of war, reminds one of a pure, sweet flower blooming on the side of a volcano ready to burst in lurid flame at any moment; and it does burst into flame and all-devouring lava, and the tender, perfumed petals are consumed.

Thekla is the daughter of the ambitious, fate-ridden Wallenstein. He is so consumed by pride that he defies the emperor. Max Piccolomini is sent with troops to conduct Thekla to her father's camp. The two meet and love with a deep, devoted passion, stronger than death. The ambitious father has other and higher views for his daughter. Max loves and venerates Wallenstein with boyish enthusiasm as a superior, god-like being. Max's father is sent to wrest the command from the unscrupulous Wallen-He is a cold-blooded diplomatist, and when Max learns his purpose he revolts and quarrels with his father.

Wallenstein is surrounded by enemies and traitors who plot to accomplish his "The Death of Wallenassassination. stein" is sublime in its gloomy power. A sense of impending woe and horror pervades every scene. The soliloguy in which the doomed Wallenstein communes with the stars and tries to tear their secret from them is one of the masterpieces of literature.

Poor Max, with despair at what he sees of

his cavalry and is killed. Broken-hearted, loving Thekla goes to find Max's dead body.

Thekla. His spirit calls me: 'tis the troop Of his true followers who offered themselves to avenge his death; and they accuse me

Of an ignoble loitering-they would not Forsake their leader, even in his death-they died for him.

But shall I live?-

For me, too, was that laurel garland twined That decks his bier. Life is an empty casket: I throw it from me. Oh, my only hope; To die beneath the hoofs of trampling steeds-That is the lot of heroes upon earth!

With this speech Thekla disappears from the scene, but never from the heart of the reader.

Of "William Tell," his last and greatest erful, grim humor.

a very interesting history. In the first sketch the sleep of death.

fallen human nature, all his cherished ideals of the ballad only one crane flew over Ibycus dashed to pieces, rushes out at the head of when he was murdered in the depths of the lonely wood. Goethe suggested that there should be a long line of cranes, resembling in some degree the long and awful pageant of the avenging Furies. Schiller perceived at once the beauty and grandeur of the idea and adopted it. In fact, the cranes were the companions of Ibycus in his journey. Both poet and birds were traveling in a foreign land; the cranes were blessed with wings. This sublime poem is, therefore, the beautiful result, one of many, of the friendship of Goethe and Schiller, and is altogether worthy of its noble origin.

"Whom the gods love die young." Raphael, Mozart, and Schiller belong to a band of Heaven's peculiar favorites. They are lent to this little, peddling world for a work, "Joan of Arc," "The Bride of Mestime; but Heaven soon resumes the gift it so sina," and "Mary Stuart" I can now say bounteously bestowed. The King of Terrors nothing more. One poem of his must be struck no chill to the lofty soul of Schiller. mentioned, "Pegasus in Harness," in which, His life was in his heart and intellect; his with a master hand, he paints the never- body and its claims were trifling to him. ending struggle of the poetical, sensitive, His death, which occurred on May 9, 1805, enthusiastic temperament, in its combat like his life, was calm and beautiful. Of his with the hard, dry, selfish, matter-of-fact friends and family he took a touching fare--or in appearance matter-of-fact-world, well. He ordered that his funeral should be What renders this poem more remarkable is plain and simple, with no pomp, no display. the presence in it of a decided vein of pow- When asked how he felt, he said, "Calmer and calmer." Later he sank into a deep "The Cranes of Ibycus," the greatest and sleep. When he awoke he said, "Many noblest poem by Schiller, in which there is things are growing clear and plain to me," an elevation and majesty which commands Again he closed his eyes; and his sleep the interest of the most superficial reader, has deepened and deepened until it merged into

WINTER BIRD-LIFE.

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

at any other season. Insects are now dor- scarcely believe that the brown stalks rising mant, and the myriad of forms snugly above the snow ever bore blossoms. All encased in cocoon, chrysalis, and cell give but the coniferous trees are leafless, and no sign of life. Not a single tree-toad the bare, gaunt branches toss desolately in

HE comparative advantages of orni- or hyla can be heard, giving evidence that thology as a field study are more one of his tribe has survived winter's frosts. evident during a northern winter than Flowers there are none, and one can

the wind. The hand of death would seem Sportsmen, epicures, and the bird's to have been laid on the face of nature cheery whistle have made bob-white one of were it not for the birds. They are the our best-known birds. As the most northactive, graceful forms and cheery notes ever center of abundance in subtropical regions. more welcome? Was there ever a winter bob-white is more susceptible to the rigors day so gloomy that it was not brightened of a northern winter than more truly boreal by the tinkling chorus of a flock of tree birds. Being eminently terrestrial, heavy sparrows? Do not the juncos twittering snows sometimes completely bury bevies of cosily in our evergreens express a feeling of birds, roosting, as is their wont, on the contentment which in some way we share ground. They seem, however, none the with them? Even the hoarse caw of the worse for a living interment and have even crow has a clarion ring. Our hearts go out been known to seek shelter in a snowbank, might have passed unnoticed is now an when a fall of snow is heavily crusted that object of special interest.

of birds appeals to us. How can the tiny and whole flocks have been found frozen kinglet, with a body no larger than a where they had roosted. hickory-nut, keep the fires of life burning Ruffed grouse are more northern birds before wintry blasts that chill us through than bob-whites, our species, commonly our furs? Where does the chickadee find known as the partridge, being the most refuge when blizzards are raging? Tem- southern representative of a group or subperature, however, is of far less importance family which is distributed throughout the than food. Given a supply of nourishment, northern parts of both hemispheres. They birds seem able to withstand the most are therefore more hardy than bob-whites, intense cold. The character of our winter and their habit of roosting in trees prevents bird-life, therefore, is dependent upon the their being snowed in. In the fall, grouse food supply. Among land birds we have develop horny lateral fringes on their toes hawks and owls, who feed upon small mam- which doubtless serve the purpose of snowfood consists largely of insects' eggs and seasonal adaptation of structure. larvæ, sparrows and finches, who are seed- Hawks are so wary that, as a rule, they can upon the season's supply of food.

being the chief purpose of this paper, let observed by chance. Occasionally their us attempt it by roughly grouping them sworn foes, the crows, betray their presence we may divide them into two groups, in the success, let him search the ground beneath with the bob-white, the ruffed grouse, recognized by his barred, dark brown and hawks and owls, the blue jay, crow, shrike, white back, striped under parts, absence of and robin. These birds are so unlike that no ear-tufts, and black eyes. His loud whoo-

only living things to be seen. Are their ern representative of a family which has its to anything alive, and the bird that in June diving into it while in full flight. It is bob-white is in danger. Escape from be-At this time, too, the apparent frailness neath his snowy coverlid is then impossible,

mals and birds, woodpeckers, creepers, nut- shoes. In the spring these comb-like pechatches, kinglets, and chickadees, whose tinations are lost-a singular instance of

eaters, the nut-eating blue jay and omniv- be satisfactorily identified only after one has orous crow, while the presence of the berry- learned their distinguishing marks by the exeating waxwing, bluebird, and robin depends aminations of specimens, and they may therefore be omitted from this brief sketch.

The identification of these winter birds Owls, during the day, are generally according to their more prominent charac- by a clamorous attack. But if one would teristics of size, color, and habits. Primarily look for a barred owl with fair chances of first of which we will place those the size some densely foliaged evergreen for the of a bob-white or larger, that is, having a "pellets" of hair and bones which all owls length of ten inches or more. Here belong, disgorge. Once seen he may be easily further subdivision of them seems necessary. whoo-whoo, who-whoo, to-whoo-ah is not to

screech owl's favorite winter abode, or he black, bill hooked and hawk-like. whistle would surely never be called a This brings us to the birds less than ten "screech" by an unprejudiced listener. Both inches in length. these owls feed largely on mice and insects
The birds in this group may be placed in species.

In any event it is always worth while to horned lark, snowflake, and junco. investigate the cause of an outcry among On a winter morning when one has been

during the summer are eminently gregarious nape; in the female this mark is white. throughout the winter. Crows never nest The hairy woodpecker is as a rule less search of food; in the afternoon we see With the downy we may often find assothe roost "as the crow flies."

be mistaken for the call of any other species, is ten inches long, gray or brown above, but is not often heard during the winter, wings and tail black marked with white, The hollow limb of an old apple tree is the under parts generally finely barred with

may take possession of some snug nook about Robins are irregular winter visitants as far our dwellings, living there for years without north as southern Canada, the question of our knowing of his presence. His small food most actively regulating their movesize—length nine and a half inches—and ments. In sheltered localities where cedar, prominent ear-tufts distinguish him, but his dogwood, or viburnum berries abound small low, tremulous, and to my ear musical numbers are reasonably sure to be present.

and are therefore to be ranked as useful two sections, in the first of which we will include those having white or gray more or Crows are not the owls' only enemies, less conspicuous in the plumage of the upper Blue jays also never lose an opportunity to parts or tail, as the downy and hairy woodmob an owl when they discover his retreat. peckers, white-breasted nuthatch, chickadee,

the jays; even if we fail to find it we shall vainly listening for some sign of life, what be repaid by watching the jays themselves. a welcome sound is the tapping of a wood-Singularly human-like are these handsome pecker! Doubtless it is a downy excavating blue and white crested birds, with vocabu- his breakfast of larvæ, and we follow his laries which seem exhaustless. They appear tap-tapping just for the satisfaction of seeto find an especial pleasure in mimicing the ing the black and white fellow at work; or cries of hawks, always, in my experience, he may be repairing his winter quarters, for selecting the species most common in the he fashions a home in which to pass the colder months as well as one in which to Many birds that are far from social nest. The male has a red band across the

in colonies, but their winter roosts may be common than the downy in the Eastern frequented by two or three hundred thou- States. He may be known chiefly by his sand birds who have repaired to the same larger size, the downy measuring six and place for many years. In the morning they three fourths inches in length while the radiate over the country, flying low in hairy is about two and a half inches longer.

them high in the air, returning directly to ciated, in the winter, another climbing bird, the white-breasted nuthatch. Seen creeping The shrike and robin close our list of over tree trunks, he has at first glance the common birds ten or more inches in length. appearance of a woodpecker, but closer ob-The former cannot be called a common bird servation will show that he differs in many in the accepted sense of the word, but his points, the most striking of which is that he habits and the absence of vegetation render climbs downward as well as upward and that him conspicuous. He generally chooses he does not use his tail as a support. The some exposed perch from which, hawk-like, tail-feathers, therefore, instead of being he can watch for prey. Small birds and stiffened and pointed at the end are soft meadow mice are his victims and he often and rounded. The white-breast's mode of impales them on a thorn or hangs them by progression, black cap, blue-gray back, the neck in a suitable crotch. The shrike white cheeks, and characteristic note of

yank yank combine to render his identifica- April. Although termed winter visitors, tion both easy and certain.

If one finds the downy and white-breast in partnership it is quite probable that a third member of the firm is the chickadee. During the winter these three birds seem to have something in common which draws them together. Perhaps it may be a feeling of loneliness which prompts them to seek each other's companionship. However, they seem to be on the best of terms, and which show conspicuously in flight. one of the pleasant experiences of a midchickadee will doubtless announce himself in perfectly intelligible English, and to the from likely, he may be known by his black redpoll, waxwing, and bluebird. cap, gray back, and whitish under parts.

might imagine that all our smaller winter resorts are weedy fields which furnish them birds would live in or near some growth with a supply of seeds. The good done by which would afford them protection; but granivorous birds in winter in devouring the horned lark and snowflake are at home the seeds of noxious weeds can be appreon wide plains or the open country near the ciated on reading the estimate of Professor sea. They are found in flocks and are not Beal, of the Department of Agriculture, infrequently associated, and although abunthat in Iowa tree sparrows consume 875 dant in favorable localities are rare or entirely tons of weed seeds during the winter season. wanting in others. Both are eminently terrestrial birds, rarely if ever alighting on pleasing conversational twitter in which one anything higher than a fence. The horned can often distinguish the words "too-late, lark, or shore lark, is about seven and three too-late"; but their tardiness, if such it is, quarters inches long, sandy brown above, seems to cause them no regret, for merrier throat pale yellow, abdomen white, a band birds one cannot find. They are about the across the breast, cheek stripes, and two size of the junco, striped above with reddish small tufts or "horns" on either side of the brown, grayish, and black, with white under head black, tail black, the outer feathers parts and in the center of the breast a white.

The snowflake, or snow-bunting, is about As the tree sparrow or winter chippy resouth of the latitude of Long Island.

and tree sparrows are the most abundant. in some bird-house his cousin has recently The former arrives from the north late in vacated. His small size, activity, and erected September and remains until May; the tail render him easily distinguishable. His

they are with us, therefore, half the year. Juncos, or snowbirds, are usually found in the vicinity of evergreens, in which they pass the nights. Their happy twitter and contented chew-chew as they rest cosily in their snug quarters are among the cheery sounds of winter. Juncos are about six and a quarter inches in length, slate-gray with a white abdomen and white outer tail-feathers.

The second section of the group containwinter stroll is to encounter this trio. The ing birds less than ten inches in length includes those in which white or gray is not conspicuous in the plumage of the upper usual chick-a-dee notes he may add further parts or tail. The members of this secremarks whose meaning is less clear, or tion are the tree sparrow, song sparrow, even whistle a brief tune of two melodious winter wren, brown creeper, golden-crowned notes. If he should be silent, which is far kinglet, purple finch, goldfinch, crossbill,

Tree sparrows seem even more social These are birds of the woods, and one than the juncos. Their favorite winter

> When feeding, tree sparrows maintain a single dusky spot.

an inch smaller and is much whiter than places our common chippy in the winter, the shore lark, hence the name white snow- so the winter wren appears just as our sumbird, which is often applied to it. It comes mer house wren departs. He is smaller late in the season and is not often found than the house wren, with a shorter tail, and prefers some old wood-pile or brush-Of all our winter birds doubtless juncos heap in the woods to the handsome residence latter comes in October and stays until call is a rather nasal chimp, chimp, which note, but is uttered more quickly.

permanent resident from New England southward and is cherished by all lovers of Even warm days in January tempt it to voice its emotions in song, and by March 1 on the center of the breast, formed by the confluence of some of the numerous spots of the under parts, is a characteristic marking. The back is striped with reddish brown and black, and in size the bird agrees with the junco.

Some difficulty may be experienced in finches and purple finches. finding the brown creeper, but, once seen, its identification is certain. Its brown and black striped back harmonizes so closely in search of insects' eggs and larvæ, and its squeaky notes are so weak, that the bird may easily escape observation.

The call-note of the golden-crowned kinglet is even more insignificant than that others being rare or wholly absent. As a one may approach it closely enough to nest as far south as South Carolina. see clearly its gold, orange, and black crown.

look for this bird in vain. from their color may be known by their name. sweet chirping calls and bounding, undulating flight.

named. The so-called "purple" is a dull ones mentioned here will furnish him with red approximating the popular idea of abundant occupation for the season, and "crushed strawberry," and at the best is the chances are that before he is on speakworn only by adult males. The young ing terms with them spring will have males and females are streaked with brought a list of newcomers.

suggests the song sparrow's characteristic brownish and grayish above and are white streaked with brownish below. This This sparrow may sometimes be found species has a fondness for the buds of inhabiting the wren's brushy retreat, and it trees, and when perching is conspicuous also frequents dense hedge-rows. It is a on these leafless branches. When on the wing it utters a characteristic creaking note.

The crossbill and redpoll, however, may bird music as the first songster of spring, fairly claim descriptive and applicable titles. The former has the tips of the mandibles crossed, an apparent abnormality which is, it may be heard in numbers. A black spot nevertheless, of real service to the bird in extracting the seeds from pine cones. The latter has, in any plumage, a bright red crown-cap and in adult males this color appears on the breast, the rest of the body being striped with black. In habits the redpolls resemble to some extent both gold-

Adult male crossbills also have red in their plumage, being dull blood color, but young males and females are greenish. with the bark of trees over which it climbs closely do they adhere to a diet of pine seeds that they are seldom seen far from coniferous trees. Both crossbills and redpolls are of irregular occurrence in winter, sometimes coming in large numbers and at of the creeper, being a fine, high, squeaky rule they do not venture much south of chirp, practically inaudible to all but trained southern New England, though in mounears. The bird is exceedingly tame and tainous districts crossbills are known to

Our list closes with the waxwing and bluebird, summer birds whose presence in Birds' names are often misleading, and he winter north of the latitude of New York who during the winter expects to find a City is more or less dependent upon the goldfinch wearing a yellow costume will season's food supply. The waxwing is At this season brown, with a yellow band across the end the males are clad in the duller plumage of the tail, a conspicuous crest, and, usually, the female, being yellowish olive above and singular sealing-wax-like tips at the ends of soiled whitish below. Both sexes are now the shorter wing-feathers. The bluebird usually associated in small flocks and aside receives an adequate description in its

There are other birds which the experienced field student may discover during the The purple finch is even less appropriately winter, but the beginner will find that the

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

ORPAH AND RUTH.

And Orpah kissed her mother-in-law: but Ruth clave to her .- Ruth i. 14.

[December 5.]

HIS is the introduction to one of the most delightful pastorals to be found in any language, a poem in everything save meter, and with the charm of an antique simplicity, with a pictorial vividness and a home-telling power of truthfulness to nature, to which neither rhythm nor rime could add a grain of sense or eloquence. Thanks for this book of Ruth, set in the midst of the Old Testament like a jewel within a rim of gold, small as a gem, but as bright as a gem, and as clean-cut and clearpolished as ever left the workshop of a poetical lapidary! Generally, in reading the books of the Old Testament, we see but little of the inner life of the people. There is a screen of political events which shuts it out from us, except at a few occasional points, where we can peep through some narrow loophole and get a few glimpses. But here in this small book there is no jealous lattice-work in the window, and the eye can settle itself unforbidden upon all the little domestic and social economies which are elsewhere curtained round with privacy. Our present purpose requires, however, only the outlines of the first part of the story.

his wife and two sons. The Moabites, as tal.

and they often gave a hospitable welcome to their neighbors and kinsmen in times of pressure and calamity. To the fertile vallevs and the multitudinous flocks of Moab, Elimelech fled from the jaws of famine.

There is no significance in Elimelech's journey, though there is great significance in its terminus among the old enemies of Israel, and we may believe that only a hard necessity would have driven him thither. We are told how the family remained in Moab ten years. Elimelech died there; and then the sons married there, and they too died there, and Naomi was left alone with her two daughters-in-law. triple affliction of the poor widow seems to have been regarded by her as a judgment from God, as if she believed that God had thus punished her family for entering into even a temporary compact with a race of uncircumcised heathen. "The hand of the Lord," she exclaims, "hath gone out against me!" and she resolves to return to her own country and end her days in the shadow of Jehovah's sanctuary.

[December 12.]

Now comes the artless discussion with her two daughters-in-law in which we see so beautifully brought out the traits of two diverse characters—one commonplace, without a tone which surpasses the aver-There was a famine in the land of Israel, age female character, the other touched and it bore hard upon the sons of Ephraim with a powerful hand, exalted to the very in Bethlehem-Judah, and Elimelech, proba-ideal of feminine grace and feminine bly a man advanced in years and not undis-faithfulness, and finished with one of tinguished in his family and kinship, went those rare strokes of conspiring genius and into the country of Moab, taking with him felicitous art which make a picture immor-Naomi evidently shrinks from the you know, idolatrous as they were, were thought of taking her Moabitish daughters blood connections of the Israelites, and held into the land of her fathers, though this a rich and prosperous territory across the shrinking is by no means so strong as to Jordan. They were often at war with the show itself on the surface of her mournful Israelites, and yet they seem never to have pleading with them. On the contrary, she quite forgotten the bond of consanguinity, seems only concerned, with a true mother's panionship.

but by some short cut of emotion, affection, or sympathy, so for these two daughters everything hangs upon the impromptu response which love has to make to the noble futing the broken voice which bids them all. She sees her mother's tears, but she has which we may learn. a keener sense of her mother's words. She seems quite willing to be persuaded, and at length goes up to her mother and kisses her, and turns her back upon her forever.

rooted to her place, and when Naomi, in love, but the mere sentiment of it, the diftenderly sad and disconsolate words, says to ference between the two being just the difher, "Thy sister-in-law is gone back unto ference between a coal of fire and a lucifer her people and unto her gods; return thou match, out of which you can get a fire only unto thy sister-in-law," Ruth breaks out by friction. Blow upon your live coal and with her impassioned yet steadily deliber- it blushes out redder and redder and waxes ate vow: "Whither thou goest, I will go; hotter and hotter; blow upon your lucifer where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy peo- and it goes out into darkness. Sentiment ple shall be my people, and thy God my of any kind is a thin gloss which lies on God: where thou diest will I die, and there the surface of feeling like a varnish; it does will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, not go beyond the senses, it does not strike and more also, if aught but death part thee through the interior tissues and color its and me."

have piled their dust and ashes over this tion, from the daily phases of life-a mere brave daughter of Moab, the mother of motion of the soul which takes up and rekings and the star-gleam of a line of glory peats the motion of the world around it. that rose and flashed over the plains to and which looks like deep, genuine feeling,

self-renouncing affection, for their welfare. ing itself in song and in dirge, human Her heart has learned to build itself upon tenderness has wreathed itself with the their love, and she yearns for their com- choicest garlands of eloquence; yet the world has not found, the heart has not an-Probably, in this household of Israel, they swered so sweet a spirit, wrapped in such a have left off their idolatrous practices, and power of graceful and compelling language, suffered their old religion to drop into a as that which breathes and flames in these slumberous, inarticulate passiveness; but it words of Ruth. We can tell when we are is plain they have yet gone no further than in mid-ocean by the color of the water, and this, and have made no open renunciation of we can tell by the intense coloring of this the gods of Moab, or any profession of faith speech what depths of faith and loyalty in the Jehovah of their husbands and their and love lay in the character of Ruth. mother-in-law. They are come now to the Worthy was she, thrice worthy, to become crisis in their history, and just as, when a the remote mother of our Lord and Savior, man is halting between two opinions, his and to set up for us, back in the dim cendecision is often reached, not by the royal turies, a radiant image of love, never road of reason and argument and reflection, eclipsed save when her mighty descendant after the flesh was lifted upon the cross.

[December 19.]

But I ask you now to examine the conand self-denying woman whose tears are re-trast between the two characters presented to us in this narrative, and to judge whether leave her. Only one of them has hesitated at there be not something instructive here

In the first sister we have the impersonation of what we shall call the sentiment of habit and attachment, which passes everywhere, in characters like hers, under the Not so with the other; she stands as if name of love, but which is in very truth not way down to the heart. It comes in from In spite of the three thousand years which without, from circumstances, from educa-Bethlehem, the winds have not swept her just as water in the Croton reservoir looks words away. Passion has been speaking like water from a living spring. And, alas! since in all tongues, love has been pour- how much mere Croton water there is in the

channels of human nature and of society; of love in so many higher places. For the how much semblance of feeling that proves poor have wounds which no kisses can heal. gossamers of the morning; how much shal- ficiality of romantic feeling; and if love and ends only in a kiss like Orpah's!

posing imitation of the genuine music of to do that, not nerves alone. the heart. There is no muscle in such love;

and daughters and brothers and sisters of on one side and interest on the other, and many a household? Can you not find them asked her daughters to choose between the in the members of the church, in those two. Then was the time for Ruth to speak whose affection, sometimes flaring up like a out, and then was the time when Orpah well-shaken torch, is yet as intermittent as sank into silence and all the sweets of her the light of a firefly, and needs a continual love expired in a kiss. puff of fresh air and a constant brushing away of dead cinders to keep it alive? Ask field in the arms of his son, seeing the such love for a kiss, and you will get it, but enemy in the distance approaching the ask it for that profound, sustained sympathy spot where he lay he bade his son leave goes searching for like a well in the desert, his son appeared but too eager to take his and you find it not. When the daily tide advice the father cried out, "Will you leave in the household runs on smoothly, and me, my son? Must I die here alone?"

the polished egotism that usurps the name will I die."

only disguised affectation; how much show They live in an atmosphere that chokes of sympathy that vanishes like the glittering and strangles all sentiment and all superlow love that evaporates into idle profession, springs up with that envelope around it I know that it must be, not a sentiment of And I remark, in the first place, that the love, but a religion of love, pure as God's mere sentiment of love goes no further than highest ether and deep as man's largest caa kiss. It throws itself on the lips. It pacity. And I remark, in the second place, warms itself in the eye. It learns from use that no mere sentiment of love is able to and custom alone how to play on the keys stand before the rush of trial and the stumof passion and produce some weak but im- bling-blocks of difficulty. We want sinews

Probably Naomi, before she called up her it is all nerve, and, like every other feeling children to take her leave of them, knew no which has no conductor but the nerves, it difference between them in their attachment thrills only in spasms, and is a thing of times to her; Orpah was as Ruth. But the difference came out when the poor widow, in Can you not find examples in the sons the candor of her own affection, set herself

When a gallant warrior lay dying on the which the thirsty soul craves at times, and him and seek safety in flight; but when there is no strain on the old cables of habit How many hearts have sent up that mournand duty, it is easy for son or daughter to ful cry when misfortune and sorrow and pay the whole exterior homage of love; but trouble have thrown them on the field and let the way grow rough, and life be jostled left them there to perish !--hearts of forand jarred with cares and anxieties and saken mothers and fathers, hearts of abanworries, then comes the test of affection-doned friends, hearts of Christian brothers then does all feeling that merely simulates from whom every face of sympathy, every love give its last kiss and turn away forever. hand of help has withdrawn itself; and And when I look into the homes of pov- under the cloud of adversity, in the thick erty, hard, grinding, coarse, sordid poverty, smoke of life's dangerous battle, how rare where the children of toil pick their scant is the human love that stands fast by the bread from their own bones and eat it not fallen and throws its arms around the sufalone in the sweat of their foreheads but ferer, and out of the rich fulness, and with in bitter heart-sweat-when I look there the quiet promptitude of a resolute and un-I do not wonder I see so little love, but terrified heart, exclaims with Ruth, "Where that I find so much that puts to shame thou goest I will go, and where thou diest

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is one which religion only can explain.

true religion; there is a pure, soft human- and the divine call to a Christian life. ity of love, which gathers up into one bunsionate instincts of our nature, while yet it self-denial. a note of those higher strains which breathe over life the music of the spheres, and wed our hearts together in a symphony sublimer than man's earthly passions can ever know. I do not deny the existence of such a love, but it touches us only around a segment of our being; it is too narrow to take us in the whole sweep of our existence and our destiny. It is only the vox humana in the organ; it is only the flower on the stalk; it is the love of joyous smiles and April showers of tears; a love for life, not for death-for the blooming hours and the flitting shadows, not for the dark, deep, voiceless night of trouble and affliction. It is a love that leaves out the soul, and, with all its fragrance and its beauty, has no healing in it for man's sharpest aches and sternest needs -those that meet him when he is called to leave his household idols-and all that an unreligious love can give him is a poor kiss upon his dying lips. Between this and a love which draws to itself all the elements of religion there is that distinction which you may see between Orpah and Ruth.

Even the names of those sisters are suggestive of this distinction. The one is Orpah, "young vitality, youthful freshness," and the other is Ruth, "friend of God," hinting to us the contrast which exists between the uncertainty and inconstancy of the most vigorous human powers and the death part thee and me."-Rev. P. steadfastness of a heart which is stayed on Haughwout, A. M.

God. Could Orpah have said everything And if trial and peril and tribulation came else, there was one thing she could not say, to all of us, what swaths of desolation they "Thy God shall be my God"; and therewould leave among us-what windrows of fore she turned again to her idols. And if dead branches, what heartless farewell mere human love gets its tenderest beauty, kisses, as the sole remains of that empty sen- and its broadest scope, and its most untiment which hides itself in a gauzy ostenta- swerving loyalty from religion, I ask how tion of love! I remark, finally, that the great there can be any true love for religion, for difference between the mere sentiment of love Christ, for the church, where the essential and a vital, deeply earnest, devoted affection facts of religion are wanting? And this touches the case of many an unconverted I do not deny that there is ardent, cling- man, who stands to-day, like Orpah, divided ing, deathless love, which knows little of a between his old gods and his old friends

There is a sentiment in favor of Iesus. dle of fibers all that is strongest in the pas- but it is too weak to take up the cross of There is a genuine emotion has not a single string in it that can awake that feels all the solemnity of the choice which the sinner is called to make, and sometimes rises and glows almost to the white heat of decision. There is a surge of penitent feeling which sweeps over the heart at the remembrance of the past, and almost breaks away at times the dikes of pride, and shame, and selfishness that constrain it. It would be strange if men did not have such moments of tumultuous feeling, when conscience kindles thought and eternity bends its awful frown upon the sinner.

> But there is no virtue in all this. Let no such man flatter himself that he comes nearer the kingdom because his sentiments are in favor of it. Let no Orpah delude herself into the belief that she is true and faithful because she seals her profession with a kiss. It is not a feeling toward God that brings the sinner to the cross, but a feeling from God, and that is a grace which only repentance and self-renunciation can bring. There is no true love for Christ that does not spring from Christ; there is no affection for the church which does not cling to the church, and plant itself within it. There is no loyalty to our brethren which does not carry us into the midst of them, with our hands ready to work, our hearts beating with sympathy, and our tongues prompt to declare, like Ruth, "The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but

THE TREND OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

of the world; and, what is less generally have supplied the world chiefly with food recognized, it has become the greatest products and raw materials and have lagged manufacturing nation of the world. Nine behind the leading European nations in the years ago the distinguished English statis- value of the manufactures we have spread tician, Mulhall, said that the value of our abroad. annual manufactures placed us not only at the head of industrial nations, but so far been very busy developing its vast sources ahead that we had only to increase our annual output one fourth to make it worth double the annual product of Great Britain, our nearest competitor. Thirty years ago we supplied the world with only one seventh of its coal while Great Britain contributed one half of the product. For five years past we have produced one third of the total coal supply and Great Britain's output barely exceeds that of the United States. American pig iron has been exported to England because cheaper than the product of Great Britain's own smelters. We produce an eighth more iron and a quarter more steel than Great Britain, and it is one of our greatest industrial victories that we have wrested from that country the distinction it enjoyed of being the fountainhead of the world's iron and steel supply.

countries also in the production of gold supply the home demand, in most respects, and silver. One of our copper mines pro- from our own shops and factories. duces a tenth of the world's entire supply erto we have had all we could do in turntotal copper product. Most of the petro- ucts for home consumption, and this work leum of the world is produced in this coun- alone has brought us into the lead of mantry, the Russian product, large as it is, ufacturing countries. hardly entering into competition with it in

N the century and a quarter of its exist- guish us from the nations where manufacence the United States of America has tures predominate; and the reason is not become the greatest agricultural nation far to seek why, in our foreign commerce, we

Our country, in the past ten decades, has of natural wealth. Nearly all the lines of progress have been simultaneously advanced. Our agricultural progress has been no more rapid than our manufacturing growth, but this industrial development, remarkable as it has been, has not kept pace with the abnormal increase in our population. The number of our people was quadrupled in the first fifty years after 1790 and it has more than doubled in the past thirty years, and we are a people who spend more per capita for houses, food, and clothing than any other nation in the world. So it happens that, with a net value of manufactured products of four and a half billions a year, we are not yet able to make nearly all the things our own people require, and have to import large quantities of the manufactures of other nations. The time The United States surpasses all other is not far distant when we shall be able to and this country furnishes over half of the ing raw material into manufactured prod-

This is one reason why we have not the general markets. Our colossal agri- sought wide foreign fields for our manufaccultural development has enabled us to be- tures. Then, too, for most of our national come the largest dependence of great na- life our industries have been highly protions that are not able to raise food enough tected, with the result that our manufacfor their needs. We have been so preemitures have been greatly stimulated, and the nent as food exporters that we have been higher wages we have paid to industrial called a nation of agriculturists to distin- workers have enabled them to maintain a

with home-made commodities.

to securing its due share of foreign com- world. The rivalry for Russia's trade is merce. Our population is no longer in- most significant, for it shows that Germany, creasing with colossal strides, but the era the most energetic and successful trader of give our vast manufacturing interests re-formidable competitor in the Russian field. newed impetus. We see no prospect before us that we shall reach the condition any manufacturing country that can get into of those European countries which have it. There are 94,000,000 souls in European been scrambling for new lands in all the Russia and one of their greatest needs is corners of the earth because they must tools and machinery which they cannot have export trade or perish. Our cotton, make themselves and must needs buy elseprovisions, wheat, mineral oils, and cattle, where. When Russia's railroads, now buildof which we now export about \$2,000,000 ing, are completed, when cotton manufacturthe chief elements of our foreign trade. Siberia and the metalliferous mountain re-Our internal commerce may always far ex- gions are more accessible, Russia's needs, ceed our foreign trade. Our own coasting particularly for iron and steel products, and lake trade to-day is more than double will enrich the nations that supply them. far surpasses the external and internal com- supply that country with agricultural and we are making more and more things that ican competition. foreign nations want and which we can sell Department of State.

D-Dec.

higher standard of living. This national ity, and inventions are enabling us, at last, policy has, however, decreased our ability to send many manufactures even into into compete in the world's markets with the dustrial Europe to compete with its home manufactures of other nations where lower wares. We can only mention as illustrawages and lower standards of living pre-tions that to-day no one can make iron vail. Under these circumstances it is for- and steel more cheaply than we do; that our tunate that we have not, in a broad sense, edged tools, much of our machinery used cared to compete with other nations in the in industrial processes, and many other field of foreign commerce; that we have inventions are widely preferred to those had our hands full attending to our own of other countries; and certain improvedevelopment and supplying our own needs ments in our methods of cotton manufacturing have overcome the vaunted advan-The time has come at last when the tage of England's moist climate, enabling United States is able to turn its attention her to produce the best woolen yarn in the of prosperity now dawning is certain to Europe at this time, regards us as her most

worth a day, will probably continue to be ing is further developed and the plains of the coasting trade of Great Britain, and Germany's special aim at present is to merce of most other countries. The United other machinery, and her economic writers States is its own best customer for manuare urging that special efforts be made to factured products and always will be. But overcome the powerful and advancing Amer-

Superiority of products, or products in spite of the fiercest competition. So adapted in one way or another to meet our merchants are beginning to reach out the taste and demand of a large public, in all directions for foreign markets in will make their way in spite of high tariffs. which to sell our manufactures; and no one German merchants have sought in vain to thing has stimulated the quest for foreign create a demand for the refined petroleum fields of profit more largely than the reports of Russia and Galicia, and keep out the from our consuls on commercial opportuni- American product. The effort has been ties and conditions abroad, which are issued a complete failure because the German monthly by the Bureau of Statistics of the people firmly believe that the European petroleum cannot compare, as an illumi-It is impossible here to enumerate the nant, with our oil. This was a futile atmany ways in which our resources, ingenutempt, by artificial pressure and restriction,

consuls are constantly telling manufacturers sand and one things she produces at almost that if they can meet foreign demand with starvation wages. American manufactursuperior American products they will have ers have no such ambition, for it would no difficulty in selling their goods in any be futile, and they can see in Europe oppart of Europe. The most promising sign of portunities in larger lines that are really the coming extension of our export trade is worth while. See Russia with her 5,000,000 that not a few of our manufacturers and ex- cotton spindles, her 350,000 acres in Cenporters are beginning a scientific study of tral Asia now growing cotton, her 5,000,000 the needs and demands of the customers acres there that are adapted for cotton raisthey are seeking. They are finding that ing, and her lands in Caucasia already yieldthe whole subject of the export trade, even ing 22,000,000 pounds of that staple a year. painstaking study. They cannot pack com- of all the cotton produced in Europe and shoe manufacturers are learning that the her. goods they sell here are not exactly adapted for the Australian trade.

It is with our iron, steel, and woods, turned into various forms of machinery and give us our full share of opportunity. implements, that we are beginning to tempt China, with her era of railroad building just European trade. It is a fact worth noting dawning, and Japan, with the remarkable when our tailors' shears are sold in Shef- changes occurring there, will be closely field, the head-center of all manufactures of watched for new trade openings. edged tools. Some of England's best col- people of Japan have hitherto been clothed onies, like New Zealand, are now declaring in cottons imported from India. To-day that they prefer our edged implements to they are beginning to wear woolens, and those of British make. We have sold our wool is being imported to supply the mills pig iron in England; and Russia, great as they are erecting. It has long been said her iron resources are, is still importing that when a Japanese once acquires a taste more than half of the pig iron she uses. for the food of the western nations he can-There was something akin to consternation not do without it. The common people in the English midlands, early this year, who have lived almost exclusively on rice when American-made steel billets were de- and fish are now taking to meat. Fathers livered there at \$2.50 a ton cheaper than who can afford to do so give their children the lowest British price; and in this month meat once a day. The new Japanese line of October, 1897, we have underbid the of steamers that has begun to ply to Ausgow with cast-iron pipes, by \$5 a ton, and continent to Japan. The Japanese cavalry we'll pay the freight.

to force trade into unnatural channels. Our Europe, in her home market, on the thouto the packing of goods, requires the most Russia is now consuming in her mills a tenth modities for many Latin-American ports, America. She wants to compete with Engfor instance, as they would were they ship- land in her cotton manufactures, and to do ping to Chicago. Wharves are a rarity in so she needs the gins, pickers, cards, and those southern ports; vessels anchor at a other cotton machinery that have been sucdistance and are lightered by small boats cessfully used in the United States. "By plunging through the surf, and packages some one," writes our consul, "these things not covered by water-proof wrappings are must be supplied." And it is only in such liable to damage. Our merchants are find- manufactures and by the aid of such invening that even the color and design of labels tions as these that we can hope to do a are a matter of importance if their goods large business with Europe outside of the are intended for the Chinese market, and food staples and mineral products we send

We are sending to the miners of South Africa a large part of the machinery they are using. The awakening Orient also will British makers, who wish to supply Glastralia expects to carry many cattle from that horses have been decided to be too small But we can never hope to compete with for military purposes and the attempt to

improve the breed has practically failed. land, than from New York City. So along field.

closely to Mexico by railroads and steam- south of us. ship lines and are supplying half of her In some respects all the trading nations

the Old World than to our own Atlantic sea- she thinks she can herself provide. board. Pernambuco, Brazil, for instance, In this last respect we seem certainly

Our consuls are calling attention to these the thousands of miles of coast-line south opportunities to send horses, meat, and of Venezuela Europe can trade as cheaply wool to Japan; and they add that Japan's as we can, as far as the cost of transportasmall territory and 40,000,000 people make tion affects the price of commodities; and it practically certain that her trade demands Great Britain has the advantage of large for the necessities of life will outrun her vested interests in the South American productive capacity and that the United countries and long-established and well-States will have a splendid opening in that rooted trade relations. Our merchants in the South American trade firmly believe Among our most brilliant opportunities that the concerted and vigorous efforts now are those our own part of the world affords, making in this country will overcome the and we are moving with energy and wisdom advantages that Europe has secured and to occupy fully the vast field, a part of give us a large part of that trade. The which is at our very doors. The Bureau of Bureau of American Republics, by promo-American Republics and the other agencies ting a closer association of the Latin-Amerithat have been set on foot, largely through can countries with one another and with the its inspiration, are among the best schemes United States, and by collecting and disever devised for promoting trade. We are tributing information of practical value to already selling British Honduras nearly all concerned, is assisting in a marked twice as much as she imports from the degree to increase the volume of business mother country. We have knit ourselves between our country and the republics

imports and receiving three fourths of her may emulate Germany's example with adexports; and yet we continue to pay Mexico vantage. No country ever sprang in so in money for sixty-five per cent of the prod- short a time to the front rank in foreign ucts she sends us because she long ago commerce as Germany has done. The exacquired the habit of sending to Europe for cellence of her technical schools, where her imports. The development of com- methods of metal working and other indusmunications with Central America is also trial processes are taught, her permanent giving us a great advantage in trade. Three exhibitions of the commodities entering into years ago Great Britain supplied most of her export and import trade, her expedithe commodities imported by Costa Rica, tions of experts sent to foreign fields to but now we have outstripped the British promote German trade and learn all facts manufacturers. The West Indian colonies that will profit her exporters, her careful of Great Britain are in a large measure study of the peculiarities and demands of dependent upon this country for the neces- her customers, and the avidity with which sities of life, purchasing about \$10,000,000 she seeks new customers, are most imworth of our food supplies and manufac- portant elements in the progress she has tures every year and paying for them in made; and some of her people are not their products. These facts show how the above resorting to devices that are unfair proximity of these countries has aided the even in rivals. Much as she wants our raw development of our trade relations with materials and food supplies, her Agrarian party circulates the boldest slanders as to We have not the same geographical ad- their quality. Germany needs these comvantage on the Atlantic seaboard of South modities from us, but she is doing her level America, for most of that coast is nearer to best to keep out all our manufactures which

is hardly farther from Southampton, Eng- destined to follow Germany's example; for

supplying to our own millions everything American-built ships have made it possithey desire within the limit of our manifold ble to lay the laces of Calais on the shelves resources. The day is coming when most of Chicago shops in ten days. of the cotton that now goes to Liverpool or done and better will follow. Moscow will not leave our southern states processes and results, so that we shall not ments have made it possible.

carriage are annihilating time and distance. stripes at a masthead.

the trend of American industrial effort will We are no longer far removed from the be, first and foremost, in the direction of great marts abroad. Within two years It has been

Another potent influence that will stimuntil New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and ulate our foreign trade is to be the rehabiliother cities have it ready to export in the tation of our ocean shipping. Many reasons form of manufactured goods. Even with our have been given for the decline of our present population, there is still large room merchant marine, but the chief reason is for expanding our home trade and great because our capital found so much profitopportunities for reducing our volume of able employment in the development of our imports by the improvement of our own country that it had no time or inducement to compete with Europe for the domain of think of buying abroad what we can procure the oceans. But our railroad system and just as well at home. Our manufactures the other greatest features of our indusare now predominating over agriculture, trial development are at last unsurpassed As in Germany, our towns are now gaining or unequaled. We have time now to build population at the expense of the country, ships, we have been building \$25,000,000 and very many of our products for home worth every year for our navy for the past consumption and for export are going to be ten years, and we have turned out some of cheapened in price by improved methods the best ocean liners affoat. We shall be and practicable economies that will satisfy in future the greatest producers of cheap capital with the profit it reaps while fur- steel, and it was cheap steel and iron that nishing commodities at lower cost; just as laid the foundation of England's supremacy refined petroleum is now supplied to the as a builder of ships. Before many years consumer at a fraction of its former price it will be no longer a fact, ludicrous as it because pipe-lines and other great improve- seems in view of our large commerce, that for a twelvemonth not an American ship England can count the years when her passed through the Suez Canal, that the port coal supply will be exhausted. Long be- of Buenos Ayres has not seen an American fore that day comes we can supply the vessel for a year, and that thirty years have world with all the coal it wants, and all elapsed since Hamburg, the third greatest the iron and steel. Improvements in ocean port in the world, has seen the stars and

THE EASTERN POLICY OF GERMANY.

BY G. BATTISTA GUARINI.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

HEN William II. took in his strong East, and where Prussia saw its ambiguous hands the reins of the German diplomacy crowned with one of the most Empire he found a new canon of notable failures in the history of statescraft, the eastern policy of his fatherland in the and reaching down to the London Confertreaty of Berlin. Beginning with the Con- ence of 1840, held on the Egyptian quesgress of Reichenbach, held in July, 1790, tion, it can be truly said that that kingdom, where occurred the first manifestation of and consequently the whole nation, had no the policy of Germany in regard to the logical, well-developed plan of dealing with

and by no means glorious tradition. Count robust tentacles in all directions. Already wild country of the Slav for so many gener- decide on action? ations, had been incited, tolerated, and aversion and rancor.

this most perplexing problem. Guizot autocracy in its turn. From that very time roughly called the Prussian ministers sat- this new ethnic organism began its tenaellites of Russia, and this harsh saying cious and violent expansion with the procmight have been repeated with much sem- lamation of its own religious and political blance of truth down through all the agi- principles, before which the future must tation which resulted in the Crimean War. stand in awe. With the audacity and force The treaty of 1878 broke with this long of youth this gigantic polypus has sent its Bismarck had seen, with the rigid analysis Slavic in the North, Asia tremblingly saw of a statistician, the destiny of his country, two sharp points threateningly penetrate to opposition to Slavic expansion. And for the South through the mountains of Afthis reason, in spite of a century-old friend- ghanistan, and rapidly extend over the ship, in spite of dynastic interminglings, in Transcaucasian plain. Now if the Slav spite of the Dreikaiserbund, 1 Germany and bursts out into countries like these, in spite Russia are fated by their ethnic character- of great natural obstacles, what dikes shall istics to reciprocal aversion and enmity. Europe offer-Europe, which is protected The flood of Germanic influence which, by only artificial boundaries-when, ready powerful and vigorous, spread over the for the decisive and fatal moment, he shall

In the middle of continental Europe, in suffered through a deep-laid plan. Peter immediate contact with Russia, Germany the Great saw, with the intuition of a virile, and Austria stand in this work of general innovating genius, that one people of and individual protection. Sole representa-Europe, more than the others, was endowed tives of Teutonism, they form the only with the tenacity to accomplish the gradual ethnic nucleus, still vigorous in Europe, development of his unformed empire. So which is capable of resisting the one hunhe attracted the Teuton to Russia. Ever dred and twenty million Slavs who are since his day the German element has flowing toward the West from the Amur entered into the transformation of the and the Lena. They have seen the peril Russian people. But intellectual subjec- and are seeking to prevent it. But one of tion has never yet generated affection the two, Austria, still coherent through and gratitude in semi-barbarous races, forces that can be hardly otherwise ex-Under the apparent submission to German plained than by the tradition of a glorious ideas brooded a profound antipathy. Only empire, feels its cohesion undermined by need and the desire for a grandiose develop- turbulent Slavic currents. Bismarck clearly ment of the country could conceal the latent saw this situation in 1878, and, pointing out to her the new way of the future, "Austria While the Germanic and neo-Latin peo- to the East," placed Austria as the advanced ples, though originally antagonists and sentinel against the coming invasion. There often divided by wars and violent feuds, can be no lasting accord between the Slav still combined in the great work of defend- and the Teuton. They differ too much in ing western civilization against Arabic and their nature, intellectual, religious, political, Moslem fanaticism, while the violence and Only the fearful prevision of the titanic extent of their intestinal discords tacitly struggle restrains and moderates their agyielded to a sympathetic unity of culture gressive desires. They do not entrust and ideas, Russia, that sturdy oriental graft themselves to the fortune of war, but none on the old European trunk, remained quiet, the less they are busy with extending each closed to the beneficent current. And the influence of his race. More than a when Peter the Great imposed a western century ago the Great Frederick had pointed civilization on it, it entered into European out the danger to Prussian independence: life, imposing its own political and religious "If the Russians go to Constantinople," he

said, "in two years more they will reach tributed either to a natural scorn or a lively Königsberg."

is crowded out and disappears among the at the thought of the possible spoils. complications of the present hour.

quarter compromises with mutual advantages resulting, or perhaps declining energy the West from the disputed field.

William II. unites in his nature and character the severe qualities of his grandfather and the happy adaptability of his father. His make-up is a mingling of northern and southern traits. A youthful enthusiasm, even for things outside the range of politics, lends great fascination to the figure of the German sovereign. And this enthusiastic nature regained entire the energy of the race, while adjusting itself to pressure and unexpected changes and forces in the recent Greco-Turkish struggle.

For any one who superficially looked for motives of the policy of a monarch whose actions are sometimes subjected to the impulses of a youthful spirit, but still a spirit which determines these actions to assume

irritation at the violation of international William II. saw and understood the great rights on the part of Greece at the time of peril. He accepted the new canons of his her armed intervention in behalf of Crete. diplomats. With the customary activity of No one saw the pettiness of the first reason his energetic mind he quickly faced the sol- nor the emptiness of the second. No, the emn problem, stamping upon it a vigorous hostile attitude of William II. toward the napersonal imprint, as is his wont in all matters tion which is the second fatherland of his of state. He felt that his Germany, stronger sister has far other causes than those surthan Austria in its ethnic and moral cohe-mised by unreflecting political diviners. sion, could better oppose itself to the in- We have no reason to suppose that any roads of the Slavs. In continental Europe, desire for the rigid protection of the inout of all the Latin group which from time tegrity of Turkey could have been revived immemorial had been the natural barrier in him by the breath of moral sympathy or against every disturbing current, he found the hope of territorial and commercial adonly France a still powerful nucleus. But vantages. The eternal eastern question a century of the history of the French na- has not lasted so long on account of Ottotion, noble opponent of Slavic irruptions, man strength or western affection for the glorious protagonist of the rights of Latin Turk. Its only support has been the jeal-Europe in the face of Slavic semi-barbarism, ousy of the great powers and their terror the Teuton the aversion to Islamism is in-England, however, offered him, with its nate, Metternich has said it, and Frederlong-standing policy of opposition to Rus- ick William II. and Manteuffel² and Bissia, an aid in the stern undertaking. Such marck have said it. And Germany can hope assistance might still be surely counted for no territorial expansion from the de-But he soon found that in this struction of the Moslem Empire, because she holds no territory contiguous to that empire. Nor is the spirit of commercial in action, had removed the representative of development, and the desire for peace which is favored by that spirit, an adequate explanation for the eastern policy of William II. More than all these reasons, rather than all, is the anticipation of future ill to his state, should the status quo³ in the East be done away with.

Any solution of the Turkish problem, when we take into account the ethnic quantities, the power of impetus, the modern political currents, the tendencies of some of the Balkan states, will redound almost entirely to the advantage of Russia, whether Europe wills it or not. And the power of expansion of the Slavic race, emboldened by success, will be greater, and it will be mainly directed against the German race, from the proximity of the races, from the aversion of blood and policy, and from the lack of nata sane and mature order of ideas, there ural physical barriers. Therefore Germany appeared no logical reason for the German is going to delay the terrible solution with policy. The cause of these motives was at- all her powers. For this reason, when the

Cretan imbroglio involved Greek politics effect of pure vanity and desire to put Turkish conflict.

William II., if we admit this explanation of separated from the collective action of the his conduct, has had an inglorious recourse West. to the Prussian policy of a century and 1886 is too fresh for Russia to decide on more ago. And his advice and aid and congratulations to the Musselman, triumphant over little, impoverished Greece, seems to recall vividly that past when Frederick William II. could receive from Diez, his ambassador at Constantinople, the following communication:

The Turkish ministers have no other will than what I inspire in them. . . . My object is to diffuse our influence into all the branches of the Turkish government and direct that government in Your Majesty's interest. If I may judge from the dispositions which now dominate here, every Turk has become a Prussian, and all the ministers speak of nothing but Prussia and its great monarch. Even Reis-Effendi is but pliable wax in my hands.

But what produced sympathy and interest in Turkey in those days was territorial greed. The policy of to-day is inspired by much higher motives.

When the conditions of the treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji,4 already very favorable to Russia, were violated by Catharine II. by the occupation of the Crimea, the eastern Turco-Russian question began to be a Russo-European question. Germany first saw this fact clearly in 1878 when Bismarck broke with the Prussian diplomatic tradition. In his eyes each phase of this question became a feature of the Germano-Slavic contest. So William II.'s energy has a double object: first, the proclamation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the strengthening of its structure; and, second, the neutralizing of dissolvent energies from whatsoever quarter they may come. To have

William II., fearing a general uprising which himself before the public. His influence might become the occasion of a general on Turkish politics is as a watchful guard European struggle, came forward to allay against unexpected crises and a strangling the excitement. And from that moment of pernicious measures. One would seek the long series of threats, counsels, oppo- in vain for any other reason for this unsition began which the German monarch wonted activity of his. Nor should we has maintained throughout the whole Greco- marvel at his agreement with Russia and his diplomatic courtesy toward her, for It may seem to superficial observers that Russia in this present crisis has not been The remembrance of 1878 and the carrying out, even to a partial extent, of the ethnic ideal. The Muscovite Empire does not feel that the hour is ripe, and hence follows out the only line of policy possible, which is Ottoman integrity. By this policy (which was necessitated, and was not chosen freely by him) and by the European concert, William II. skilfully reinvigorated, without any apparently aggressive spirit, the rigidly conservative policy in its anti-Slavic design.

The emperor's tactics are preventive tactics. The treaty of 1878, despite the affirmations of some German publicists, was made in opposition to Russian plans. Yet Bismarck did not hesitate to affirm in a speech of February 6, 1888:

During the Congress of Berlin I can truthfully say I understood my part to be almost as a fourth Russian plenipotentiary to it, that is, so far as I was able to do so without injuring the interests of our friends. During all its deliberations no Russian desire came to my knowledge which I did not thereupon recommend and also which I did not put into realization. Thanks to the confidence and the friendship which Lord Beaconsfield manifested toward me, at dead of night I went to his sick-bed, in the most difficult and critical moments of the congress, and by his pillow at times when the breaking up of the congress was imminent I obtained his consent to my plans. In short, my conduct at the congress was such that he said to me after it closed: "I have had the highest Russian order for a long time, and I have set it in brilliants; otherwise you would receive it."

In the present conflict, if, in spite of the Triple Alliance, the Germany of Bismarck made himself, more than others and more is most conciliatory toward Russia, the than in the past, the intimate counselor latter knows very well that the young emof the sultan is not, as some believe, the peror is establishing a preponderate inand every violation of the treaty of Berlin. indeed came intellectual light into Europe, That new breath of life, that violent injec- but also barbarism sometimes. tion of oxygen into the body of the Sick attitude of the German monarch after the Man, tends to preserve him from a dissoludefeat of Greece lends also to our approval. tion by which Russian aggrandizement As before he had tried all means to prevent would profit most materially. Inspired by war, and during the clash of arms had done a most lofty patriotism, William II. is correcting a century of anti-patriotic policy, and Germany follows him in his eastern the declaration already made he fights for policy, faithful and admiring. Germany Greek interests against the claims of the has this advantage over other lands, that it is inhabited by a thoughtful, logical people. Just as the nation emphatically condemns an internal policy which savors of autocracy -as we see by the vote of the Reichstag on the 18th of May last-so it unconditionally approves the eastern and foreign policy.

We have seen abundant proofs in speech, book, or pamphlet that national disapproval had been freely meted out to the dynastic or party policy which had been observed. on the eastern question for the past century. But in the present tendency all Germany applauds its leader, and this general approval is shown by a most interesting fact: among the troops of foreign volunteers enrolled for the defense of Greece there was not one German. It would be a strange thing, without this proof of the patriotic policy of the emperor, that a nation which manifested so much enthusiasm for the Hellenic glories of the past should suddenly stop and deny to them now what all non-diplomatic Europe conceded to them, a friendly word in a struggle Teutonic element against the perils of the Has Europe reason to applaud? by a necessary equilibrium. It is a new cru- have done.

fluence with the sultan, to counteract any sade of the West against that East whence everything to make it short, even in making it more violent, so now in maintaining conqueror. To this result, to this wearisome work of peace, he gives his steadfast support.

But, in conclusion, will the present intervention of Europe, and particularly of Germany, an intervention which has been more energetic than the past interventions, have a lasting success hoped for in the maintenance of the Ottoman status quo? The origin of the struggle, we remember, was in forbidding the annexation of Crete to the mother country. The present arrangements will give autonomy to the island, instead of annexation. But a century of obstinate struggles which have had annexation for their object does not offer much comfort for the future peace of the island, nor will Greece's complete defeat, willed by Europe, be a safe punishment and a guaranty of long tranquillity. Still the political revolutions and the national reconstructions in these oriental conflicts do not really depend on the will and actions of the parties that are directly interested. When the treaty of July 21, 1774, put Moldavia and Wallachia for the freedom of their children. Germany under Russian protection, the will of the has applauded their adversary because under Balkan states disappeared, annihilated. the almost violent protection of a barbarous. Whatever may be the movements and the people she sees the defense of the great revolutions of the future, the Balkan Peninsula will never on its own account produce a single change in the liberties and autono-For those who on the whole believe, as we mies already conceded. In the present do, that the European concert in favor of crisis I hope I may prove a false prophet, the status quo in the East is a good thing, but I greatly fear that the victory of Turkey applause is a duty. The work of William favored by Europe will complicate and II., inspired by national patriotism, be-hasten the much-feared solution of the eastcomes the work of occidental patriotism, ern question, even more than the triumph It is indirect resistance to the Slavonic flood of Greece or the annexation of Crete would

A GENTLEMAN OF DIXIE.

BY ELLEN CLAIRE CAMPBELL.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SHADOW FALLS ON HEART'S DELIGHT. ETE set out at a run toward the creek and turned in the direction where he knew the battle had been hottest. He met many stragglers and wounded, to all of whom he put the same question, "Has yo' seed meh young mahsteh?" Some returned an indefinite question; others gave a short no and hurried on. His young master! Too many young masters lay dead on that bloody field for any one to know which was Yet he persevered. Hatless, the tears running unheeded down his cheeks, ever running and ever hurling that inquiry at all he met, he was a pitifully grotesque figure, that looked more demented than sane. Fortunately he did not know how fruitless such questioning probably would be, for, as it happened, presently he found help. One gentleman answered by asking:

"Are you Captain Seddon's servant?"

"Yas, sah,"

"And you say your master's son, young Ned Seddon, has been killed?"

"Yas, sah-oh, my Gord! my Gord!" His tears and choking sobs would have answered had his lips been mute.

"Well, he must have fallen in the assault, for I saw him not long before. Look on the other side the creek, close to the road which leads up the hill."

He had hardly concluded when Pete set out upon his run again. The sun had hidden his face from the desolation which greeted him and lowering clouds threatened ominously. Away in their black depths the thunder rolled and crackled and the lightning licked out spitefully in forked

like a palsied man's—only the truest love could hold him to such a task. Soon it grew worse, for the scene of battle had not shifted too far for many a bullet to come whistling his way. Every one that struck the branches above his head with a distinct thud terrorized him the more. Once he fell to his knees and began to crawl, but not so much as a shake of the head to such his progress was too slow to satisfy him. He jumped to his feet and began to run again.

> The bodies were thicker now; some, wounded, were groaning with pain. It was All the tales he had heard a grisly scene. around the cabin fire assailed his inbred superstition. Ghosts and devils and all hideous creatures took shape and menaced him. He was a lost spirit wandering through a Purgatorio. Those horrible piles of dead! Blue coats and gray heaped one on another-such a leveler is death! Every moment some frightful circumstance added to the grisliness. Now he had stepped into a pool of blood, which splashed him from head to foot. Ugh! The old darkies said the stain of human blood could never be washed away. Soon after a disheveled figure raised on its elbow and asked in God's name for a drink of water. Mephistopheles himself could not have caused Pete greater terror. Deaf to all entreaty, he gave a whoop of horror and fled, speeding in headlong flight over dead bodies or wounded with ruthless feet, careless of prayer or imprecation. Finally he caught his foot and fell. He could not rise at once: he only looked wildly about him, his affrighted eyes nearly bursting from their sockets.

Then he drew one deep breath; could it gleams. The pasture looked to be in deep be possible? There lay Ned close beside twilight; the darkness made the bodies him, with eyes half closed, half surprised. Pete soon began to stumble upon more Pete gave a shout of joy and sprang to his ghastly still. His teeth chattered; his side, caressing and weeping over him as his breath came in gasps; his limbs trembled mother would have done. Laughing and

"He ain' daid! Mahs Gawg didn' know. He ain' daid! Bress de Lahd! Jes' w'en I gin up hope er fin'in 'im, dar he war, ersmilin' at Pete ez sweet ez er li'l' baby. Ef I could pray lack pappy I'd pray. Bress Gord! Bress Gord!"

Ned tried to smile, but the wan lips only quivered. Presently he whispered wearily:

"I thought you'd come, Pete. Take me back quick."

With a tenderness more than tender the faithful servant lifted him in his arms, throwing the chief burden on his shoulders. To go back the way he had come was not to be thought of, so he turned toward the road which mounted the hill and skirted the pasture. But soon, in spite of his powerful strength, he staggered under his load and was forced to lay the boy, again unconscious, upon the grass.

Just then he saw one of the wagons, busy removing the dead from the field, coming down the road, and hastened toward it. When he came up it had halted and the driver was ineffectually urging the horses with oath and lash to proceed. The wheels had literally mired in the dust produced by the rolling of countless vehicles and the tramp of thousands of feet. Finally beating, called, "'Tain't no use, boys. You'll have to unload."

Thereupon the men in charge began to toss out their comrades' bodies as carelessly as butchers unloading swine. A rude jest on each poor fellow that increased the pile added to the uncanny hideousness of the scene. Pete was far more sensitive than those of whiter skin; horrified at their levity he ran back, determined that Ned should not be entrusted to such ungentle hands. As though in response to his dilemma he saw a riderless horse grazing a short distance away, and soon, with the assistance of a soldier opportunely returning to camp, he had lifted his young master upon it. The tory," explained the surgeon. distance to the tent was then easily and quickly cleared. The fighting was a mile its wonted vigor. He waved his hand feebly,

crying at once, he murmured in broken beyond the hill by this time and no obstacle hindered.

> The surgeon of Captain Seddon's company was in attendance at the hospital and took Ned at once into his charge. Only a superficial examination was made, more being unnecessary. The boy's face read his doom. He lay motionless, his breath so faint that unless one were close beside him he seemed not to breathe at all. Pete. hardly more alive, seemingly, knelt beside him. Utterly oblivious to the disorder that prevailed, he did not once withdraw his eyes from the white face, but his cheek was constantly wet with the tears that rolled down unheeded.

> An hour had passed thus when Captain Seddon and Mr. Mayhew entered the tent and stood beside the cot. As if his father's presence had power to recall him to life. Ned opened his eyes and smiled faintly into the face that strove to return the smile in vain, and gently pressed the hand holding his own.

> "Father," he whispered. The father put his ear close to the pale lips. "Tell mother I thought I'd make-her proud of me - to-day, - but luck deserted - me - at last. Kiss her-and little Nell-for me." A pause and then he said: "Give Max my -love. Always be good-to Pete."

Pete could restrain his grief no longer. the driver, exhausted with swearing and Seizing the hand near him he covered it with kisses, his sobs filling the tent. Captain Seddon knelt and drew his boy's head to his bosom, but his anguish forbade his uttering the words he wished to say.

> "Dear, dear father," was the tender whisper, "I wish I-could stay"-and his own lashes were wet. "Pray, Mr. Mayhew."

> After the prayer he lay so still and such an exquisite content glorified his face that they thought him dead. Outside there was a shouting; the victorious Confederates were returning to camp. Ned opened his eyes again.

"Our soldiers are happy over their vic-

For a moment the boy's heart beat with

loved so well, and almost gaily cried:

"Hurrah for the brave Confederate boys!" A convulsive shiver—a gasp—and the

sheen of the Heavenly City fell athwart his face. Ned's first battle had been his last.

That night the three mourners bore the body home to the mother. She hardly made a moan, she did not shed a tear; but all the day till the final hour she sat beside him, calling him by the fond names she had always lavished on him, her idol, her firstborn, and smoothing his light curls with the caressing touches he had loved. When the time came for shutting him out from mortal sight she covered the pallid forehead with feverish kisses, whispering with heartbroken resignation, "Good-by, my childie. It will not be long."

They laid him to sleep beneath a pendant-twigged willow in the graveyard beside the orchard, where in summer the long grasses wave gently above him and in winter the winds sing his requiem. The cause he died for long ago lost its significance to the people of his beloved Southland, but he sleeps as calmly as though it had been triumphant—as though his grave had been crowned with laurel instead of the wreath of rue.

Nell clung to her battle with the world alone." there to do him honor. father and sobbed most piteously, while he mined effort. His wife was calm and her eyes dry, though her sighs would have softened a stone, till Pete threw himself on the new grave and broke his heart with weeping. Then, angelic as ever in her thoughtfulness of others, she bent over him to whisper some word-of comfort, or of gratitude, perhaps, for enabling her boy to send even a brief, brief message homebent over him, and fell fainting at her husband's feet.

> CHAPTER XIV. AN EMIGRATION.

with the boyish gesture all who knew him phus Chester, ex-captain of the Sixth -----Volunteers, were in the sitting-room at The Oaks in deep conversation. It was several weeks after his retirement from the Confederate service, and only two days since the closing scene of the last chapter. and riding-gloves were on the floor beside his chair, indicating that he had just come in from a ride and was in more haste than he usually allowed himself to be. Possibly his hurried retreat had given him a lesson in the art of despatch.

"So the doctor advises you to leave this state at once?" Mrs. Chester was saying. "Well, no; not exactly that, but he says I endanger my life every time I go into a battle. The fat around my heart is apt to melt and immediate death will result if it does. I wish I could fight those dastardly Yankees without losing my temper and getting hot all over, but I just can't. we stay here I must go back into the army; I couldn't resist the temptation, even if I knew I should be killed in the first fight. Of course I wouldn't care for that -I should think any southerner (except some of those cowardly fellows in my company) would be glad to die that way; but I am thinking of you and Edith. I owe my widowed mother and orphaned sister my In such troubled times the dead must first duty. I don't care what any one says almost bury themselves. Only a few neigh- or thinks; I am not going to expose myself bors, besides the pastor and servants, were to certain death and leave you and Edith to

It was the longest and most filial speech repressed his grief only by the most deter- Adolphus had ever made. It caused his mother to overflow with gratitude and admiration.

> "Oh, Adolphus," she said, almost crying, "you are the best son that ever lived, I know. I'm the proudest woman in America. Just to think how brave you are, and yet just as thoughtful of me and your sister as if you were no braver than other people! You are exactly like your poor, dear father. I always was a coward about a gun, but he never was afraid of anything. I do hate, though, to have you give up all your prospects for us."

"I'm glad to make the sacrifice." Mrs. CHESTER and her son, Mr. Adol- never spoke a truer word.) "I don't want to shirk any responsibility of an only son. You are willing, then, to go to Nebraska don't care what becomes of the house. till the war is over?"

"Yes, indeed, I want to go as soon as possible. I'm afraid you will be running off to join General McClintock if we stay here two weeks longer. Only one thing-twoworry me."

"What are they?"

"I don't know what the Confederacy will do without your help. No matter how modest you are, you can't fool me. I am positive that you resigned your command because you were disgusted that every man was not as great a hero as yourself."

"I was the very last man on the field, and I had never ordered a retreat-they ran without any orders."

South to fail because I am such a coward house, store the furniture in a few rooms, that I want to get away from the war. If only your poor, dear father were alive! Nancy. Mr. Dupey will oversee things have any share in the offices and all that. There is no telling what you might get to be if we gained our independence. President Davis-"

"Let's not talk about that any more. I have made up my mind to the sacrifice and I'll stick to what I have said."

"Yes, you are always so firm. Oh, Adolphus, there is another thing-what shall we do with the house and farm?"

"Leave them here, of course."

"You know what I mean; who will take care of everything? The more I think of it the more I see plainly we ought not to go. Why, the house might be burned down. People are getting mean enough to do anything."

"The house is in no danger, nor anything else. Jim has been running the place leave." for fifteen years and could continue to do so. and live for you and -

"You shall not join the army again! I You would die-I know you would. I will start for Nebraska next week."

"No, the other decision suits me exactly. The house might be burned and the crops be unharvested."

"What are a thousand houses to me in comparison with your life? I tell you I am going, and you must go with me."

"Well, if you will have it so, and as I have already given you my promise. I don't believe Edith will go. She will be afraid that Cousin Evelyn will need her, or that one of the darkies will get sick and lack some attention."

"Oh, yes, she will go when she learns what you are giving up for our safety. Let "Well, I should hate dreadfully for the me see; we will close the blinds to the and turn the kitchen over to Jim and And the other thing is, if the Confederacy somewhat for us, I suppose, and if there is should succeed without you, you wouldn't business to be transacted wouldn't Mr. Allvn—?"

> "I will have nothing to do with him! After Although he is not in the Federal army he is doing as much for that side as any blasted Yankee among them. I will sacrifice my feelings enough to emigrate to a free state, but pray do not press me any farther. There are others just as capable as Allyn of attending to your affairs."

> > "Oh, of course. When do you wish me to be ready to start?"

> > "You talk as though you were going with The question is, when will you be ready? I can arrange my plans to suit yours, but the sooner we go the better."

"My arrangements can be completed in a week."

"Very well; this day week then we

Thus with slight difficulty Adolphus had But I am glad you would rather not go. I not only persuaded his mother to accomwill set out for camp to-morrow. Probably pany him to Nebraska under show of a another battle will be fought soon and I can sublime sacrifice, but had made her believe test the truth of the doctor's opinion. If I him a hero spoiling for conquest. Moreshould die, mother, remember I offered to over, he had almost-not quite-reached sacrifice my desire to die for my country this conclusion himself, despite the unmerciful twitting he everywhere received. Even

in passing a crowd of darkies one day he distinctly caught the whisper, "Mahs 'Dol- icate condition—his fatty heart." phus, he run, he did." Yet, in face of his recognized cowardice, he was each moment ours, that he wishes to run away?" nearer accepting his mother's fond sentiments of his courage. Such was the condition when Edith entered the room.

Mrs. Chester looked at Adolphus, and Adolphus looked at Mrs. Chester, each wishing that the other would declare their plan. Ordinarily Edith would have noticed their embarrassment and laughed at it, but with a heart too sad for trifles.

"How are all at Evelyn's?" Mrs. Chester asked.

"Not much changed from yesterday; only a little sadder if possible, as Cousin John has returned to his command. Poor little Nell cries half the time and Cousin Evelyn's heart is broken. You may expect me to be there most of the time for a while, mamma. Cousin John left them in my care and I must do all I can to lighten their grief."

Mrs. Chester thought this an opportunity to declare their purpose and did so in as few words as possible. To their vexation, hardly their surprise, the girl positively refused to go.

"Run before the Yankees? I will not," she said.

Adolphus winced. In families where there has been a hanging it is not safe to talk about ropes; so did the word "run" gall him cruelly.

"But, Edith, you do not understand," her mother continued. "Adolphus is wild to go back to the army, but the doctor says he will die if he does; and he loves us so much that he is willing to sacrifice all his brilliant prospects for our safety. But we are not safe here and must go to a free state outside the war district."

"I don't entirely understand, mamma. he were where he belongs, in the Confed- in his cowardice. As a result she was erate army fighting for his country."

"But you forget about your brother's del-

"So it is for his own safety, then, not

"Edith, I wish you would choose your words with more care," interposed Adolphus. "Your talk of running away hurts my feelings very much." Then turning to his mother: "I told you she would not go. She does not care that much for our pleasure and comfort."

Edith answered him with a look of scorn, she had just returned from Heart's Delight but her tone to her mother lacked nothing in affection.

> "Please do not insist upon my going, mamma. It is perfectly right that you should if you feel unable to endure any more of the war. I know Ned's death has shaken you terribly."

> Her voice choked and she paused. After a moment she resumed:

> "But that very event forbids my leaving Cousin Evelyn. Think of her, mamma! -her boy dead, her husband away. What would she do with us gone too? Let us do this: you go to Nebraska with Adolphus and I will stay with her. You do not need me and she does."

> Edith's mother had learned long ago that her daughter's no was final, so at last she yielded and all was arranged to Adolphus' satisfaction, which was the greater, perhaps, because Edith was not going. She had too strict a sense of honor and duty and a most uncomfortable way of divining one's motives.

Edith slept little that night. Her animosity toward the North, heightened by Ned's death, had flamed into passion. And yet, singular as it may appear, she felt more kindly toward Max than she had since his tragic determination to cast in his fortune with her enemies. If Adolphus had been gifted with as indomitable courage as her What are Adolphus' brilliant prospects that own she might have ended by hating Max he is sacrificing for us? I never heard of -for a time at least-most heartily, as he them before. He threw up his captaincy feared she would; but she had been given after the first skirmish. As to our safety, I such a clear idea of her brother's conduct feel perfectly secure, and he would too if that she felt her own honor impeached humbled, humiliated, enough to be more

lenient to those holding opinions conflicting with food in sight which he dared not eat. with hers. If she had been formed in a narrower mold the consequence might have him. It was not a namby-pamby sentimenbeen reversed; but her eyes were too clear talism, frail as a sensitive plant, but a gennot to be generous, and Adolphus' unlucky uine affection, promising to last forever. skirmish was the ill wind which blew to the At each letter from Richard Allyn such a hopeless lover an admiration, mingled with tide of homesickness for Edith and his resentment though it was, which no power brother and all the home folk and the dear could have compelled her to admit.

She did not forgive him—it takes long had not stolen it away. Or, if Max had been loval to the South, even if he filled a grave beside the boy at Heart's Delight, how she could exult in his love!

Every word of their brief courtship lived again in her memory. Again she walked down the lane, again that eager face, brimful of longing, confronted her, and again she found in his arms dear refuge from all perplexities. One moment she regretted she had ever known such a scene; the next she confessed that that one evening was worth all her life besides. Thus she tossed with conflicting regret, the burden of her woe ever being Max, whom she could not hate if she would and whom she would not hate if she could.

If he could only have known! In the first glow of his enlistment he had fancied himself almost happy, but consciousness of doing one's duty grows to be lean sustenance. Philosophers and idealists are theorizing about a race of perfectionists, unwrinkled by sin, when they claim for it supreme happiness. Not that he regretted his course; he was moved by principle, not emotion. It was the only course open to one of his integrity. Yet very often he had to bolster himself with a recital of all the arguments on his side to be convinced he had not played the fool. In many weak moments his heart-sick soul accused him of selling his birthright for a mess of pottage: or, he felt that he was starving,

Love, as everything else, was very real to old place rolled over him that he cared not whether he lived or died. Indeed it was years to efface such resentment. Besides, partly sheer recklessness which carried him she felt that one indulgent thought of him, to the fore-front of every battle, there to with Ned's grave not three days old, was win promotion and honors which gave disloyal to everything faithful and true. him little joy-for he could not help And yet-ah, and yet! for she was a feeling that the more he signalized his woman—she wept bitter tears to think what devotion to the Union the more estranged glorious happiness had been hers if the war he was from every object he held dear. Nor were the Federal victories an unmixed triumph. The bond between him and his brother had always been too perfect for him to fail to sympathize with what he knew must be to the other a sore grief. Max! Life's cares are heavy burdens when they fall on shoulders grown strong in bearing them. How nearly insupportable when they fall on the inexperienced!

The preparation at The Oaks for departure prospered so that all was in readiness by the day named. The day preceding, Mrs. Chester was driven into Jefferson to pay several farewell calls, among them one to Mrs. Richard Allyn. Adolphus strongly remonstrated against the visit, but his mother had a decided admiration for the young lawyer's pretty wife and felt that as long as he was not actually enrolled in the Federal army she could afford to keep the wife on her visiting list.

There, to her astonishment, she found Mrs. Wire, occupying the most comfortable chair and expatiating on Siley and little Sile and Kansas with her peculiar volubility.

"I think you have met Mrs. Wire, Mrs. Chester," the hostess said.

"La! yes, at Mis' Seddon's. How dy'e, Mis' Chester? How air ye?"

"Thank you, quite well."

The reply was accompanied by the air of a duchess and a sniffing curl of my lady's lip. It was not that she resented Mrs. Wire's presence as the wife of the militia captain. Such a consideration would have cut short her acquaintance with a social equal like Mrs. Allyn, but she too utterly further risk. I understand you will leave and thoroughly despised persons as lowborn as the Wires to care about their political preferences.

"Sile, where's your manners? Speak to Mis' Chester like er little gentleman," his mother insisted.

But Sile was mute and Mrs. Chester vouchsafed him hardly so much as a glance.

"And so you are going away," said Mrs. Allyn after they were seated.

"Yes, we start to-morrow."

"Where to, Mis' Chester?". The captain's wife was not at all abashed by a lack of civility.

The look she received would have frozen less delicate material; the tone was an icicle.

"To Nebraska."

"Dear Lord! air you though? I've got er fourth cousin some'er' in Newbrasky. His name-"

Mrs. Chester to Mrs. Allyn:

"My son is really compelled to leave. Our physician says-"

"His name is George Wash'n'ton Ketchum-my fam'ly name before I married Siley. Ef you-"

"That he must not go into the service again. Any excitement or overheating is liable---"

"Ef you run acrosst him while you air gadd'n' about, jest-"

"To prove fatal. But still he would not think of going except for my safety and Edith's. I am so anxious about him."

Mrs. Wire brought her own sentence to an abrupt close to ejaculate,

"That big, fat feller?"

Another icy glare and Mrs. Chester continued:

"It nearly breaks Adolphus' heart to leave the army. He is so brave that he would fight a whole regiment all by himself rather than retreat."

"He! he! he!" giggled Mrs. Wire.

"I never saw any one as fearless except his poor, dear father. But, as I said, our physician's orders are imperative."

The subject was dangerous and Mrs. Allyn hastened to change it.

"Your son is certainly wise to avoid any Miss Edith with Mrs. Seddon."

"Yes, she declared positively she would not leave her cousin."

"I guess Edith's 'fraid Max might come home an' she'd miss see'n him 'way off in Newbrasky."

Both ladies sat speechless at such impertinence.

"You needn't git mad erbout it-I didn't mean noth'n'. I don't blame no girl fur lov'n' Max Seddon. He's ez fur ahead uv his brother ez them fine hogs the colonel has is uv er hazel-splitter."

Before she had nearly finished Mrs. Chester had begun to say:

"I know I have the best children in the world, Mrs. Allyn. There is Adolphus sacrificing all his brilliant prospects for Edith and me. And she-why she has the tenderest heart! Every time she comes from Evelyn's she has a good cry. But it's no wonder she feels sorry for Evelyn."

"Poor, dear lady," said Mrs. Allyn. went out there a few days ago, and it nearly broke my heart to see how changed the place is. When we were first invited there, more than a year ago, I thought it was nearer paradise than any home I had ever seen. Now the desolation chills me. And Mrs. Seddon's white, wan face with the sorrowful eyes has haunted me ever since."

Mrs. Wire had been ignored as long as she could endure it.

"I say all her trouble's the jedgment o' God fur her pride. When I heard her son had fell I wa'n't s'prised—dear Lord, no! I never heard tell o' nobody ez stuck-up an' stiff-necked ez Mis' Seddon what didn't come to grief."

Mrs. Chester only looked; she was too frenzied for words. Mrs. Allyn said in her most appeasing tone,

"You misunderstand Mrs. character."

"No, I don't neither. Me'n' Siley's jest ez good ez anybody, an' all the time we lived on that place she never come in our house but onct, an' that was when this gest such a thing six months ago. I don't precious, blessed child had the pneumony. know what will become of us all if this An' that high an' mighty air she allus had— horrible war continues." it made me wanter up an' sass her ev'ry time I see her. 'Oh, Kansas!' says I when she described the encounter to her when I heard how cut up she was over that husband, but it elicited only peals of laughboy be'n' dead-'oh, Kansas! it'll be the ter from him. means o' grace to her to be took down some,"

found her tongue, "pray do not mention house again. Stand by him officially all that hated name in my presence again! I you wish, but don't ask me to do the honors should wish to be out of the Union if for no to such a coarse, ill-bred woman." other reason than because that state belongs to it."

"Kansas people is jest ez good ez you, bearish caress for her audacity. ma'm. You ain't no better'n Mis' Seddon, coward. Oh, Kansas! wouldn't I hate fur get to be commander of the post!" ev'rybody t' be laugh'n' at Siley like they's laugh'n' at him! Siley he told me, an' Siley knows. Ask yore brave soldier ef he's still expect'n' uv them troops whut he wus wait'n' fur at-"

Mrs. Chester never could recall how she got out of the room and the house. She had a confused memory of earnest apology from Mrs. Allyn and then a sense of relief that she could breathe air not polluted by that vulgar woman's presence. She was mortified to death to think how nearly she had come to quarreling with the creature. What would the Virginia relatives say if they had witnessed such a scene? Everlasting disgrace would be her doom, she did not doubt. She cared not a straw for Mrs. Wire's criminations; she laughed at them afterward. But she had no words that would express her indignation at the woman's familiarity.

"Just to think!" she said, "that brazen creature actually was trying to tell me of some low-born relative of hers, whom I really believe she intended to ask me to look up! She would not have dared sug- Heart's Delight, March 15, 1862.

Mrs. Allyn laughed and cried at once

"Don't laugh, Richard," she said. was never so ashamed in my life. The "Madam!" cried Mrs. Chester, who had captain's wife shall never come into my

> Of course Mrs. Wire also gave her husband an animated description, winning a

"Don't you fear we won't get even with an' I'm glad uv er chance to tell you so. all them high-toned 'ristocrats," was his You think 'cause you allus wear yore silks, approving answer. "The time's comin' folks in calicer ain't good 'nough t' wipe fast when I'll make 'em pay for ev'ry sneer. vore feet on. Other people's go'n' t' have Folks don't turn up their noses at Silas some fine clo'es too-dear Lord! What'll Wire or his without gettin' back more'n you think then? An' I'll tell you why yore they give. The longer they put it off the 'Dolphus left the army; it's 'cause he's er more the interest grows. Just wait till I

CHAPTER XV.

THE SHADOW DEEPENS.

DEAR COUSIN JOHN:

If you can possibly get a furlough I wish you would come home. I am greatly troubled over Cousin Evelyn's condition. As you know, her health has been failing ever since Ned's death, but it has grown much worse during the last few weeks -at least the change is more evident. The doctor comes every day, but leaves little medicine and gives me no satisfaction. I should have written you sooner, but I feared you could not get leave of absence and the letter would only make you too anxious. Besides, every day I have hoped the next would bring a change for the better. Now, however, I dare not postpone writing any longer. I am not attempting to conceal my great uneasiness, and earnestly hope you may be able to come at

The rest of us are well. The darkies are as obedient as though under your eye. Job is faithful and capable beyond words. Mr. and Mrs. Allyn have been most kind to us. Their hearts are sound if their heads are not.

I write without Cousin Evelyn's knowledge, though I shall tell her after I have posted the letter. In the hope that you can answer in person, Lovingly,

Edith.

This brief letter affords a glimpse into the event of chief concern to us during the dreary winter of '61-2. Edith's fears were only too well founded. The gentle mistress of Heart's Delight was slipping away, inch by inch, from the cares and heartaches of the great world. Ah, she had measured her endurance well when she declared to Ned that she would never be able to survive the grief of his death. Yet if her husband had been with her constantly to support her fainting spirit with his strong personality she might have fought off the terrible heartsickness that was so ruthlessly sapping her life. In vain Edith strove to take the master's place and win health to the tired body. Daily the sad face grew more and more wan, the white hands thinner, the pale lips more bloodless, the sweet smile, that had played round her lips so long that it had left its shadow there, more pathetic. Oh, it was pitiful!

Ned's coffin; never a murmur or complaint escaped her. Each morning to Edith's anxious inquiry, to the servants' fond questions, and to little Nell's plaintive query there was the same placid response designed to reassure their foreboding. Even after she was too weak to sit up more than a few hours a day she would smile with a pathos more moving than tears and return an answer half apology for the pain she inflicted in not showing the old-time vigor. She had her couch drawn to the window from which she could see the broken shaft she had had erected over her boy's grave, and there for hours, with wide-open, faraway eyes, her hands clasped upon her breast, she would lie as quietly as though death had already claimed her.

Such mournful apathy could not fail to asked one day, using a tender diminutive don't you laugh and play with me any more?"

as she used to do."

"Are you very sick, mother? I heard Hannah tell Mollie she was mighty uneasy about you."

"Hannah must not say such foolish things. Come, cuddle down here beside me, and we'll play you are my baby again. That is the only kind of playing mother is good for now."

"And will you let us turn the lounge around so you can't look at the graveyard? It makes me feel so bad to see you lie this way all the time."

"Mother has been selfish; she didn't know you cared. She lies here and thinks of Ned until she almost imagines she can see him and hear him laugh."

They moved the couch in sight of another window, the child doing most of the work. When they had lain down, and the mother had kissed her fondly and was holding her close, she lay strangely quiet.

"What are you thinking about, Nellie? But she was as brave as she had been at I like to hear my cricket chirp."

> Nell looked wistfully into her mother's face. "Mother, did you love Ned better than me?"

> "Why, no! my darling. What could have put that into your head?"

> "Hannah said she believed you were dying for love of Ned. Oh, mother! dear, dear mother! please don't! You've got vour little Nell left."

> Then she burst into a storm of weeping which showed how deeply the words had cut into her little heart. The mother wept too, assuring her again and again of her love.

For a few days following the dear lady made heroic effort to grow better, and did appear brighter, as though a pale reflection of the old sunny temper. But it could not last; the bullet which ended Ned's life pierced his mother's heart also. Indeed appeal even to Nell. "Motherie," she the very effort weakened her the more, Thereafter she quickly became too frail she had caught from her brother, "why to attend to the simple duties she had never wholly relinquished, and the entire oversight of the servants was committed to "Why, you have Cousin Edith to play Edith, on whose strong young arms the with you now, my pet. Mother is getting mistress leaned as confidingly as did little to be an old woman and can't exert herself Nell. Then it was that Edith penned the letter to Captain Seddon, reproaching herself bitterly that she had not had the glance, with tearful eyes and anxious hearts,

The grim tidings reached him just on the principle they believed right. Many did eve of departure with the troops for the not see their homes again for years, many far South; a further delay of two days and never returned. They spilled their blood he would have been out of reach of letters, on every southern battle-field, or the light however urgent; for all available forces of life went out most pitifully in northern were now being ordered to Mississippi to prisons. form a junction under Beauregard, in prep- Fortunately, as has been said, Captain Sed-

the Confederacy, in connection with the Edith was right—war knows no holidays.

courage to write it before, and wretched they turned their backs upon their unprowith anxiety lest he might not come in time. tected homes, and, shouldering knapsack It was well that she waited no longer, and gun, marched away in defense of the

aration for the struggle with that Jason don received Edith's letter before departure. who was to win a second golden fleece. Picture his distress if you can. He knew Unfaltering obedience to this order was from his wife's letters that she was not well, unsung heroism, but heroism nevertheless. but he had not dreamed of such a condition The troops whose organization has been as this. That the bereavement would affect chronicled in these pages were enlisted pri- her health and forever destroy her gladness marily for the protection of their own of heart he had expected from the first, but Penates. In the less than twelvemonth to steal her very life—it was not possible. since their enrollment they had, unaided by If he had only known before! And yet

other southern forces of the state, equipped On second thought he was persuaded it an army, held a larger number of the enemy was not so bad as the girl supposed. She was at bay and driven it finally from the state, inexperienced and easily alarmed. Surely, fought countless skirmishes, won three out surely his wife could not be dying. of four battles, captured stores, arms, and But his boy had died! . . . Thus he artillery, and gained a name for valor un- wavered between hope and despair during surpassed by any soldiers of the lost cause, what seemed interminable hours. Next Yet at command, with many a backward morning he entered on his leave of absence.

(To be continued.)

NEWS-GETTING AT THE CAPITAL.

BY DAVID S. BARRY.

ears of their constituents and the voters correspondents are delightfully rare. generally, frequently give reliable informa- This policy of secrecy has become rap-

F late years a barrier so high and so tion of a confidential nature and in advance strong has been set up between the of general publicity to correspondents with Legislative, Executive, and Judicial whom they desire to be on friendly terms. Departments of the government and the Members of the cabinet, likewise, occasionnewspaper correspondents that only by the ally "leak" on some live topic of news. most vigorous, persistent, and united assaults When they do so, however, it is generally is it broken down and the public given an for the purpose of grinding an ax of their inkling of what its servants are doing in own and not because they desire to do a regard to matters in which they are vitally favor to the newspaper correspondent and interested. Members of Congress, of course, through him to the dear public. Instances have their own particular fortunes to con- of public men in Washington telling both sider, and, finding it necessary to use the sides of a story when talking voluntarily, newspapers for the purpose of reaching the or even under compulsion, to newspaper

under the Cleveland administration it known in Washington as that hard times became so firmly fixed that information on existed. The fact that all preparations had highwaymen rob a stage-coach. These latter- denly the administration repudiated the day knights of the road are not burglars or treasury plan and the president in a public state. Legislators, public officials, cabinet been correct. get them on the outside if at all.

idly popular during the past ten years, until redeem treasury notes in silver was as well public questions, especially with regard to been made for paying silver over the cashthe business of the State Department, was room counter had been widely published obtained much after the fashion in which and generally accepted as true, when sudstreet thieves, but by their own system of interview denied that redemption in silver suasion they compel their victims to hold coin had been contemplated by the adminup their hands and disgorge the contents of istration. The secretary of the treasury their pockets. In Crane's popular play endorsed the denial and the newspaper cor-"The Senator," the actors weave their plots respondents were of course unable to prove in the drawing-room of the secretary of to the public that their early reports had

drivers, telegraph messenger boys, women with regard to the late Secretary Gresham's of the town, detectives, and heavy villains patriotic despatch to the Spanish governuse the secretary's parlors as a rendezvous ment, demanding a prompt apology for the and go in and out at pleasure, at all hours insult offered to the American flag by the of the day and night, and the newspaper firing upon the Alianca, was given to the pubreporter is always shown going about with lic affords a good illustration of the method an open note-book in his hand, jotting and the effects of State Department secrecy. down haphazard memoranda of every move For two or three days the newspaper corof the thrilling drama. In "real life," how-respondents had been watching for news of ever, the drawing-room of the secretary of the action of the administration. Mr. state has its latch-string very firmly fastened Gresham was then ill in bed at his hotel on the inside, and the newspaper correspond- and Mr. Uhl was acting secretary of state. ent who is invited to enter may get a glass. To the numerous inquiries for information of punch, but as for state secrets, he must he replied that nothing had been done. At the close of business hours on March 14, The State and Treasury Departments are 1895, the representatives of the two news especially strict in the observance of the associations made their last call and still policy of secrecy. It has often been said the acting secretary replied "nothing." that the news of treasury operations comes About four o'clock on that day, however, first from Wall Street, and this is true to a after the United Press and Associated Press large extent. The operators in "the street" reporters had left the building, a few speare quite apt to be informed of financial cial correspondents happened to drop in on matters before the red-tape system of the Mr. Uhl, and to them he admitted that a destreasury will allow them to be made known patch had been sent to the Spanish minister to the newspaper correspondents at Wash- of foreign affairs. Mr. Uhl would not give ington, and if they succeed in obtaining and the contents of the despatch and would publishing the information prematurely the only say that it contained everything that value of it is always discounted by the the department thought it proper to say. solemn "official denial" which is persisted. The most persistent questioning failed to in until concealment of the truth is no extract any further information. The corlonger possible. During the great financial respondents were thus compelled to jump distress in the spring of 1893, which at conclusions and use their own judgment resulted in the passage of the Silver Repeal in guessing at the contents of the despatch. Bill and the repeated sales of bonds, the The lucky ones boldly announced that it was intention of the secretary of the treasury to a vigorous demand for an apology, while

others said it was merely a request for de-times hurrah for Blaine found himself suddepartment did not intend pointedly to man's favorite friends. When Blaine wanted resent the insult. The press associations the largest audience he wrote out what he published nothing at all, as they were not had to say, sent for the representatives of sent.

papers had correct information of the sec- of the information would permit, on Sunday retary's action, many others had incorrect nights. had none at all, and several days elapsed known his dramatic resignation from Presiapology had been made had hit the nail on nearly all of Washington except a remnant the head. That despatch to the Spanish of Congress had left the city for Minne-Department.

to a newspaper correspondent. When he ing some sheets of paper. The boy leihad something to communicate to the public surely went back to the office, opened the he wrote it out and gave it to his private envelope, and handed its contents to secretary to hand to the representative of the news editor; two minutes later the the press associations. Mr. Cleveland whole office was in a state of excitement early developed a fondness for making an- and the telegraph operators were sending nouncements in this formal way and it is a broadcast the correspondence between fact perhaps worth noting that he almost President Harrison and James G. Blaine invariably selected Sunday evening for hav- that ended their friendship and created a ing his messages promulgated, evidently vacancy in the office of secretary of state. believing that on Monday morning the A notable example of a man who has an newspapers had ample space to devote to intelligent idea of the proper relations of the his utterances.

the late James G. Blaine. No public man porter or to tell the truth. He does not tives of powerful and widely circulated correspondents with whom he is acquainted when he did so it was generally for the purshows to a personal and political friend, pose of making a point for himself, and the and the result of his manliness is the alnewspaper correspondent who did not at all most universal praise of his leadership in

tailed information and indicated that the denly cut off from the list of that great even informed that a cablegram had been the press association, and handed them his copy without a word, just as President The result was that two or three news- Cleveland did, and always, when the nature

before the public was satisfied that the dent Harrison's cabinet. One hot afternewspapers which said that a demand for an noon in 1892—Saturday, June 4—when ministry, moreover, is the one for which the apolis, where the Republican National Con-State Department under the Cleveland advention was about to assemble, a telephone ministration obtained universal and popular message came to the office of one of the approval. Its prompt and wide publication two great press associations that Mr. Blaine was earnestly desired, and yet the public would like to see a reporter. As this was a received it piecemeal, simply because of the request of almost daily occurrence no speunfortunate and unnecessary policy of se- cial importance was attached to it, and a crecy that it is to be hoped will not be per-typewriter, a boy in his teens, was sent over petuated in the administration of the State to the secretary's residence on Lafayette Square. Here Mr. Blaine met him at the President Cleveland seldom if ever talked door and handed him an envelope contain-

newspaper reporter to the public is Speaker This method was also a favorite one with Reed. He is never afraid to meet a rein America better understood the ways and patronize him or abuse him; neither does means of reaching the public ear through he at all times give the information sought. the newspaper press than Blaine. He cul- He can say no as readily and firmly as he tivated the acquaintance of the representa- says yes, but he gossips with newspaper journals and often gave them "scoops," but with practically the same freedom that he the House and the extraordinary good will After the sessions of the Senate had been

the newspapers freely as a means of com-them.

fulness of public men and Washington cor- had made in similar cases. respondents.

business prosperity.

recently shown by the newspaper press described, and Vice-President Stevenson, toward his higher political aspirations. the presiding officer of the body, had given Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt his views as to the power (or the lack of it) is another striking example of the truthful, of the Senate to force the question to a fearless man in public life. The work of the vote, the writer suggested to this corre-Civil Service Commission while he was a spondent that he seek an interview with member of it was carried on behind glass the president pro tempore of the Senate, doors, and any man, whether congressman, a man who had spent many years in public public official, newspaper reporter, or pri-life and who was undoubtedly the ablest vate citizen, who complained of unfair treat-parliamentarian on the Democratic side and ment was given an opportunity to examine the one possessing the most thorough acthe records of the commission and en-quaintance with the rules of the Senate. couraged to point to a case of improper Accordingly the business cards of the two operation of the law. In the Navy De- correspondents were sent to the senator by partment he pursues the same policy. his own trusted messenger, who was in United States Senators Hanna, Lodge, charge of the room of the committee of which Aldrich, and Gorman and Representatives the senator was chairman. Shortly the mes-Dingley and Bailey are other examples of senger returned with the information that if those active in managing public affairs the correspondents would take chairs in who understand the advantage of using the committee-room the senator would join

munication between themselves and the In about ten minutes he came. His callpublic and who regard newspaper men as ers rose and the writer, who had a nodding members of a profession as honorable and acquaintance with the senator, introduced useful as that of law or of medicine. the visiting correspondent, and with both the . To one not thoroughly conversant with senator cordially shook hands. It was then the practices of public men in Washington explained to him that a talk was desired on it may seem incredible that they would de- the subject of the anomalous legislative scend to misrepresentation and downright status of the Repeal Bill, with a view to asfalsehood to counteract the effect of a foolish certaining why the deadlock could not be action or an unwise utterance; but well- broken. The senator talked with freedom, authenticated instances of such moral cow- emphasis, and volubility. He quoted preceardice are so numerous as to leave no room dents for a like condition of things and for an argument as to the relative truth- cited rulings which he as presiding officer

During the interview the senator's mes-During the closing days of the exciting senger, an intelligent man who was forextra session in October, 1893, when the merly prominent in politics and in the Senate found itself in deadlock and unable legislature of a southern state, sat near, to reach a vote on the Sherman silver pur- where he heard every word that was said, chase repeal bill passed by the House in and a congressman was also present, im-August, one of the best known newspaper patiently anxious to take the senator and magazine writers in the United States away to keep an appointment. Two or came to Washington to write a few charac- three times the congressman coughed and teristic articles, giving, in his own peculiarly brought himself to the attention of the senagraphic style, pen pictures of the obstinate tor, who said, "All right, judge, in a mo-Senate dawdling away its time while the ment." The interview continued for upcountry demanded the passage of the bill wards of twenty minutes, the senator talkwhich it was earnestly hoped would restore ing all the time and occasionally answering questions put to him by his callers.

ent who was a stranger to the senator put had sounded so brave in the privacy of the to him the question that all the time had committee-room. Rising in his place in the been trembling on his tongue, by directly Senate, he denied having made the remark asking the reason why Vice-President Ste- that the presiding officer would not live to venson, as presiding officer of the Senate put the question to a vote if he attempted and presumably in favor of the Repeal Bill, it, and then, encouraged, apparently, by the could not cut off debate by refusing to rec- approving nods of his colleagues around ognize the opposition senators, and arbi- him, actually denied that he had been intertrarily put the question to a vote. Rising viewed at all! He admitted that a reporter from his chair, his little eyes growing smaller whom he had never seen before met him in that reversed the curl of his long, rat-tail, mittee-room and asked him a few questions tawny mustache, and drawing up his shoul- about the Senate deadlock, which he anupon the table and said, "Because, sir, I at the interview looking as solemn as the such a thing."

ficer should attempt thus to override the had succeeded in doing. will of the minority he would be dragged from his high place and prevented by phys-secrecy is to be abandoned by the ical force from putting the question to a vote. McKinley administration. The president Before making this statement the senator early set a good example by assigning a was asked why it was that Vice-President day for meeting all the representatives of Morton had been unable to put the Force the newspapers at the capital, by attending when the Republican party was clamoring of forty Washington correspondents, and for it. "Why," said the senator in his by letting it be known that the reporters because he couldn't. from that high source."

away with the senator.

published in the New York Sun, conforgotten with the coming of the new year, spicuously, as it deserved to be, and the as, unfortunately, they are quite apt to be.

At an opportune moment the correspond- senator was frightened at his words, which and brighter, his lips curling to an angle the corridor as he was hurrying to his comders in that amusing manner so character- swered offhand and in the report of which istic of him when instructing the Republi- he had been entirely misquoted. The Sencan senators in the principles of parliamen- ate listened to the denial with great solemtary law, the senator brought his fist down nity, the messenger who had been present don't believe he would live to accomplish it. others, and the able senator took his seat Certainly he would not be permitted to do with a smile that seemed to say, "Well, I have proved two more newspaper corre-This the senator repeated, and explained spondents to be liars "-as indeed, in the that he meant by it that if any presiding of- minds of many of his hearers, he probably

There are indications that the policy of Bill to a vote in the Fifty-first Congress, the dinner of The Gridiron Club, composed most impressively solemn tones, "simply are at liberty to call upon him and the No one but God members of his cabinet for information could have invested him with the authority, on public affairs. The officials of his adand I question whether he could get it even ministration have stated that they are at home to newspaper correspondents during After this statement had also been ex- business hours, and there are other signs plained and amplified there were a few that the era of friendliness between public words of polite leave-taking and the im- men and newspaper reporters will be repatient congressman was permitted to go stored with the return of general prosperity to the country, unless, indeed, the good The following day the interview was resolutions of the new cabinet officials are

ELECTRICITY IN THE THEATER.

BY GEORGE HELI GUY.

space, one has to reproduce, as the depth of the impresario's purse. closely as conditions will allow, with the To the public, by far the greater part of command of the stage manager.

tacular effects were attempted or possible, the effectiveness of a whole scene. and what is known to every theatrical man In the best theaters the use of the tele-

HE stage is a microcosm, and on it, its possibilities to-day are limited only by within a very narrow and limited the ingenuity of the stage electrician and

utmost approach to absolute fidelity, the the interest in and comprehension of the real conditions of society, of natural scenery, part played by electricity in the theater is of disaster, and of the course of nature in centered in its application to lighting; but the seasons and under all the variations of even a cursory investigation into the adopstorm and calm. Obviously a very subtle tion of electric power in stage mechanism and delicate agent, dispensing with bulk and accessories reveals the imminence of a in its mechanism, cleanly in its character, sweeping revolution in power methods and and invisible in its means of application, is the extensive subordination of manual and necessary to meet these conditions in a hydraulic energy to electricity. Even in this manner which will best attain the result of transitional state of theatrical methods, the perfect illusion; and this exacting require- uses, other than lighting, of electricity in ment is more adequately met by electricity theaters have become more numerous and than by any other means at present at the important than the lay public can possibly conceive.

It is a well-known fact that the first thea- It is hardly necessary to say that nearly ters had no need of artificial illumination, as all the signaling of the stage management, the performance took place in the day and the raising of the curtain, the working of there was no necessity for stage lights and the traps, etc., is done electrically. The mestage-lighting effects. It will be manifest chanical devices employed to imitate sounds that, as the histrionic art advanced, the use of moving ice, thunder, wind, rain, and of oil and of candles was also found an- other phenomena are located at quite a distagonistic to anything in any way commen- tance from the stage manager, and on the surate with modern ideas of what could be perfection of the system of electric signalattained in stage lighting. It was not until ing by which he commands his small army the invention and use of gas that any spec- of stage hands who work them may depend

as a "gas bank" made its appearance and phone has been most comprehensively debecame a recognized stage appliance and veloped. It connects the manager with adjunct. The ease with which, from the all the departments of the house. Seated bank, gas could be regulated, raised, and in his sanctum off the box-office, he is in lowered invited many innovations in the equally prompt and expedient touch with matter of spectacular display. Then came the treasurer, whose life is being made the utilization of the calcium-light and the weary with "dead-beats" and "professionlime-light, by means of which a beam of als" soliciting the privileges of a performlight could be directed upon the stage to ance of which they will often be the most accentuate the effect of special scenes or uncharitable and uncompromising of critics, figures. All this, however, was extremely and the Cerberus at the stage door, who has and severely limited. The introduction of scarcely less onerous duties, keeping a stern electric lighting and power has broadened front against too susceptible "Johnnies" the field in an illimitable degree, so that and taking charge of the current of outside

business that sets toward the back of the clothing, and out by the soles of the feet to house from morning to midnight.

to speak with the engineer who regulates their retaining clamp were completely conthe steam effects on the stage, the tempera-cealed by a wig, in conjunction with a ture of the stage and the auditorium, and plentiful supply of whiskers. After being the general ventilation of the building, blindfolded, the man was led to various The electrician may be consulted when points in the auditorium, and, with his back there are fluctuations or interruptions in to the audience, quickly made in each case the supply of current, or instructed to turn the necessary connection with the battery. on an extra bank of ornamental lights in- He was then called upon to read a letter "Standing Room Only" in the lobby tant table. The letter or the articles were warms the managerial heart. When there so placed that a confederate, who had a is "big line" at the box-office, the man-transmitter close to his mouth, could easily ager may telephone to the stage manager see them by peering through a small orito hold back the ringing up of the curtain, fice. He communicated to the medium which saves those already seated from in a low voice the necessary particulars, being disturbed when the play begins, and which were repeated, to the edification and the late-comers from disappointment. no slight astonishment of the auditors,

One specially interesting use of the tele- The telephone is also used to a great exphone in the theater is that made by the tent for the ordering of public tickets, to be physician attending the play. He leaves called for at the office. A clever electrical his seat number at the box-office, so that system has been introduced which obviif he is called up during the perform- ates the many clumsy features of the usual ance he may be immediately warned by plan of selling tickets for one performance an usher. He can thus find out whether in several blocks, each block being in the case to which he may be summoned charge of an attendant at different points is urgent, or whether he can go back and of the city. In the old method large enjoy the rest of the play.

phone as well as the telegraph has recently disposed of. In this system all the stabeen used on the stage, and made to take tions are connected electrically. Each a part in the plot of the play. How effect- station has duplicate electrical apparatus, ively this feature can be employed is seen and a sale at one station is instantly reseems to hold a long lease on the public box-office. favor. In this connection may be mentioned The fire-alarm system of the theater is also the advantage to which the telephone operated entirely by electricity. Signal or has been turned by a Russian conjurer in alarm boxes are distributed throughout the giving a demonstration of the ostensible house, one being respectively on the stage, wonders of "second sight," His apparatus in the flies, the auditorium, the box-office, consisted of two very sensitive telephones, the bill room, the carpenter's shop, and the a little larger than a twenty-five-cent piece cellar. All these are in circuit with the and about one third of an inch thick. This adjacent fire station. Many theaters now tiny metallic box contained an electromag- have automatic alarms, with thermostatic net, and its lid represented the diaphragm. attachments, which give their own warn-The conductors formed a somewhat flex- ing to the fire station as soon as their surible semi-circle, which by a light spring kept rounding temperature rises above a certain the receivers close to the ear. The wires were point. No risks, however, are taken. Each

the carpet, under which the connections The telephone also enables the manager were secretly disposed. The receivers and side the house when the sight of the legend or describe various articles laid on a dis-

batches of seats were often left on hand In quite a number of instances the tele- which under the new plan might have been in Bronson Howard's "Henrietta," which corded at all the other stations and at the

then carried down the body, hidden in the connection is tested every evening before

doors serving as exits on every floor of the building. The fire patrol must see that these doors are closed, but not locked, throughout the performance.

in Vienna in 1881, in which five hundred advance is the outcome of the enterprise lives were lost, several European countries and ingenuity of Herr Lautenschlaeger, the promulgated certain regulations for pro- inventor of the structure just described. moting the safety of audiences in case of Herr Lautenschlaeger has adopted electric incipient fire. One of these was that every power for moving a great deal of gear in theater be supplied with a sheet-iron cur- "aerial" work, and many minor appliances tain, by which, in case of necessity, the which facilitate intercommunication on the auditorium could be completely isolated stage. In addition to this he works the from the stage. This curtain, which was whole of the heavy property elevators, as enormously heavy, had to be counter- well as the rapid passenger elevators in the balanced by massive iron weights; but theaters under his direction, electrically. so evenly was the weight distributed that Nearly all these appliances can be operated the screen could be raised or lowered in- from a central regulating board, at the side stantly by the pressure of a button control- of the proscenium opening, where the engiling an electromagnetic adjustment. The neer is in good view of the scenery. first theater in Europe to use the electric Doubtless electric power will soon, in iron curtain was the Comédie Française, in many instances, even in America, take the Paris, and the installation was made by an place of hydraulics in stage-land. Electric American electric company. This curtain motors would serve equally well for both is worked by a two-horse-power motor, and "top machinery" and "under machinery," can be lowered at a maximum rate of four and theater managers would be able to and one half feet in a second. In many score many points of economy by a wider theaters the iron curtain is now superseded employment of electric energy. In point of by one of asbestos, which is infinitely less fact it is now proposed to build in this cumbrous and equally serviceable.

tricity in theatrical operations is that made operated by electricity. The drops, borin the electric turntable stage of the Munich ders, curtains, the side scenes, and in fact Court Theater. Throughout the stage, every mechanism which is now actuated by both in the "under machinery" and in the stage hands will be under the direction of "top machinery," the actuating motive the electrician at the prompt wing. This power is a combination of manual labor, will be accomplished by a series of small

the performance by communication with the tual "turntable consists of three floors, fire department, and a response must be re- i. e., the stage floor, the "first mezzanine," ceived. A fire patrol is always on guard, and the "second mezzanine," firmly framed and during every performance the whole together. The whole of this structure rests house is patrolled. One part of the duty on a number of rollers, which run on tramof this officer is to watch the treatment and lines circular in plan. The turntable can handling of the fire effects on the stage. An- be easily moved around to any position. other unrecognized but none the less real The building of this pretentious structure and exacting task which nightly engages was undertaken, it is said, with a view to much of his attention is the picking up of filling the requirements of Wagnerian operas, lighted cigarette stumps behind the curtain. which involve many and rapid changes of The law now compels a theater to publish scenery. It gives particular facilities for on each of its programs the position of the fire mounting several scenes at the same time on different sections, and then moving them quickly into position.

Germany has the credit of being exceptionally progressive in the utilization of After the fearful fire at the Ring Theater, electricity in stage-craft, and much of this

country an "electric" theater, in which One of the boldest applications of elec-everything behind the curtain will be counterweights, and electricity. The ac- but powerful electric motors, each working

easy control of the operator at the switch- be adopted in theaters. board.

employment of the electric motor on the stifled winter audiences of American theaters stage is that in which the finish of a horse- is in the method of heating the house. Just race is simulated. The scene is most real- as the cool weather of this fall set in, a istic. All the lights are extinguished, and, paragraph appeared in a New York daily after a few moments, out of the gloom the paper on the unqualified pleasure with flying horses appear at the back of the which a theater performance could be enstage in a blaze of light. They seem to be joyed under the then existing atmospheric straining every nerve and fairly flying past conditions. The item continued: the landscape. Fences and trees disappear behind them with startling rapidity, and when at last the finish is near one of the horses gradually works forward to the judge's stand and comes in winner by a neck. The secret of the illusion is that the picket fence behind which the horses appear to be running, and the scenery beyond, are set in motion by electric motors, giving the effect of rapid motion of the animals in a contrary direction. The horses are galloping over a revolving drum, and instead of moving forward are actually secured by wire-rope traces. In Dumas' play "Le Capitaine Paul," the sails of the good ship Ranger swell before a lively breeze all through the third act. The bellying of the canvas, which is very real, is produced by an electric fan blowing across the stage.

tional power of expression.

on an independent circuit and all within inevitable that before long this system will

Another direction in which electricity One of the best known instances of the must soon come to the relief of the half-

> Now the temperature of the theaters is comfortable and the ventilation good. Within a week or two the managers will turn on the steam, and the same old parboiled, half-cooked feeling that takes possession of the audiences during the winter months will set in. There is never any escape from that until the 1st of June, when again the steam is turned off. It will never be abated or varied during all that time. To the men in charge of the heating of the theaters there is no middle course. When audiences need air in the winter time there is no easier way of getting it than by opening the doors and allowing the cold wind to blow on the back of their heads. It is the absence of the steam that makes this season the most agreeable in the year for the theater-goers, so far as their personal comfort is concerned.

This, though perfectly true, is a barbarous admission to have to make. Steam will soon be considered out of date for theater heating purposes, but in the meantime The resources of stage music are im- theater managers have no excuse whatever measurably augmented by the electric organ for the unwholesome and distressing overnow found in many theaters. The console heating of their auditoriums. At a merely is portable, so that the organist can place nominal cost a thermostatic device could be his keyboard in any part of the building attached to the plant which would be selfand produce the effect of music actually on regulating and keep the air of the auditothe stage, receding, advancing, or dying out rium at an equable and agreeable temperain the far distance. This instrument, be- ture, in spite of the heating system attendant. sides its wonderful flexibility, has excep- But in England they have a still better way. Many London theaters use electric In the matter of ventilation, the electric radiators. By this simple and convenient motor is preeminently the agency to be em- means the whole clumsy and expensive ployed, but it has not yet reached the plant of steam-heating pipes and maintetheaters of this country, concerning the ven- nance is done away with. In one case the tilation of the majority of which it can only ordinary heating equipment was out of gear, be said that it is lamentably, if not shame- but the house had to be warmed for the fully, behind the times. Many public build- evening performance. An order was given ings are fitted with capacious shafts through to an electric firm at eleven in the morning, which fresh air is drawn and impure air ex- and by six in the evening the theater pelled by blowers worked electrically. It is was being heated electrically. The improvement in the quality of the air and the Formerly in the lighting of the auditothing of the past.

The lighting system of a theater may be on a strictly scientific basis. board. The ingenuity of the theater elecin the ceiling and beneath the cornice.

comfort of the audience was so marked that rium the number of lamps to be installed the steam system in that theater has never was the first consideration, their distribution been repaired, and electric heating is now being a secondary matter. Now the greatthe vogue in some London theaters. The est attention is paid to securing the maxiatmosphere of the auditorium is kept sweet mum decorative or merely illuminative and genial, and "theater headache" is a effect from every bank of lamps. In other words, the lighting of the auditorium is now divided into four parts, the front of the tendency in this direction, the electrician of house, the lobby, the auditorium, and the one of the New York theaters was recently stage. The front of the house and the asked to devise a new lighting scheme for lobby each has its own switchboard, entirely the interior of the house. This he did, independent of the rest of the house. The with the result that, although the number of lighting in both the auditorium and the lamps in circuit was considerably reduced, stage is controlled from the stage switch- a much greater light efficiency was secured.

Since the first stage arc was used as a trician is every season more severely taxed focusing lamp in the old California Theater to devise showy and attractive placards of in San Francisco, in 1878, the progress in light for the nightly heralding of the play stage lighting has more than kept pace with holding the boards. Frequently several other branches of electrical work. Its resigns on one house front are made inter- sources and its range of effects are infinite. changeable, and they are flashed in and out But not even casual reference to this subject by means of a keyboard. The lighting of can be made without mentioning the name the foyer lends itself to most artistic treat- of Mr. J. C. Mayrhofer, to whose fertile inment, and some of the buildings of late conventive faculty a large majority of the novel struction exhibit in their entrance halls a methods and designs in the useful, decoraperfect blending of light and architectural tive, and spectacular lighting of the Ameribeauty. A notable example is the foyer of the can stage are due. As a proof of Mr. Mayr-Brooklyn Montauk Theater, It is decorated hofer's ability in this field it may be menin rich crimson, and is designed to represent tioned that recently some of his effects, a drawing-room of the time of Louis XV. devised quite in the ordinary way of business, The side walls are paneled in exquisite and to illustrate certain sensational episodes in a delicate relief work, and the beauty of the coal mine, have been taken to England by apartment is enhanced by the diffused light special request and exhibited before wildly filtering through semi-opaque glass shields enthusiastic audiences at the largest theaters in the heart of the mining districts.

WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY?

BY C. BOUGLÉ.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "LA REVUE DE PARIS."

ET us choose a small town. In order and another of them, observe that they have to fasten our ideas we will call it the same way of speaking and even hold the Saint Paul. What perspectives does same opinions. In a word, from contact Saint Paul offer to sociologic eyes? Let us with these people we are quickly made to make a rapid tour of the town. We per-feel the unity of the place. This ensemble ceive among the inhabitants a sort of family of traits common to its inhabitants, which air, and, entering into conversation with one distinguishes it from other towns, we can

work of sociology already.

But as well as the resemblances which unite them, the differences which separate the people of Saint Paul offer us objects of study. Enumerating the passers-by that I observe in an afternoon, I may classify them roughly as musicians, bicyclists, devotees, men of the world, soldiers, workmen, etc. That the individuals thus classed are not examples of these classes only, that the quality of soldier or bicyclist does not exhaust all their qualities, goes without saying. They do not belong to a single social circle, but to several which interpenetrate one another. It is rare that a person comes from only one society.

Does a society exist wherever individuals are found assembled? That depends on what you mean by assembled. The juxtaposition of people seated by chance beside each other in a diligence is not enough to constitute a society. If it has not changed in any way the state of mind of the individuals, and each one of them continues to think just as if he were alone, then individual psychology is sufficient to explain what takes place in each of them; sociology has nothing to do here. But let any incident whatever, the appearance of a carbine, or merely the sight of a rival diligence, make their hearts beat in unison, turn the thoughts toward the same end, organize the activities, then a society is born.

durable influence, rule expressly formulated or only felt, obligation or imitation, love or hate, any place where from the coexistence of individuals, however few they may be, spring new phenomena which would not be born without that coexistence, a field is have classified. opened to sociology.

unities, ought we not first to take their Let us observe the phenomena in which

study by itself; this will be taking up the fruitful than one might think and more easy to forget. The number of individuals present, in increasing the number of their possible combinations, multiplies the complexity of the social relations.

> Likewise the question of time. In matters of social relations it is not just to say that time has nothing to do with the matter. You comprehend that a society united for an hour about a table d'hôte can scarcely extend between its members anything but slight and fragile bands. Oppose to this society of a day a durable society, and the bands it imposes are almost unbreakable.

> Furthermore, of how great importance is the similitude or the diversity of the unities that a society encloses. You understand that the social relations might take very different forms according as the individuals in connection were of the same race, nation, or business, or of different businesses, hostile nations, or irreducible races.

> Still further, do the individuals belong wholly to the society, as one belonged to certain corporations of the Middle Ages, or do they belong to it only on certain sides of their activity, as one belongs to a club? Is their society unorganized like an electoral body or organized like a regiment? Does the organization subordinate them or put them on a footing of equality? Upon all these questions depend both the quantity and the quality of social relations.

But a science could not content itself Whatever be the passing emotion or with classifying forms; it wishes to discover between certain given phenomena certain constant relations, and prove that the latter vary as do the former. It is this that sociology would attempt to do in observing the consequences of the forms that it will

Leaving to metaphysics, or at least re-In the genus thus defined it will be serving for the end of the science, the necessary to find the species, and this determination of the total influence of society search may proceed from the consideration in itself, we content ourselves with proving of characteristics, exterior and most super-first that, wherever certain social forms ficial, at first sight. For example, since are given, the different activities realized all society consists of a relation between through them are modified in consequence.

number into consideration? The distinction the different activities of men manifest and between great and small societies is more incorporate themselves in some sortriches, usages, monuments and codes, dog-numerous, detailed, and urgent are the premark of different social forms, and, for not the mere enlargement of the group force example, of the number of individuals or it to limit its demands to more general and their heterogeneity, of the degree or the more abstract rules? quality of their organization. In a word, we shall find that economic phenomena as well as judicial, moral as well as religious or esthetic, vary from the forms of society.

the common product diminishes proportion- ent societies on which we are dependent ally to the increase in the number of sharers; the simple extension of communistic association relaxes and weakens in some sort its strength. Fourier fixed at fifteen hundred the maximum number of the members of his phalanstery.

Taking into account not only their quantity but their heterogeneity or their organization, analogous relations appear. For example, do not the principal differences between the economy of the family and that of the city amount to this, that it is a question of providing for the needs, in one case, of unities relatively homogeneous joined by blood, united in the patriarchal order, and hardly distinguishing their private interests from the common needs; in the other case of unities relatively heterogeneous, already more conscious of their private wants than of the common interests? An economist proved recently that most of the economic phenomena which are familiar to us-credit, capital, commerce, properly speaking-suppose the existence of very large groups of heterogeneous unities, organized and centralized, and that most of the errors of political economy consist in the application of certain economic categories to epochs where their conditions of existence have not vet appeared.

The judicial categories are submitted to analogous dependency. More clearly even than the transformations of economy, the transformations of law reveal the influences heterogeneity of the associated unities.

are not less profound. Is it not a fact that of sociology. the more narrow a group becomes the more

mas and poems. We shall find here the scriptions it applies to individuals? Does

Likewise the number and nature of the rules vary according as the individual belongs wholly, body and soul, to the society that formulates them, or belongs to several The interest taken by each individual in societies at the same time. Thus the differlimit and sometimes neutralize each other, so much so that multiplicity of social circles has been considered the constitutive factor of the independence of personalities.

> More than their multiplicity, the homogeneity or heterogeneity of their members and the stability or instability of their organization color diversely the morals. an open, mixed society, where people of very different races and conditions intermingle, morals risk being uncertain, variable, and lax; on the contrary, they will be more rigid, inflexible, and, as it were, petrified in an exclusive society which repels every heterogeneous element.

> Social forms even shape religion. are necessary differences between a religion of sect and a religion of state. indirect ways the mere extension of the number of believers may act upon beliefs in rendering them less particular, less precise, less concrete. That the masterpieces of art are often shaped by the forms of society is a truth a hundred times demonstrated to-day.

All these examples suffice to give an idea of the considerable number of relations that might be discovered between the forms of society and its accompaniments, between the different relations which unite individuals and their different activities. When once the social forms are classified, to study the effects produced by their different kinds upon a branch of our activities of the quantity, for example, or of the considered apart, or inversely, taking one of these social forms by itself, to study the Although less easily observable, the effects it produces upon the different transformations morals owe to social forms branches of our activities, this is the task

But admitting that these difficult tasks

equally heterogeneous which do not enjoy sible for all of them. laws, morals, or economies absolutely similar? It would be astonishing if it were tion of a country also exercise an action otherwise; are not very many influences all those of nature on one side, all those of spirit on the other-capable sometimes of seconding, sometimes of counteracting, the influence of social forms?

Doubtless, but the statement of these interferences is not made in order to disprove sociology; is not each science content to study one side of things? Sociology does not undertake to show the reason of all historic phenomena; it wishes only to make apparent to what degree social forms modify them. It will readily admit that numerous causes, material or ideal, concur for the transformations of society, but it one of them. It does not pretend to be, in itself, the philosophy of history; it would wish to be, more modestly, a social science.

To merit this title it must not content itself with showing the consequences of social forms; it must also discover the causes. To tell the truth, to attempt to fix Here, too, sociology must bravely leave to metaphysics, or reserve at least for the end of the science, the quesmodify its forms? Such questions as this the heterogeneity of the social unities? can be answered by observation.

tions. It is easy to see that among very illusion, is when it believes it has found

are finally finished, will it be sufficient to different races analogous social forms might unite a certain number of individuals, dur- prosper, or, reciprocally, contrary social ing a certain lapse of time and under a cer- forms among related races. Even more. tain hierarchy, in order to obtain a sym- in the same society individuals of very phony like those of Beethoven or dogmas different blood might find themselves closely like those of Christianity? Does not his- united. If race explains certain charactertory meet with societies equally dense or istics of societies it cannot be held respon-

> The configuration and climatic situaupon the multiplicity and the organization of the social relations. Yet, without doubt, upon different soils analogous social forms may flourish, or different social forms upon similar soils. The same shores have seen. in their turn, societies large or small, inorganic or organized, democratic or aristocratic. Is this saying that terrestrial forms are incapable of modifying social forms? No, but that they are not alone in modifying them. Besides, nature acts upon society oftenest only through the spirit; the spirit acts upon society of itself, with its own forces, needs or tastes, feelings or ideas.

The action of the needs called material limits its ambition to knowing systematically —which does not prevent them from being psychologic forces besides—is doubtless the most striking of all. The effort of men to produce riches exercises a thousand pressures upon the constitution of societies. Social density depends closely upon modes of economic production; one form of collective ownership tends to increase it, while another the causes of society in general would be to form of private ownership tends to diminish risk hemming yourself in with unverifiable it. In the same way, does not an agricultural system, in opposition to an industrial system, tend to limit the extension of the community? On the other hand, does not tions of origin, and take society as it is the development of an industrial system, in given. Society being given, what forces carrying specialization to infinity, increase does not the extension of commerce impel The idea of race has long ruled history, the most heterogeneous individuals to unite, and it is not strange that, after it has been in spite of differences of race and language, attempted to explain almost all the great into an organized society? The so-called historic events by the antagonism of races, materialist philosophy of history has proved the attempt should be made to explain the by a hundred examples that economy exerdifferent social forms in the same way, cises upon social forms actions otherwise But without doubt there is a place to limit determinant than those of race or soil. the value of these ethnographic considera- Where this philosophy creates for itself an

in this determination the only key of all to remark that other influences might intersocial being.

word rested and rests to-day with con- of these same modifications. science. Conscience may go bravely What does geography do to become a have thus led the social world.

communions have surpassed or outlived pomind has the monopoly of social action. From the humblest to the noblest, from transformations of economy, law, morals, modifications, we seek there their causes.

But is there not here a circle? Can the same phenomenon be at once the cause knowledge of Saint Paul. and the consequence of another? First, in review some of the consequences of society thing."

fere with any given one, and that it alone It is necessary to measure, after the ac- was far from explaining all of economy tion of economic forces, the action of moral or morals, religion or art. Even as we forces upon social forms. For example, recognize in our various activities someimportant economic movements corre- thing more than simple consequences of the sponded to the emancipation of the slaves; modifications of social forms, we reserve to vet it is true that in this matter the last ourselves the right of seeking there causes

against our surest economic interests, and science? It is not content to describe; it we are paid, or, to be more exact, we pay classifies terrestrial forms, basins and bays, for the knowledge. Rights and duties may peaks and plateaus. It studies their sometimes second, sometimes oppose the effects, it seeks in physical conditions action of interests upon social forms. It is reasons for the distribution of inhabitants especially in the religious form that beliefs and the position of cities. It looks, on the other hand, for the reasons of geographical Art may claim the same capacities in its phenomena themselves. In a word, to turn; it also intermingles, multiplies, en- place yourself at the geographic point of larges the social groups, and more than once view is to observe terrestrial forms, their in modern times, as in antiquity, esthetic consequences, and their causes. In the same way, to place yourself at the sociologic litical associations. No one activity of the point of view will be to observe social forms, their consequences, and causes.

Thus when we have classified the difthose called material to those called ideal, ferent social circles which cross each other all may cooperate in the modifications of in Saint Paul, when we have observed the society. Thus, after having sought in the effects they produce upon the entire life of its inhabitants, when we have sought in this religion, and art the consequences of these same life all that may modify the quantity or the quality of these same circles, then and then only will we have a sociologic

And, if we had such a knowledge of Saint a social matter nothing is more frequent Paul, would we not possess sociology entire? than such actions and reactions. Further- For as Claude Bernard has said, "If I knew more, we took care when we passed in anything thoroughly, I would know every-

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

BY W. T. HEWETSON.

broad distinction between life in the society. city and in the country should be observed.

N considering the peculiar social life of Indeed negro society in the city is merely the negroes of the South, the usual a reflection, or rather a caricature, of white

If, then, we would see negro society in The negro's propensity to imitation, which its most interesting phases, we must leave has so frequently been remarked upon, is the city for the country. We must visit in the city carried to a ludicrous extreme. the negro in his rural home, make one with

in pursuit of the possum or the coon.

There is not much variety in the houses stone of Anglo-Saxon civilization. of the southern negro. The prevailing type ground, in the most friendly confusion, while a half-dozen pigs, of the variety that are "all grunt and no bacon," go prowling about. The fence which surrounds this seriocomic scene of contented wretchedness, if, perchance, that useless barrier has not long since disappeared to feed the great open fireplace within, is bedecked with a particolored array of blankets and old clothes. A perspective of pig-sty and cattle-shed completes the sketch.

However, we would be much mistaken if we pictured to ourselves the inmates of these cabins sitting in sackcloth and ashes, bewailing their wretched lot. We are too apt to attribute to others our own sentiments, and to conclude that because we would feel oppressed in their circumstances they must feel so too. Were we to sit down in any of belt, we would no doubt see much to call forth our pity, but we could not fail to observe also that the general atmosphere is one of cheerful content.

Slavery has, perhaps, left no deeper trace anywhere than in the domestic life of the freedmen. Under an institution which per-

him at his "cawn shuckies," funerals, and grafted on negro society only since emanfestivals, and join him, torch in hand, as he cipation. It is not surprising, therefore, follows the hounds through forest and fen if it still lacks many of those religious and moral restraints which make it the key-

Among the consequences growing out of is a one-room log cabin, caulked with this imperfection in their domestic arrangeclay and roofed with boards. A rude stone ments may be mentioned the peculiar position chimney leans heavily against one end, and of the negro women—a position of greater a door and one or two small windows ad-relative prominence, perhaps, than has ever mit a modicum of light and air to the been occupied by the women of any other gloomy interior. In the dooryard a num- race. Besides enjoying absolute equality ber of shaggy dogs and half-clothed chil- with the men in all social affairs, they work dren are tumbling about on the hard, bare side by side with them in the oyster houses and tobacco factories, as well as in the cotton and tobacco fields. It is no uncommon sight to see a mother chopping wood by her door or plowing in the field, while her children are tumbling in the dirt near by. As a natural result their homes are neglected, their children allowed to grow up in rags and dirt. The women themselves are often untidy in dress, uncleanly in habits; many of them smoke and rub snuff. In brief, they are strangers to those graces and accomplishments which should make them the chief factors in the uplifting of their people. It should not be forgotten, however, that in the majority of cases their condition is not of their own making; and it would be unjust to the negro women of the South not to add that there are among them many excellent housekeepers-women the miserable abodes in the so-called black of true refinement and elevated character.

There is perhaps no more favorable place in which to study negro character and manners than the camp-meeting. This timehonored institution is no less social than religious in its nature. It is usually held in a partly cleared grove, under the auspices of the local clergy. Hither the colored mitted the separation of husband from wife, population of the surrounding region flock, forcibly and forever, there could be no sta- coming on foot, in carriages and wagons, bility of the marital relations; nor could the in ox-carts and mule-carts, on horseback obligations of parents to children or of and mule-back-in short, by every conchildren to parents be enforced where the ceivable mode of locomotion. Their dress mother was sent to labor in the field while is as varied as their vehicles. Indeed the her babe was left to be cared for by others, negroes of the South are of all people the or to grow up, like Topsy, without any at-most cosmopolitan in the matter of dress. tention whatever. In fact, the family, in its Clothes of every imaginable style, color, truest and most sacred sense, has been and "previous condition of servitude" are



AN AVERAGE NEGRO FARMHOUSE.

gars in the nursery rime.

neighing of horses, the bellowing of cattle, found in the negro's simplicity of character, the seesaw braying of mules, the laughter and screams of children, and joined with these a perfect babble of human voices, the whole forming a discordant din such as no human ear ever heard elsewhere. Entering the grounds, we pass bands of children, climbing, tumbling, romping, like so many troops of monkeys; gawky young fellows awkwardly making love to dusky beauties; groups of brawny men discussing abstruse points of theology with as much zeal and more harmony, perhaps, than a body of learned divinity doctors. Here and there a gossiping company of old "uncles" and "aunties" may be seen reviving the memories of bygone days. If we had time to stay we might gather from their talk a rare collection of folk-lore, stories of ghosts and haunted houses, and family legends of slavery times.

It would be impossible to remain long at a negro camp-meeting without coming across one of those unique combinations of garrulity and ignorance, the colored preacher. We could recognize him without an introduction. His huge brass-rimmed spec-F-Dec.

tacles, his battered stiff hat, his long black coat, somewhat faded and worn, and his cotton umbrella, tied with a string around the center, have been made familiar to us by the artist's pencil. He is usually self-appointed, beginning his clerical career as an exhorter and gradually assuming the title of preacher. His creed is so unlike that of any recognized religious body that it would doubtless puzzle him to tell to what denomination he belongs.

The maxim "Knowledge is power" has little application to the colored preacher. His

pressed into use, so that in this particular very ignorance is ofttimes his greatest they present as great a variety as the beg-strength; for it has frequently been observed, especially in rural communities, that As we approach the grove what a medley those preachers who have the most educaof sounds breaks upon our hearing !—the tion have the least following. The reason is



THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.



A MELON PARTY.

reserve.

freely without credit, he can no more be negroes. accused of plagiarism than the compiler For the origin of most of their songs we in vocal gymnastics.

a trait which leads him to avoid as far as ing. A musical people they undoubtedly possible all formality and restraint. Even are, Not a few have exhibited a high his pastor, if he would have his church degree of talent in this respect; as, for exfilled, must be a "jolly good fellow," giv- ample, Blind Tom, whose performances on ing himself no airs, but meeting his people the piano have delighted so many cultured without the semblance of affectation or audiences. The darky fiddler, once so prominent a feature of social gatherings, is The colored preacher's sermon is a curi-still sought after in some communities. osity in homiletics. Like the contents The popularity of so-called "Jubilee" singers of the witches' caldron in "Macbeth," and negro minstrels seems to increase with it is made up of the most heterogeneous time. Many of the most popular songs elements-of words and phrases taken in this country, such as "Old Kentucky from every available source and loosely Home," "The Fatal Wedding," and "Listen joined together. But while he borrows to the Mocking Bird," were composed by

of a dictionary, so different is the combina- must go back to the days of slavery. Just as tion from anything ever before produced. the laboring classes of England during the His love for high-sounding and long-tailed seventeenth century found expression for words is as remarkable as his congregation's their struggles and sufferings in the popular fondness for "shouting"; so that, between ballads of the time, so the American slave the exhortations of the preacher and the gave vent to his afflictions and heartaches hearty responses of his hearers, a religious in song. He sang of his griefs—and they service might easily be mistaken for a drill were many-of hardships and oppression, of loss of home, of separation from friends One of the chief features of every negro and relatives. In these songs one cannot gathering of a social character is the sing- fail to perceive a certain plaintive melody



YOUNG AFRO-AMERICA.

patient suffering. But the songs of the ne- house, treats his diseases, and, in short, reggro were not all dictated by the tragic ulates all the principal concerns of his life muse. Even in slavery there were bright, in accordance with some mysterious sign. sun-kissed openings in the clouds of sorrow The blacksnake, the ground-hog, and the that darkened his life; and there is no bet-whippoorwill are prophets, in whose forecasts ter evidence of the natural cheerfulness and he plants unwavering faith. The more im-

gaiety of his character than the comic and festive songs with which he was wont to celebrate these interspaces in his grief. The purely religious songs of the negro are often senseless combinations of words set to music, having neither rime nor meter. They abound in vain repetitions, and are usually strung out to an interminable length.

It would be strange if a people so imaginative were not superstitious. Indeed the negro is the most credulous of

that seems to breathe forth centuries of creatures. He plants his crops, builds his



MELONS FOR TWO.

pressible carry about their persons a rab- for all his labor? It is because he has charm, to ward off disease or woo the favor is in part wasted on candy, tobacco, and of providence. There is scarcely one who gewgaws; much of it goes to feed the inhouse. Perhaps the most terrifying of their is eaten up by secret societies, of which beliefs are those connected with the pres- often he contributes to as many as there ence of death. If a whippoorwill should are days in the week. sound its mournful note near the window doom is irrevocably sealed.

haired seer professes with great earnest- up the struggle for an education, marries, ness to have been visited, Belshazzarlike, by a mysterious handwriting on the wall, which, strange to say, although he is wholly illiterate, he found no difficulty in deciphering. Others tell of encounters with the devil, more terrible even than those of St. Dunstan in his narrow smithy.

Those who describe the negro indiscriminately as a lazy do-nothing, content with a life of ignominious ease and complacent wretchedness, show little knowledge of his true character. Booker Washington comes nearer the truth when he says, adapting a phrase from Shakespeare, "Toil is the badge of all his tribe." In the cotton and tobacco fields, in factory and mine, on railroads and public highways, wherever there is hard, rough work to be done, the negro is relied upon. to do it. He furnishes the brawn and muscle in the South to-day, just as he did in the days of slavery. Why, then, it may be asked, has he so little to show

bit's foot, a piece of red flannel, or some no idea of economy. His meager income has not his story to tell of ghost or haunted satiable till of the rumseller, and not a little

Education, which alone could be expected of a sick chamber all hope of the patient's to overcome these evils, is still in a very recovery is relinquished; when death oc- imperfect state in the South. Owing to curs all the pictures in the house are lack of funds the public schools are kept turned with their faces to the wall, and open on an average of only ninety days in should any one be so hapless as to see the the year. Some towns of from three to five corpse in a mirror, by that sign his own thousand inhabitants are wholly dependent upon private schools. The common school As might be supposed, many of their teachers receive from \$8 to \$20 a month. superstitions are intermixed with their re- Poorly paid, they are also poorly trained; ligion. Their old men not only dream so that it is a common remark, "Any one dreams, but, if their own testimony is to can teach a negro school," If a pupil be credited, they also see visions. Some is bright he soon learns all his teacher of them appear to rival the Maid of Or- knows, after which, of course, he leaves leans in the number and variety of their school. Then, if there is no better instituapocalyptical experiences. One white-tion near, he becomes discouraged, gives



THE FIDDLER.



the books, the magazines and pictures with which his home is supplied — these all contribute to his education, so that he becomes, like the old man in Olive Schreiner's "Dreams," the child of "The - Accumulated-Wisdom-of-Ages." But all these avenues of learning are closed to the colored pupil. His parents are usually illiterate, his friends as ignorant as himself. He never sees a work of art and seldom reads a newspaper. From the society in which he

sinks back into a life of despairing misery.

But this is not all: the work of the schools,

rents land, mortgages his crops, comes out moves he derives little else than superstiin debt at the end of the year, and, after a tion, errors of speech, and false notions of few ineffectual efforts to better his condition, men and things. Thus his mind becomes clouded and his moral nature warped.

But despite all these dark features of newhile deficient, is rendered still more inad- gro life, the colored people of the South equate by the home surroundings of the have made commendable progress since pupil. This cannot be better illustrated emancipation. Their total wealth has inthan by comparing the home influences of creased from zero to approximately \$250,the white with those of the colored child. 000,000, and this too in competition with The former absorbs knowledge, uncon- a highly civilized and well-equipped race. sciously, from his environment. The in- Over 200,000 negro farmers now hold their struction of parents, the conversation of land free of incumbrance. In the cities, friends and associates, the daily newspaper, the number of negroes who own their homes



A TRIP TO THE VILLAGE.

slowly but surely winning its way into the and farms to the amount of \$15,000. The same steady improvement is noticeable ress in matters educational. Besides com-

in agriculture. Instead of raising "scrub" cattle, and cabbages that never come to a head, as he did a few years ago, the negro farmer is studying the chemistry of the soil and the diversification of crops, and by the aid of improved methods and implements of agriculture he is increasing the productiveness of his farm at the same time that he is lessening the cost of production. He is also learning the more important lesson of thrift and economy. Clubs or conferences are held in which the people are taught, "in a plain, simple

is large and constantly increasing, amount- manner, how to save money, how to farm ing in some places to more than a third of in a better way, how to sacrifice-to live the colored population. Besides successful on bread and potatoes if need be-till they merchants, there are, in almost every city, get out of debt and begin the buying of prosperous carpenters, tailors, brick-masons, land." Moreover, organizations are formed and other craftsmen; while under the prac- for the purpose of purchasing land and tical training of such industrial schools as escaping from the iniquitous mortgage systhose at Tuskeegee, Ala., and Hampton, tem. In one community in Texas fifteen Va., an army of skilled negro mechanics is families, in five years, improved their houses

manufacturing institutions of the South. Very creditable, too, is the negro's prog-



UNCLE BEN (ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD) AND HIS SEVENTH WIFE.

steadily raised, the length of the school ist, Mr. Howells. term increased, and the teachers are re- With this increase of intelligence and

preparation. The result has been that in thirty years forty per cent of the illiteracy of the race has disappeared. Hundreds of well-educated preachers, editors, lawyers, doctors, and mechanics have gone forth from these schools, and have become centers for the diffusion of useful knowledge and improved methods of living among their race. Under the same influences the negro brain is becoming adaptive and creative. Over

fifty patents have been granted to negroes social improvement. Already the outlines

mon schools in every state, there are 162 Lowly Life," have been favored with an higher-grade institutions for colored stu-extended and laudatory introduction and dents. The standard of education is being criticism by America's most popular novel-

ceiving higher pay and more thorough wealth, and as a result of it, has come



A TYPICAL FARM SCENE.

in recent years. Not a few full-blooded of a better social order are plainly visible. negroes have distinguished themselves in Old things are passing away: the "carpetthe various arts; they have occupied no bagger" and "Kuklux" are no more; the mean rank as orators and as writers in the one-room cabins are giving place to comfield of prose, while one gifted son of the fortable frame and brick dwellings; the race has recently evinced innate ability people are deserting the old-style, illiterate in the highest form of literature. Paul preachers and are attaching themselves to Laurence Dunbar's "Oak and Ivy" poems, spiritual guides more worthy of the cloth. with the later volume entitled "Lyrics of With increase of knowledge has come in-



SEEING THE CIRCUS GO BY.



PLAYING "DABS."

fined to certain sections, but the exception civilization.

crease of wants, and as their wants multi- is fast becoming the rule. Under the sure ply they are resorting to industry and and potent forces of education, industry, economy in order to satisfy them. Of and religion, the negro race of the South course these improvements are as yet con- is steadily advancing toward the highest

MEMORY.

BY VIRNA WOODS,

DALER than wreathes of mist and phantom moons, She comes adown the glimmering stair of dreams; Or rises from the billowy foam of streams That flow from thought's dark caves with murmurous tunes. And fainter is the music of her runes Than ghostly echo of the dying wind, Sobbing through autumn foliage seared and thinned; And with her shadowy hand she importunes. Dusky and dim her unbound tresses blow, On her fair face a shade of sadness lies And rises from the still deeps of her eyes. And evermore her white feet come and go, Softer than on the water falls the snow— Her feet that trod the ways of paradise.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL-TABLE.

WINTER ENIGMAS.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

championship of mischievous youngsters, an old lady of my acquaintance one day saw a pair of street arabs trying to open the door of a vacant house in her next neighborhood.

"What are you doing there, Freddie?" she asked, recognizing one of the little sinners. "Where did you get that key?"

"Mrs. W--- let me have it," said the ready-witted scamp. "She thought she forgot a broom in there."

"Let me see that. Now look here, that key was never made to fit this door; I thought there must be something wrong. Get out of this, now, and stay out."

In similar terms one often feels tempted to dismiss the hearsay theories that pretend to explain the phenomena of health and disease. They may be plausibly introduced, but they can never be made to fit the facts of experience. In winter-time, especially, the results of unprejudiced observation would present hopeless enigmas, unless the observer begins to suspect that there must be something wrong about the traditional dogmas of hygiene.

Again and again the exponents of those dogmas stumble against the paradox that warm weather, but the first frost that un- be wholly inexplicable. horsed the Juneau mail-carrier seemed to have floored the lung-microbes, too, and with the keys of our conventional health according to last accounts La Grippe had theories is the fact that children-city relaxed her hold. The hearsay mongers children at least-are generally the first vic-G-Dec.

N a western city that can claim the then fall back on the old fallacy about the health-destroying tendency of "variable weather." It is true that a uniform low temperature—a climate of steady, hard winter frosts, like that of Russia and northern Ontario-generally goes hand in hand with a low death-rate; but perennial summer by no means precludes epidemics of the most malignant type, and as a permanent abode Newfoundland, Vancouver, and southern Chili, with their everlasting weather changes, would be out and out preferable to Egypt and Bengal. The capricious climate of Norway and Great Britain has evolved some of the stoutest tribes of the human species. In Patagonia, near the southern terminus of our continent, the whims of the climate would drive a weather-bureau sergeant crazy; warm rains alternate with snow-whirls and sultry sunshine with antarctic ice-blasts, all in the course of one day. But that does not prevent the natives from growing seven feet high and digesting a ragout of conger-eels and boiled bulrushes.

Summing up the net result of those data, we find that a variable climate, including occasional frosts, does not prevent the enjoyment of exuberant health, while a unigrievous and drug-defying "colds" become form climate, excluding intervals of low epidemic during a protracted thaw or lin- temperature, implies no guaranty against gering "Indian summer," but subside when the deadliest diseases-in other words, that winter gets its grip on the weather clerk. much-maligned Jack Frost is nature's own Catarrhs rage in March and November, but microbe-killer, the best friend of consumpnegotiate a truce in January. The Klon-tives, as well as of fever patients. Without dike Argonauts, too, reported a plague of the admission of that fact, so irreconcilable contagious influenzas while their sleet- with old-school medical dogmas, a large storms continued to alternate with spells of number of yearly repeated phenomena would

Another enigma that cannot be unlocked

tims of contagious lung disorders. They of wriggling specks will be seen where only begin to snivel and cough as soon as the a dozen or two could be seen before." snowbirds herald the advent of winter; they With equal certainty we might guarantee pools, and surfeits in the dog-days.

cause the god of blizzards is the Moloch of from inherited or acquired lung disorders? our cruel climate, but because city schools, Perhaps five per cent, but more probably under the present system of arrangements, hardly five in a thousand. All the rest are are veritable hotbeds of lung epidemics, more or less directly injured by a dose of elaborately and ingeniously contrived hatch- microbe air, and in our North American eries for the development of pulmonary dis-schools, with rare exceptions, that poison orders. The supply of artificial heat is is administered six hours a day, for about a generally in excess of actual needs, while hundred days in the year-the martyrdom the facilities for ventilation are not one of swelter heat and closed windows being tenth of what they might be and should be. often kept up long after the end of March. In a temperature of 80° to 85° Fahrenheit The street-cars of several New England

liquid already saturated with animalcula, track of the nearest motor line. and the process of development will be And yet they enjoy better appetites in

introduce catarrhs that spread from their the evolution of lung diseases wherever half playroom to the parlor and infect whole a hundred human beings are confined in a meeting-house assemblies, in spite of grace- damp, ill-ventilated, and overheated room. assuring revivals. Shall we infer that the But introduce one person already afflicted young of our species are particularly liable with a well-developed catarrh and the to the attacks of organic disorders? The danger of infecting all the rest will be invery contrary is so evidently true that some creased a hundred-fold; the microscopes humorists have denied the possibility of of the future will reveal the result in an sickening a boy with green apples or affect- atmosphere filled with microbes as a gristing his physical comfort by barefoot races mill with flour-dust, and we might as well in the mud. Girls, left to the guidance of inoculate our children with influenza virus their instincts, will join the coasting orgies as to force them to inhale at every breath of their brothers, and return, soaking wet, a myriad of lung parasites eager to fasten with a reserve fund of health that would upon a sore spot of the pulmonary tissue. last them all winter if the snow would hold. It is true that absolutely sound lungs are out. The neglected youngsters of our city for a while microbe-proof, but the period of slums manage to survive garbage picnics that immunity is limited, as proved by the and coal-shed bivouacs, sitz baths in cess- fate of woodland apes confined in the stuffy atmosphere of an overheated menagerie. But winter reverses the score, not be- And how many city children are wholly free

scores of children are penned up for cities take in more fares during the three hours together, vitiating the air with their winter months than all the rest of the year exhalations and the effluvia of their damp taken together. Some of their patrons take clothing, and thus providing the conditions a ride only in cold weather; their hearts, most favorable to the development of dis-like persimmons, get softened by frost. ease germs—a combination of oppressive They will walk five miles in midsummer to heat with a damp and stagnant atmosphere. save five cents, and defy spring showers in "Take a pound of clover-seed," says a waterproofs, but the dread of "colds," alias recipe of the Buckland lectures, "soak it catarrhs, persuades them to enter a crowded in a gallon of rain-water kept at a tempera- catarrh-trap. The females of their species ture of 95°, and vast multitudes of infusoria often devote the whole winter to indoor will develop in a period varying from ten indolence, with such intermezzos as a visit to fifteen hours. But add one drop of a to the next-door neighbors or a walk to the

accelerated in a portentous and incredible winter than in midsummer—the season of manner: in less than half an hour millions outings and vacation tours, of boat-races

The explanation can be found in the out the confidence of the patient.

and berry excursions. Every boarding-redeeming influence of the twenty-fourth house keeper knows that in warm weather hour—the six times ten minutes passed on six out of ten guests merely nibble their street-corners, in markets, post-office vestifood, but try to eat a Christmas dinner bules, and wood-yards. A few lungs-full every winter day—and that in spite of the of intensely cold fresh air atone for a multifact that many of them pass twenty-three tude of hygienic sins, and, unlike the noshours of those winter days in an atmosphere trums of medical confidence men, the of artificial summer. remedy answers its purpose with or with-

THE BUSINESS LETTER.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

ceeded to put the not very obvious meaning ghost. into a few plain words. "Then," said the A matter may require deliberation or tion, "Then why not say so?"

can hardly be of universal application, the culty you may have experienced in coming to charm of a great deal of delightful writing a decision, the peculiar embarrassments of should not have cared to arrive by the respect, but mainly through lack of training.

YOUNG man who saw in himself apology can in the least improve the situaunmistakable indications of genius tion, unless it were in the nature of the once submitted an eloquent oration following response to an invitation: "Mr. to his professor for criticism, with secret McGonigle begs to be excused from dining anticipations of admiring commendation, with Lady Mary to-day, as he was hanged "What do you mean by that?" asked the at Old Bailey yesterday," an instance where grim censor, reading one of the most glow- neglect on the part of the guest seems to ing passages. The abashed author pro- have been atoned for by the courtesy of his

professor, "why not say so?" and drew the consultation, but in this case a brief note merciless pencil through all but the bare should at once be sent in acknowledgment, statement. Sentence after sentence shared to be followed at the earliest possible day the same fate, the admission, "I meant so- by a suitable letter, recalling the date and and-so" being always followed by the ques- subject of the correspondence, and answering any questions in simple, direct fashion. As a formula for literary composition this The various aspects of the case, the diffibeing mainly in the author's manner of your situation, are of no importance to your "saying so," and the enticing fashion in correspondent, who wishes to know only which he leads us on, through little mean-your conclusion. It must be confessed dering by-paths, to a destination where we that women are special offenders in this straight road of the familiar highway. But The great majority of womankind, having for the business letter no better council can been educated to think that business affairs be given. Be sure you understand what pertain wholly to the domain of man, never you wish to ask or to tell and then "say trouble themselves about details until they so." A vague, wandering, confused busi- find them thrust into their unaccustomed ness letter is an annoyance no one has a hands, and are bewildered and perplexed right to inflict upon others. Personal mat- by what seems to a man wholly unimportant. ters and asides that might be of interest to The education of women's clubs, and the your friends are wholly out of place, as well multiplicity of benevolent and social organas apologies and elaborate explanations. izations managed by women, are in a If you have not promptly attended to a measure supplying the lack, but they are business letter you are inexcusable, and no also making evident the need of fundamental instruction to the young girl in busi- (though a man never does it), and yet feel ness ways and methods, that she may not that to enclose a two-cent stamp to a person need to learn them later in life, to the annoyance of her associates.

Thin paper, fanciful penmanship, flourishes of all kinds, abbreviations, and pet names have no place in a business correspondence. You may be Kittie or Maggie to your friends and intimates, but in a business letter take to yourself the dignity of Katherine or Margaret. Why a woman who has passed babyhood should ever wish to curtail these queenly names is not easy to understand, but at least she may confine them to the household, and not send them into the market-place. Rev. Tommy Smith and Dr. Jimmy Brown would be greeted with derision; why are Birdie May Jones, attorney-at-law, and Dr. Hattie Belle Brown any less ridiculous?—yet both these names figure among recent graduates of professional schools.

Whatever your signature may be, it must be legible, not only to yourself and friends but to strangers with no clue to your identity. Any other word may be guessed at by its connection, but persons with wide business correspondence are often driven to imitate as nearly as possible the signature of a document, with no idea whether a letter is n or u, a or o, y or g, e or c. If the street and number are added to the address this does not matter so much, and every business letter should have these particulars, as well as exact date. The first thing one wishes to know is when it was written.

Whether you shall address your correspondent as

"Mr. John Brown,

"Secretary Library Association; "Dear Sir."

or "My dear Mr. Brown," or "Dear Mr. Brown," depends wholly upon the degree of formality desirable, the first being of course the most ceremonious, the last the least so.

It ought not to be necessary to remind any person of ordinary intelligence to en- name and address, and put it, with little close stamps in letters pertaining to her own business. But women have curious ideas of the editor: "The enclosed manuscript, encourtesy in such matters; they will insist titled ----, is offered for publication upon paying car-fare for their friends in your magazine. If not available kindly

with whom they have no acquaintance is assuming a degree of littleness on her part that is uncomplimentary. If men are more careful it is simply that they put the stamp inside of the letter, as they do on the outside, to insure attention, having learned by experience that a man must expect justice and not generosity in business.

No business documents carry such a freight of hopes and fears as those that escort on their "little journeys in the world" the precious creations of fancy and imagination that are too often doomed to find no rest on all the waste of waters, but come back soiled and rumpled to the hand that sent them forth. Good advice to young writers appears perennially, but the race is perennial also, and kindly counsel is in no danger of being superfluous. The matter and manner of your contribution to literature are hardly within the scope of this article, but having something to say, having done your best to say it effectively, having reconsidered, revised, rewritten, until you have attained such perfection as may be possible to you, leave it to its own merits and the editor's judgment, with the briefest possible introduction. Theoretically, at least, nothing matters to that autocratic individual but the quality of your work and its adaptation to his special needs.

That you are suddenly compelled to earn your livelihood, that you have been urged by admiring friends to send something for publication, that you have always been fond of literature and that it has been your great ambition to become an author, are facts of no possible interest to the editor, and your statement of them is a heavy presumption against the value of your contribution, since it stamps you at once as a tyro, on whose experiments few editors can afford to waste time.

Write upon your manuscript your full folding, in a substantial envelope.

of your article is necessary in case letter the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table who value to your letter, and if your article quality are quite sure to find a market.

return to the following address." This comes back you have only to repeat your is brief, courteous, and clear. The title experiment somewhere else. I think it is and manuscript are accidentally separated, once remarked that if you arranged a load and the address should be repeated on the of potatoes ever so carefully the jolting of manuscript for the same reason. The en- the market wagon was sure to carry the closure of stamps enough to cover return small ones to the bottom; but even small postage is all that can be added to give any potatoes have their uses, and if of the right

TRADE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

BY FLORENCE KELLEY.

OF HULL-HOUSE, CHICAGO.

schools of Chicago until they are ers. dropped out of school at the third, fourth, from the lower ones in this respect. other.

grade, enter sweat-shops, laundries, stores; after they leave school. leave school at sixth, seventh, or eighth Not only is the connection close between

THE girls who stay in the public grade, preparing to be typewriters or teach-

fourteen years of age are well The grade-schools of Chicago teach the started in the direction of trade and com- girls virtually nothing which leads in any merce. The only acquirements offered other directions than these. There is not them in which thoroughness enough is at- only no suggestion of any household art or tained to confer value for the labor mar- craft or science; there is actual diversion ket tend toward the office or the store. of the attention of the girls from these sub-The peasant children in the sweat-shops, jects to others, foreign if not antagonistic to cigar factories, and candy cellars have them, and the upper schools do not differ

or, at best, fifth grade. The seventh-grade In the nineteenth ward of Chicago, the girls have been, for two years at the end of poorest working-class district in the city, their course, gaining the commercial arith- the girls in the seventh grade of the public metic, clear writing, and somewhat accurate schools spent, last winter, more time upon spelling calculated to equip them for em-commercial arithmetic than upon any other ployment as time-keepers in the present, two studies. Their work would have been and pave the way toward the typewriting valuable, perhaps, for bank clerks actually and bookkeeping of the future. The con- engaged in the business and fitting themnection is very close between the 2,695 lit- selves for positions as cashiers of large tle girls in the factories and workshops of institutions. It was strictly technical work, Chicago and the stupid curriculum of the the only technical education offered these secondary grades, and closer still between daughters of Italian, Polish, Russian, and the curriculum and the 2,000 little girls Bohemian peasant immigrants. Yet, with engaged in commerce. The choice lies all this outlay of time, there was not a girl virtually between these two openings, on in the class who could have calculated, at the one hand, and the teaching trade, con- the end of the year's work, what per cent ceived not at all as a profession, on the of her father's earnings had been spent for fuel, light, food, clothing, and car-fare, re-It would, perhaps, be not wholly unjust spectively, though this is the problem in to represent the process as follows: Leave regard to her own or her husband's wages school at or below third grade, enter sweat- which will have to be solved in practice shops; leave school at third, fourth, or fifth every day by every one of these children

this ill-advised curriculum and the flocking of the teachers for giving instruction in it, of young girls into commerce and retail seems to have fallen asleep permanently, trade; it is even closer between the sins and there is no perceptible, serious effort to of omission of the grade-schools and the revive it. bad teeth, nervous exhaustion, and intem- The subjects which normally occupy to supplement their school work, and who children. But the curriculum of our gradewhile cutting their first teeth, as we see and shoe-sole steak fried thin.

materials used. There are to-day two cook- century? ing centers in Chicago public schools, but tion. Yet it is difficult to see why cooking is not far more essential than the knack of calculating bank deposits and the interest perfectly well be interested in their clothing thereon, for the hundreds of peasants' -in the questions why dark clothing is daughters who will never be bank clerks or more serviceable than white; why woolens speculators, but will certainly have to cook are more wholesome for people who are meals for their husbands and children. As doing hard bodily work than cottons; why of commercial arithmetic cannot be re- skin, especially in the case of babies and tion of the girls for work which certainly time that a garment may be expected to awaits them?

into the schools; without any preparation gum and cigarettes compared with the cost

perance of our young boys and girls. For happy women almost to the point of mogirls who learn nothing about food in nopolizing their attention are food, clothschool, who have no opportunity at home ing, shelter, and the care and nurture of enter the labor market in their early teens, schools excludes these subjects and substiit is inevitable that their children will be tutes for them the study of words and fed beer, coffee, cucumbers, and bananas numbers as adapted to use in retail stores.

The traveler from Mars could scarcely working-class children fed to-day, while the escape the inference, if he knew our life older ones are literally driven to drink by only through our schools, that this is the the indigestion and starvation which accom- last generation of our race; for there is no pany bakers' alum bread, soggy potatoes, preparation in them for the life of the race in the future. Cooking, sewing, designing It is now eighteen years since the writer garments, furniture, or houses, hygiene in watched a class of eleven-year-old girls in practical relation to food, clothing, ventilaa board school in the East End of London tion, or the care and cleanliness and rest of cook a substantial meal in their cooking little children-is there any grade-school center and carry home the articles which which deals effectively with any of these they had cooked, paying enough in pence matters, without which the race could not and half-pence to cover the cost of the complete the first quarter of the incoming

Hygiene, it is true, is taught out of a they are carried on by private philanthropy, book, to the relatively small number of and there is no serious intention manifest children who persist unto the second halfon the part of the board of education of year of the seventh grade; but this is a introducing into the schools generally even small minority of the children and the this most vitally needed branch of educa-teaching is far from vital or immediately valuable.

Little girls in the primary grades could a means of culture per se, the calculations cleanliness is needful for the health of the garded; their only excuse for being in a little children. In the fifth grade the chilgrade-school curriculum is the crassly utili- dren are already old enough to understand tarian one that some of the boys in the and take a keen interest in the simple pringrade are getting ready to be bookkeepers. ciples of laundry work or even of dyeing; Then why not differentiate the work and and their arithmetic might well concern give some of the time so spent to prepara- itself with the cost of foods, the length of wear as a factor in determining the relative The sewing introduced several years ago prices of goods, the cost of daily chewing annual trips to suburbs and parks.

the teaching in the fourth and fifth grades civilized country. farther than the fifth grade, as the super- must be an intention, on the part of the intendent of schools, Mr. Albert Lane, business men to whom the schools are en-

esting than any others to young girls.

are discouraged by their lack of training present standards.

of books bought at regular intervals, or of from entering fields of activity in which trained ability is more conspicuously lack-There is the more reason for adjusting ing in America to-day than in any other

because sixty-eight per cent of them go no accidental; it almost seems as though there points out year after year in his reports. trusted, to stock the market permanently But we have no teachers and no plant for with cheap heads for commercial purposes, any such technical work as the children as it is stocked to-day with cheap hands for would be adequate to. Our schools are the lower forms of unskilled labor-so far not only not equipped to enrich and beautify is the curriculum from assuring to the chilthe day, as it passes, for the children; they dren any real efficiency of hands or minds.

are not even preparing them for the in- All the opportunities for manual training evitable experiences of the next following and technical education which are really comprehensive enough to be of value are The fact that the technical subjects re- offered to older students. The Armour ferred to as suitable for young girls are schools presuppose, as do the business colto-day repulsive rather than attractive to leges, the kindergarten training schools, and them is a severe indictment of the work schools for nurses, the completion of the done in the schools; for, rightly taught, secondary education before the pupil enters these subjects are more absorbingly inter- the course of technical work. Yet whatever technical education is to be secured to Never before was so much money availa- the mass of working-class children must be ble for purposes of public education. Never provided for the years from ten to sixteen. was the public interest so deep and wide- In these years all those things which are spread, and never was the lamentable fail- fundamentally necessary to train girls to be ure of the schools to give the girls those intelligent as mothers and housekeepers can aptitudes which they urgently need so fla- be made pedagogically valuable when the grant, as in the great foreign colonies in the conscience of the teaching sisterhood is manufacturing and commercial centers, awakened to the present sins of omission. where little girls are directly stimulated by To do this we need practical women on their school work to enter lines of occupa- school boards and teachers in our gradetion from which men are most ruinously schools who are intelligent, well-bred, and crowded out, while negatively the children well-trained to a degree far beyond our

TEARS.

BY F. E. MEDICUS.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER."

you don't know how much good a water; isn't that so, doctor?" shower of tears can do."

"A shower of tears? No, absolutely not. and other trifles." I haven't even preserved a recollection of it from my childhood. The only thing I magic tears." know from that golden age is that tears

NCLE, you are terrible. Of course taste salty. Salt water—nothing but salt

"And one tenth of one per cent albumen

"There, Elsie, you see all there is in your

"No, brother, you are really too material-

istic," now put in the worthy Miss Eulalie, effect of a carelessly placed pin, it cries out, a little vexed. "The ability to weep is the naturally; or, if we are not satisfied with exclusive privilege of man, and I believe this 'naturally,' it cries either because every the kind Creator would not have bestowed external exertion turns away the attention it upon the crown of creation if he had from the feeling of pain, and therefore is a not----"

"I beg your pardon, young lady, Providence has also bestowed it upon my blooded mare. Not long ago when she had caught scious child brings the impulse of it along

"That is not weeping though. Animals never weep."

"What, animals never weep? Oh!"

"Animals never weep-the young lady is right; for the occasional gushing out of a few tears from the irritation of the eye can hardly be called weeping. Darwin certainly believed that elephants and a few kinds of apes are an exception; but this appears not to be verified. Besides, little children do not weep either—I mean very little children. Until the age of about one hundred days they do not really shed a tear—not even when they are screaming as if they were being cut in pieces."

"Then they ought not to get accustomed to it later."

become extremely nervous," quietly observed the judge.

"Gracious! the affair is getting serious. Well, doctor, just tell us; you are a specialist in such matters, you know. How is it about weeping? What does it come from? What good is it?"

"I am sorry I cannot give a satisfactory answer. In the medical lectures we don't learn that sort of thing. When a child weeps, of course it is healthy for it, and so it does not concern the doctor. Yet I happen to be somewhat informed on Darwin's idea of the matter. He has written a peculiar book about the expression of the emotions-nice and easy to read. There are pictures in it too, to illustrate his idea."

"Go on, we are very curious to hear."

"I am sorry to disappoint you. His explanation of weeping probably does not belong to the strongest things that Darwin has produced. He tries to explain it thus:

relief, or because the habit of calling for help in distress is so firmly rooted in preceding generations that even the unconinto the world. Continuous screaming, however, unavoidably causes an overfilling of the blood-vessels of the eve; at the same time the muscles which surround the eye are involuntarily contracted, as may be seen externally by the wrinkles in the face.

"Through this double pressure the tearglands are so irritated that they secrete tears more abundantly than usual. More abundantly than usual, I say, for a gentle cascade of tears trickles continually over the eyeballs in order to facilitate the movement of the eyelids and at the same time to remove penetrating dust. liquid under ordinary circumstances does not get beyond the lower edge of the eye, as it is dammed back by a little fatty pillow, but it trickles continually through little "They would probably die, or at least channels which lead from the lower corner of the eye to the nose. But if in consequence of the before-mentioned irritation of the tear-glands an unusual flow takes place, then the little channels are no longer able to contain the quantity, the little dams overflow, a thick tear tumbles over the protecting edge, and then-well, ladies and gentlemen, you know what happens."

> "Splendid! But you said before, doctor, that animals never weep. Are not their muscles contracted, or haven't they any muscles at all around their eyes?"

"My good woman, you have touched the weak point of Darwin's theory. But I know of none better; perhaps our psychologist knows."

"Of course, just because I am a psychologist, and not a materialistic doctor!" said the judge, defending himself against the gentle ridicule.

"Well, go on then," commanded Uncle Augustus, "but don't talk too learnedly; If a child feels pain, say hunger or the give us your names. I like the concrete. The doctor mentioned Darwin. about him: he was the man with the apes. Well, what have you to say?"

"I have nothing to say, really, in explanation of weeping, but only of its right place in the order of psycho-physical procedures."

"Ahem!" said the doctor, clearing his throat.

The judge went calmly on.

"The most usual and certain cause of tears is intellectual pain-sorrowful ideas accompanied by gloomy feelings. Bodily pain makes us weep only when it is excessin such a way that the tear-glands are reflexively stimulated. But the tears that accompany bodily pain might also be understood as a consequence of emotions that take place at the same time, such as anxiety, fear, etc. Accordingly we must take as our point of departure excitement of the feelings. All the stronger excitements of the soul are accompanied by movements of the body, to which psychology gives the name 'movements of expression.' Now it is a fact known to all that purely intellectual impressions are often so similar to those called forth by bodily sensations as to be confused with them. So, for example, the feeling which we have under the weight of heavy, depressing circumstances is approximately similar to that called forth by a material burden, really heavy in a literal sense. Under certain circumstances, also, we react physically upon our intellectual impressions exactly in the same manner as upon irritations which touch our bodies from without: in other words, emotions of the soul are easily accompanied by the same involuntary movements as would follow if an external irritation aroused a similar feeling."

"Very plausible; but why do we have tears?"

"The doctor has already mentioned that the tears which in a small quantity trickle continually over the eye increase when it is necessary to remove from the eye a little insect or small body that has forced its way in. Tears are therefore called forth reflexively through an irritation that is painful to right," said the doctor. "Your theory has the eye. Now, unquestionably, the sight of at least this in its favor, that it offers a H-Dec.

I know an event that causes us purely physical pain is accompanied by a feeling very similar to the one which arises when a material disturbance gets into the eye. It is therefore only an application of what has been previously said when I observe that a sight painful to the soul has the same effect upon the nerve leading to the tear-gland as an external irritation which produces the same feeling."

> "The theory has perhaps something in its favor," observed the doctor slowly.

"Let me add one thing more. ive and shakes the whole nervous system other expressive movements that accompany weeping bear the same character of original reaction against the impressions on the organs of sense. The mouth is stretched as it is from the irritation of bitter taste, the eyelids are sunken as if they wished to ward off an irritating light, and under the influence of oppressive feelings expulsions of breath follow from time to time, called sobs. This, too, is a peculiarity of man."

> "Do stop!" exclaimed Uncle Augustus, "or from your vivid description we shall really begin to weep."

> "And yet, judge, in this roundabout way you can hardly come to an explanation of weeping in little children. An infant a half-year old has neither ideas, nor thoughts,

> "No, but if in many generations tears are produced in this way, then the psychophysical connection between pain and weeping finally becomes so fixed that the disposition to it is born in every new inhabitant of the earth."

> "That is correct," asserted the doctor. "But how do you explain the fact that little children do not weep until they are three months old?"

> "I cannot explain it. I believe the explanation belongs more to your domain than to mine, for I presume that the development of tear-glands is so slow that in the first months of life no extraordinary secretion of tears is possible. Yet, as I said, I only presume so. I am not a physiologist."

"And yet your supposition might be

depth and clearness of the intellectual life movement of the nerves." of man, never weep."

"Why, the thing is really interesting! But go on to the end," spoke up Uncle Augustus. "What is that you were saying about the good done by a shower of tears? Can you justify that too by science?"

certain degree for the liberation of a psychic tension. You know, uncle, when you are sometimes so very angry-

"I am never angry."

"And you strike with all your might on the table-"

"You are right, that does me good."

"It is unquestionably better for your nerves---"

"I haven't any nerves."

"Than if you had to swallow your wrath

reason for the difference in regard to weep- in silence; and it is also psycho-physioing which exists between man and beast; for if logically explainable that in this you are weeping is explained by ideas and the move-just as correct as we in our assertion about ments of the feelings connected therewith, weeping. Tears are a liberation for dethen no wonder that the brutes, whose inner pressed feeling. Every intense excitement life has not in the remotest degree the of feeling has connected with it an intense

"Well, well!" said Uncle Augustus.

"With the less violent but still strong excitements, the activity which the nerves find through their expressive movements as well as through the irritation of the tearglands is a wholesome liberation; and, still "All expressive movements serve in a farther, the process of weeping itself, which is again accompanied by particular feelings, as every bodily proceeding is, may react upon the movement of the feelings, calling forth thought, soothing associations, etc. The nervous system and the feelings find their equilibrium again in weeping to the heart's content."

> "Well, great heav- I beg your pardon; I mean I am not inhuman either. Cry, then, as much as you wish. May it do you good!"

THE SUMMIT.

BY EMMA E. VOLENTINE.

AS one, then, reached the summit of the hill, When life has been half told? Do there remain No farther heights to seek, no crest to gain, While, journeying, upward we are looking still? Shall never more be felt ambition's thrill. Nor voice of earthly hope be heard again? When feet have learned to walk, and bear the pain, Must they no more in climbing show their skill? It is not so! There is no other side The hill of life; there is no downward slope That reaches to the grave. The whole long way Goes up and on, and, let what may betide, The heart unto the end is cheered by hope-The end, at which begins consummate day.

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

GREATER NEW YORK'S FIRST MAYOR ELECTED.

An element of tragedy was introduced into the New York mayoralty campaign by the death four days before election of Henry George,† the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy. Although Henry George, Jr., was immediately substituted for his father as the candidate of the party, the ranks broken by the death of the leader could not be rallied and their demoralization materially influenced the outcome of the contest. The election November 2 resulted in the complete triumph of the regular or Tammany Democracy, with a plurality for Van Wyck as mayor of 80,103. The entire vote for the four prominent candidates was about as follows: Van Wyck, Tammany, 228,688; Low, Citizens' Union, 148,585; Tracy, Republican, 101,571; George, Jeffersonian Democracy, 19,864.



ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

Greater New York's First Mayor.

(Tracy Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The triumph of Tammany on Tuesday was the consequence of the folly of the conservative forces which last year carried the Greater New York by a majority of about 60,000. When obviously the only way of beating the hordes of Bryanism was to keep together the social and political elements which last year stood solidly for Mr. McKinley, they split apart under the impulse of a hysterical mania for an intellectual bauble.

(Low Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N.Y.)

Above the cruel wreck of the Republican machine by its own chief engineer, one fact stands triumphant. It is that the people have discarded the doctrine, new and strange to Republican polity, that national and state affairs have anything to do with a municipal election.

(Low Ind.) The Evening Post. (New York, N.Y.)
The one ray of light in the situation is the Low

vote of 150,000. This is a magnificent beginning for a wholly new system of nominating and canvassing, considering the obstacles of every kind against which the movement had to contend.

(Tammany Dem.) The Journal. (New York, N.Y.)

The people have voted for Democracy, but not for "Crokerism." They have voted against sham reform, but not against true reform. They are as anxious for good government, with all that implies, as the most superior member of the Citizens' Union.

(Low Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

These machine conspirators, proclaiming themselves the special champions and defenders of sound money, carried on a desperate and successful battle to prevent that victory and put in power the free silverites, whom they pretended to fear. And now to avoid the responsibility for that crime against New York they sneak off whining that they are the victims of their deep devotion to sound money and McKinley.

(Ind.) The Washington Post. (D. C.)

It remains to be seen whether Tammany will answer the popular expectation—abolish the régime of the busybodies and restore the dispensation of self-respect and freedom. We believe it will. Fanaticism has had its day, and the sun of liberty is rising. New York has had enough of humbug. Tammany will be wise to consider New York's dignity and happiness.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

For four years to come Democrats will control the metropolis of America. It means majority rule. It means an end to sham reform, a beginning of real reform in the interests of the people.

(Rep.) The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

Any fool might have known that hope of victory against Tammany lay in a unity of purpose, and that the campaign must center upon the Republican organization. But Mr. Low's friends intended to rule or ruin—and they have ruined.

Pall Mall Gazette. (London, England)
Such an organization as Tammany could not

^{*} This department, together with the book "The Social Spirit in America," constitutes a special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

[†] See page 322 of this number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

exist in London. A man or an organization once sinister effect throughout the nation, for it means proved guilty of corruption could never return to power. Tammany, under the leadership of Croker, has done so in a manner which must afford food for serious thought, even in a city so accustomed to bad government as New York.

Tageblatt. (Berlin, Germany.)

The victory in Greater New York will have a dishonor municipal politics.

that the awakening desire for municipal reform has received a terrific set-back.

Journal des Debats. (Paris, France.)

Once again is displayed the incapacity of honest citizens of New York to organize and shake off the dominion of the political intriguers who exploit and

CHARLES A. DANA.*

THE death of Charles Anderson Dana, editor of the New York Sun, which occurred at his home near Glencove, L. I., October 17, has removed one of the foremost figures of American journalism. Charles A. Dana was born in Hinsdale, N. H., August 8, 1819. He early determined to have a good education, and while working as a clerk in a store in Buffalo fitted himself for college. He entered Harvard University without a condition in 1839 and remained there two years, obtaining the necessary funds by teaching in summer and borrowing money secured by an insurance on his life. Obliged by weak eyes to leave college at the end of his sophomore year, he joined the Brook Farm community at Roxbury, Mass., and here did his first newspaper work as a writer for The Harbinger, the organ of the society. Dana's next step was to become assistant editor of the Boston Chronotype. He continued this work until 1847, when he obtained employment under Horace Greeley as city editor of the New York Tribune. Two years later he became managing editor of the Tribune, and held this position for ten years. Early in the war Mr. Dana was made assistant secretary of war by President Lincoln and in this capacity was sent to the front, where he rendered the government valuable service in reporting upon the condition of affairs at important points. His ability to read character stood him in good stead in this work. In 1865 he went back to journalism as editor of The Chicago Republican, but this paper soon became involved in financial difficulties and Mr. Dana returned to New York and organized a company for the purchase of the New York Sun. He took possession of The Sun in 1868 and continued its editor until his death. As editor of this paper he for many years supported the Democratic party, but in the presidential campaign of 1884 advocated the election of General Butler and in 1896 declared for the Republican candidate. His son, Paul Dana, has for a number of years been associated with him in his editorial work.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The world of newspapers loses a man who had a distinct and an elevated conception of their legitimate function in modern civilization, which he fulfilled with patience, diligence, originality, and an exhaustive knowledge of detail. The world of letters loses a choice critic, an erudite scholar, and a master of English style. The world of politics loses a fighter equipped with economic learning and the practical experience gained by intimate contact with the greatest figures of an active generation.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It must always be a matter of profound regret to the admirers of this exceptionally gifted man that he was so much the prey of his own intense and ineradicable prejudices. That he had a clear and lucid mind his writings show. His weakness lay in his disability to rid himself of the handicap of his own violent and unreasonable likes and dislikes.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. (0.)

The three traits of character which especially distinguished the dead editor were his optimistic spirit, his uncompromising hatred of and hostility

to all deceit, dishonesty, and sophistry, and his love of country.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

A man of keen intelligence, broad information, a wide acquaintance with public men, having fixed political principles and the ability to give clear and forcible expression to his views, he was an exceptionably able editorial writer.

The Washington Post. (D. C.)

Whatever Mr. Dana thought he uttered with surpassing eloquence and clearness. Right or wrong, mistaken or informed, just or unjust, generous or vengeful, philanthropic or malevolent, he was at all times frank, outspoken, and commanding. No one can say of him that he was faint-hearted in his animosities or a laggard in his loves. Whatever else he may have been, he was not that poor and unconsidered thing, a negative.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

The last survivor of a school of journalists that produced many notable men', he was in some respects the ablest of them all, as he certainly was the most erudite and cosmopolitan. His death is as great a loss to American journalism as the death of Lowell was to American literature.

^{*} For portrait of Mr. Dana see frontispiece of this number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

A RECIPROCITY COMMISSION APPOINTED.



JOHN A. KASSON. The New Reciprocity Commissioner.

In order that the clauses of the Dingley Tariff Act relating to reciprocity may be carried out, President McKinley, on October 14, designated John A. Kasson of Iowa a special commissioner with plenary powers to put their provisions into effect. The commissioner is charged particularly to look after the agricultural interests of both North and South and not to forget the manufacturing interests east of the Alleghanies. Mr. Kasson brings to the new position considerable experience in diplomatic negotiations. He was minister to Austria from 1877 to 1881 and minister to Germany from July 4, 1884, to March, 1885. While at the Austrian capital he acted as the representative of Nicaragua in a dispute between that country and Great Britain, of which the emperor of Austria was arbitrator, and when stationed at Berlin served as American delegate to the Congo Conference. In 1889 he was again sent to Berlin, this time as special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary representing the United States at the conference concerning Samoan affairs. Preceding his diplomatic service, Mr. Kasson was for many years a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Repre-

sentatives and thus became familiar with the different aspects of the tariff question. He has chosen as his secretary Mr. Chapman Coleman of Kentucky, who was for a number of years secretary of the United States embassy at Berlin. Mr. John Ball Osborne of Pennsylvania will act as assistant secretary. The commission has been assigned suitable quarters in the Department of State in Washington. France is the first country to invite a conference, and Mr. Patenotre, the French ambassador to the United States, is already negotiating for a treaty of reciprocity between the two countries.

The Milwaukee Sentinel. (Wis.)

The president has acted wisely in making special provision for the more prompt execution of the Republican reciprocity policy and he has shown excellent judgment in his selection of the men to whom this work is entrusted.

The Ledger. (Tacoma, Wash.)

That those sections of the law are to be given early attention by a commission headed by a gentleman so eminently fitted for the position as is Mr. Kasson gives promise of beneficial results for the industries of this country.

The Providence Journal. (R. I.)

The gentleman [Mr. Kasson] is an old-fashioned

high tariff advocate, the failure of the practical plans of which class of protectionists was recognized by the whole Republican party when the late Mr. Blaine proclaimed the policy of reciprocity. The president and Mr. Kasson are of the same school, and it will be instructive to watch their progress with the application of the theories of Mr. Blaine.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The French government is desirous of reciprocal trade relations with the United States. Other countries are eager for similar arrangements, and the amount of labor which the various negotiations will require abundantly justifies the president's action in appointing a special commissioner to direct the work.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE.

THROUGH the month of October the yellow fever epidemic gave little sign of abatement. It gradually spread east as far as Montgomery, Ala., west as far as Houston, Tex., and north as far as Memphis, Tenn. It also took on a somewhat malignant form in the island of Jamaica. In the United States both the number of cases and the rate of mortality have been exceptionally low. Up to November 5 New Orleans, the center of the plague, had had 223 deaths, while in 1867 they numbered 1,072 for the month of October alone. The appearance of frost early in November raised hopes that the disease would soon be checked and the quarantine regulations were in many places entirely or partially suspended. The injury done to trade and travel by the strict rules enforced has caused considerable discussion of the desirability of national quarantine regulations.

The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

count the value of life in the Southern States, the parts of the country.

most senseless has been the wild and indiscriminate Of all the efforts which have been made to disquarantines which have been declared in various

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

Whether or not the sanitary condition of southern cities is responsible for the outbreak of yellow fever, it is a deplorable fact that the South has been debarred in large measure from participation in the prosperity which has overspread the rest of the country. Trade cannot flourish under the shadow of a deadly epidemic. The afflicted section should have the generous sympathy of more fortunate communities.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

That a well-organized and liberally equipped federal service would close most of the gaps through which the epidemics of the past have found an entrance to our ports will not be disputed.

New Orleans Picayune. (La.)

The greed and covetousness of human nature and the keen competitions of business at the different ports operate against the completeness and thoroughness of the measures taken for the general safety.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)
The need of uniformity in quarantine regulations

is imperative. The old, conflicting state systems are grossly inadequate to prevent the advance of epidemic disease, and besides that they often actually expose whole neighborhoods to the danger of infection.

Florida Times-Union and Citizen. (Jacksonville.)

No man sitting at Washington, no matter how able an administrator, can protect the health of these states so well as they can protect it themselves, if they will only follow the example of Florida and put in the hands of the right men the power they need—the power without which the national quarantine board would itself be useless.

The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

As to the power of the general government to protect the country from invasion by disease, that rests on the same broad ground that does the power to repel a foreign navy or army from ravaging the coasts and carrying fire and sword into the interior. It is mere childish political sentimentality that quarrels with these propositions. They are founded in both reason and law, and buttressed by common sense.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

NOTWITHSTANDING this was what is known in politics as an "off year," the contests which terminated in the election of November 2 were in many states sharp, and their results of national importance. This was especially the case in Ohio and Maryland, where legislatures were to be chosen that will elect United States senators. Ohio was also to make choice of a governor. The vote in that state resulted in the reelection of the Republican governor, Asa S. Bushnell, and a Republican assembly, but reduced the Republican majority in the assembly from eighty-five to about five. Maryland also returned a Republican assembly with a diminished majority. The election of Republican assemblies in both these states makes sure the choice of Republican United States senators to succeed Senators Hanna (Rep.) and Gorman (Dem.), whose terms expire in 1899. Kentucky went back to Democratic rule by a plurality of about 25,000. The Silver Democrats will control the legislature with about twenty majority. In the state of New York, as in the city, the Tammany Democracy profited by the division in the Republican party. Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate for chief judge of the court of appeals, was elected by a plurality of about 50,000. The Republicans retain control of the assembly by a bare majority. Pennsylvania went Republican as usual, the Republican candidates for state treasurer and auditor-general having about 120,000 plurality. New Jersey still retains a Republican majority in the legislature. Massachusetts elected the Republican state ticket with Roger Wolcott as governor by about 85,000 plurality. Virginia elected an almost straight Democratic ticket. The fusion ticket carried Nebraska. In Iowa the Republicans elected a governor, but lost ground in both houses of the legislature. The Republicans claim six of the eight circuit court judges elected in South Dakota.

(Dem.) The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)
A political reaction on the year following the inauguration of a new national administration is usual. Enough happened Tuesday to show the Republicans that they will have to struggle hard in 1898 to retain possession of the House of Representatives.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The main fact is that, except in the few states which have United States senators to elect soon, the voting this year did nothing to shape the next

Congress. Congressmen will not be elected until next year, and then national issues will indeed test the opinion of voters. It is safe to say that, with continuing prosperity, Republican principles will again command majorities in many congressional districts in which on altogether different questions the majority this year has been adverse.

(Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)
Everywhere throughout the country the weakest

Everywhere throughout the country the weakest places in the Republican line were those where bossism has ruled most arrogantly. Elsewhere the party did surprisingly well for an off year. Wher- These results may be claimed by Mr. Hanna and publicans held their own. This was notably true in would be worse than two defeats. Massachusetts and in Iowa. Everywhere the Mc-Kinley administration was an element of strength.

(Rep.) Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

Ohio has not done her duty toward the national administration, but there is nothing for the Republicans to do but to pick their flints and try again.

(Dem.) The Enquirer. (Cincinnati, O.)

Forty thousand more votes were cast [in Ohio] for Democratic candidates for the legislature than for Republican candidates for the same offices. This is a direct test of the strength of the Democracy in the face of the opposition of the entire national administration, with its power through patronage and official influence and the aggregated wealth and interests which supported Mr. Hanna.

ever the personal element was eliminated the Re- his friends as a victory, but another such victory

(Ind.) Providence Journal. (R. I.)

The Democrats won, hands down, in Virginia, a fact which will cause conflicting emotions among the Republicans of that state. One Republican faction, it will be recalled, insisted that a state ticket ought to be nominated to keep the party together, and the other declared it foolish to fight the dominant organization in an off year. Now that the Republican candidate for governor has polled a small vote, the do-nothing faction is sure to regard itself as justified, while the members of the party who believed that an aggressive campaign ought to be made will be bitter against those who refused to cast their ballots. Thus a breach has been made that will take long in healing.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD RETIRES.



JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD.

On December 1 the Supreme Court of the United States will lose its oldest member in the person of Associate Justice Stephen J. Field, whose resignation was made public October 14. Justice Field in the announcement of his resignation to his associates of the Supreme Court presents an interesting sketch of his career. From this we gather the following facts: His judicial life covers many years of service. He was for five years and a half a member of the Supreme Court of California and was chief justice of that body when appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by Abraham Lincoln in 1863. The United States Supreme Court was enlarged in that year to admit a representative of the Pacific Coast who would be familiar with the conflicting titles and the mining laws of that section. Chief Justice Taney was at the head of the court when Justice Field took his seat upon the bench, and among the associate justices was Justice Wayne, who had sat with Chief Justice Marshall. Since Justice Field's appointment three chief justices and sixteen associates have passed away. When his resignation goes into effect he will have held office longer than any predecessor on

the Supreme Bench. During his term of office he has written 620 opinions and during his entire legal service has voiced the decision in 1,042 cases. Justice Field is eighty-one years of age. He will receive the full salary of an associate justice-\$10,000 a year-for the remainder of his life.

The Evening Post. (Chicago, Ill.)

Stephen J. Field is and always has been a Democrat, and yet he was appointed to the Supreme Court by the first Republican president. From the day he ascended the bench, more than a third of a century ago, down to the present time, the influence of his strong, active, and powerful intellect is traceable in all the proceedings of the highest tribunal of the land.

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

He is a man of ability and firmness, but has never been remarkably popular, nor have his decisions as a judge been allowed to pass without criticism; but it is generally acknowledged that he is honest, and

whatever errors he may have made have grown out of his strong prejudices. He will carry into his retirement warm testimonials of respect from the president and from his associates on the bench.

The Journal. (New York, N. Y.)

Unfortunately the public is not likely to be the gainer by this venerable jurist's retirement. On matters in which corporate interests have not been opposed to those of the public, Justice Field has illuminated the bench by his brilliant and penetrating intellect and his profound learning.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

The selection of Attorney-General McKenna as his successor is now generally expected, especially as he comes from Justice Field's judicial circuit. questions that have come before the court. Pro-He has had considerable experience upon the bench and would doubtless make a creditable record in the Supreme Court, though there is no reason to suppose he would add much luster to it.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

Independence in thought and action, with intellectual and moral fearlessness, have characterized Justice Field's course on the grave and important foundly learned in the law, he has been no blind follower of precedent, but his mind has been open to advanced ideas and able broadly to grasp the new facts and conditions of modern social and politicallife. Both from the length of his term and ability of service, Justice Field will always hold an honored and enduring place among the great jurists who have adorned that greatest of American courts.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FORECLOSED.

THE sale at auction by the United States government of the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad was finally consummated at Omaha, Neb. November 1. The property was sold to the Reorganization Committee of the road, the only bidders, for \$53,528,532.76, of which \$39,883,281.87 is for the railroad property itself and \$13,645,250.89 for the bonds held in the sinking fund. In addition to these bonds the sinking fund holds about \$4,500,000 cash which reverts to the government, making the total amount to be received for the property about \$58,000,000. This sum equals the entire amount of both principal and interest due to the government for money advanced for the main line of the road. There is, however, a debt of something over \$12,000,000 still due for loans made to the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific. This branch is now advertised to be sold December 15. The negotiations for the sale of the Union Pacific began during Mr. Cleveland's administration. Last January the Reorganization syndicate agreed, in case of a sale, to put in a bid of not less than \$45,7.54,000 for both the main line and Kansas Pacific division, including the sinking fund. During the present administration the bid guaranteed was raised to about \$50,000,000 and later to about \$58,000,000 for the main line alone.

(Rep.) The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

A great many people hold an exaggerated idea of the amount the government has invested in the Union Pacific. The lien of the government is upon that portion of the system extending from Council Bluffs to Ogden and from Kansas City to a short distance east of the west boundary of Kansas.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Taken all in all, the arrangement by which the government's claim on the main line is satisfied in full is a desirable one and is creditable to the administration. The sale of a part of the Kansas Pacific, it is feared, will not result so satisfactorily.

(Rep.) Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. (O.)

The present administration has saved the country \$12,272,339 on the main line of the Union Pacific alone, and Attorney-General McKenna now announces that every dollar put into the road, in all its branches, will be realized by the approaching sales of the line in November and December. This magnificent result will stand as one of the most signal and splendid achievements of the present Republican administration.

(Dem.) Cincinnati Enquirer. (O.)

By a corrupt and collusive agreement the only property which is worth enough to pay the whole debt is to be sold for a part only of that debt. The administration gives away the government's opportunity to make the whole of the property pay the whole of the debt.

(Dem.) The Times. (Hartford, Conn.) The syndicate has been forced to raise its bid to

the full claim of the government on the Union Pacific Road, but the allied claim on the Kansas Pacific may be placed in such a condition as to diminish the advantage apparently obtained by the government at present.

(Ind.) Providence Journal. (R. I.)

The general idea regarding the actual transfer of the liens is that the country is well rid of them even at an inadequate price. The most savage critics of the sales cannot blind themselves to the fact that the government has a second mortgage only on the roads. It might fare worse than it is going to if the holders of the first mortage and prior liens were to prosecute their claims without consideration.

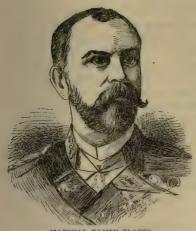
(Rep.) Denver Republican. (Col.)

The deal is regarded as so profitable to the purchasers that the stock of the Union Pacific, which carries a heavy assessment, has been rising very rapidly in the market of late, and is now worth more than three times what it was quoted at a year ago.

(Ind. Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

It now remains to sell the Kansas Pacific division, and in order to pay the entire debt due the government on that division it must bring \$12,000,000. This is much more than it is worth to the new owners of the main line, and it is contended that they are not obliged to buy it at all, since their agreement to do so, made last January, has been broken by the government. Whether, nevertheless, they will feel bound in honor to protect the holders of the mortgages on the property is a matter for them to decide.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.



MARSHAL RAMON BLANCO. The New Captain-General of Cuba.

THE Liberal ministry of Spain upon its accession to power did not delay action. Marshal Ramon Blanco was immediately appointed to succeed General Weyler as captain-general of Cuba and reached the island October 30. The government announced its purpose to grant autonomy to Cuba at once and to push the war to a speedy end. It also declared amnesty to many political prisoners. Spain's reply to Minister Woodford's note from the United States government was received in Washington October 27. An outline of it reported to be semi-official declares that Spain goes into details concerning the filibustering expeditions said to have left the United States for Cuba and expresses the hope that the United States will try to "prevent further violations of international law." Replying to the offer of mediation, Spain hopes the United States will act loyally and correctly in helping Spain to pacify Cuba, especially as autonomy is to be given the Cubans. In the meantime encounters between insurgents and Spaniards in Havana province continue to be reported and a proclamation purporting to be signed by President Capote of the Cuban Republic and coun-

tersigned by Generals Gomez and Garcia is circulated in Havana, which declares that the Cubans will not accept autonomy even in the most liberal form. The sensational event of the month has been the rescue of the Cuban girl Señorita Evangelina Cosio y Cisneros from a Spanish prison by the aid of the New York Journal.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The appointment of Gen. Ramon Blanco as Weyler's successor in Cuba will be interpreted as heralding the abandonment of the needless brutalities that have made Weyler's name notorious.

Cincinnati Enquirer. (0.)

General Blanco is likely to find himself as cordially hated in a few weeks as Weyler is. War is war, and Blanco cannot induce the revolutionists to quit by shooting over their heads or issuing amiable proclamations to them. What they are out for is independence.

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

The recall of Weyler and the appointment of Blanco is no doubt a concession to American public sentiment, but it is not enough. The only concession that will satisfy public sentiment in this country will be the unconditional independence of Cuba.

The Indianapolis Journal. (Ind.)

It is quite likely that the offer of home rule for Cuba will be made by the new Spanish Liberal ministry in good faith, but there is little reason to believe it will be accepted.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

What is the use of giving the rebels what they declare they will not accept? The time for autonomy, even of the most favorable kind, seems to be past in Cuba, and Sagasta's offer does not embrace autonomy of that character.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

patriots at any time before independence had been in fact achieved by them the thirteen colonies might never have severed their connection with the mother country. It can scarcely be claimed by the most partial friend of the Cuban insurgents that they are within measurable distance of the achievement of their independence of Spain.

The Evening Star. (Washington, D. C.)

It is of the greatest and most pressing moment that the war in Cuba should be stopped, but it is also of the greatest moment that it be stopped in a way to insure against a reopening of it. Would anything short of independence for Cuba accomplish that end?

Denver Republican. (Col.)

If Spain can satisfy the Cubans without granting them absolute independence, it should be permitted by the Americans to do so. While Americans might look upon that as an unsatisfactory end to the struggle, they would have no right to interfere and compel Spain to grant independence if the Cubans themselves did not demand it. The rights of Spain must be recognized by the United States as a neutral power.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The interests of Spain, as well as of Cuba and of humanity, require that the new ministry and its new policy shall have a fair and sympathetic trial.

Harrisburg Telegraph: (Pa.)

There have been all sorts of guesses as to what If similar concessions had been made by the the note [of Spain to the United States] contains, British Parliament to the American revolutionary but nobody pretends to be accurate. It is more to any trouble between Spain and the United by a neighboring power. States.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

tering has been done rests not with the United States, but with Spain. If she had maintained around the which we have exercised along our extended coast, filibustering vessels would not so easily have whole demand is absurd.

than probable that it is a very temperate, high-toned, landed their cargoes. It is unreasonable in Spain and dignified document, and that it will not lead to expect to have all her police work done for her

The Courier-Journal. (Louisville, Ky.)

It is not our business to patrol the coast of Cuba The real blame for whatever successful filibus- to intercept filibusters. That is the business of Spain. If she cannot establish a patrol that will prevent filibusters from landing, how does she excoasts of Cuba a patrol half as effective as that pect us to prevent them from departing from some point along a still more extended coast-line? The



HENRY GEORGE.

HENRY GEORGE.

HENRY GEORGE, candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy for mayor of New York, died at the Union Square Hotel in that city on October 29, of apoplexy brought on, presumably, by his exertions in the campaign. His death, occurring as it did in the closing days of the campaign, threw a new element of uncertainty into the contest and probably had considerable influence on the result. Mr. George is best known as the exponent of the single tax idea—the theory that all revenues should be raised by taxes on land. This doctrine he advocated in "Progress and Poverty" (1880), "The Land Question" (1883), and other books, in speeches delivered in this country and in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Australia, and in his single tax paper, the Standard, published in New York. He was also an ardent free-trader, supporting his views in a work, "Protection or Free Trade" (1886). He published a work on "Social Problems" in 1884, and just before his recent nomination for the mayoralty he finished a book on political economy. Mr. George was preeminently a self-made man; he worked his way up

through the different stages of office-boy, cabin-boy, sailor, printer, reporter, and editor, and in 1872 he and two partners started the San Francisco Post. This paper a few years later was given over to a creditor. Henry George was born in Philadelphia but spent a considerable part of his life in San Francisco, returning to the East in 1880. In 1886 he ran for mayor of New York as an independent candidate, coming in at the end of the contest behind the Democratic candidate, Abram S. Hewitt, and in advance of the Republican candidate, Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. George was fifty-eight years old at the time of his death. One of his two sons, Henry George, Jr., succeeded him as the nominee of the Jeffersonian Democrats for mayor of New York.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

However widely we may differ from Mr. George's economic principles, it is cheerfully admitted that he was a man of the highest personal character, unquestioned honesty, and no mean ability. He made his own way in the world against many obstacles, and was courageous and unceasing in his efforts to extend his views.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

Henry George was a man of undoubted sincerity. There was much in his theories that conflicted with established doctrines, tried and proven systems, and democratic sentiment, but no one questioned the motives of the earnest advocate. He was deeply impressed by the existence and stubbornness of certain abuses, but was unsound in his conception but he did not use that friendship to incite men to of remedies. According to his lights he was a man of wrong-doing or deeds of violence.

high principles. There was nothing of the demagogue or the charlatan about him, and he repudiated the time-servers and tricksters with unflinching courage.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Undeniably Mr. George deserves the credit of having been foremost in pressing to public notice a new idea in political economy, and-what is even more important—he has stated the whole economic proposition in a way which virtually will force later economists to take his theories into account.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

There is no question of his honesty of purpose. , . . Mr. George had come to be looked upon as a man distinctively the friend of the poorer classes,

ENGLAND REJECTS BIMETALISM.

SENATOR EDWARD O. WOLCOTT of Colorado and Gen. Charles J. Paine of Boston, two of the three commissioners appointed by the president last April to arrange for an international bimetallic conference, have returned to the United States after an apparently fruitless mission. The commission's propositions were favorably received in France and the French ambassador to England gave his official support to the commission's work in London. He agreed for his government that France would open its mints to the free coinage of silver providing Great Britain would accede to Mr. Wolcott's proposals, one of which was that the Indian mints should be thrown open to free coinage. But the British cabinet, after submitting the latter proposal to the Indian government, decided adversely to it on October 16. Lord Salisbury in communicating this decision to United States Ambassador Hay stated that in view of this fact he did not see the desirability of a monetary conference but would be pleased to consider any other practical suggestions from the United States government.

(Ind.) Providence Journal. (R. I.)

Unless the loss of the gold standard is to be continually invited, there is more reason than ever for the early enactment by Congress of a currency reform measure.

(Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)
For some inexplicable reason England's rejection of the American proposal for a conference on bimetalism appears to be regarded by the Bryanites as a victory for themselves. They don't seem to realize that England has simply dug a deep, dark, lonesome grave for the whole free coinage boom, but she has.

(Ind. Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Henceforth India will have a stable rate of exchange, because she has at last deliberately and irrevocably adopted the gold standard.

(Dem.) The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

President McKinley has done what he could, though in vain, for international bimetalism, and it is now the turn of the international bimetalists of the Senate to do what they can to aid Mr. McKinley in his efforts in behalf of currency reform. Will they prove equal to the occasion?

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The British government's rejection of bimetalism makes that theory hopeless of adoption as an international policy, but it will probably have no effect on the people who last year insisted so fervently that the United States should adopt bimetalism, regardless of what other nations might do. Senator Wolcott's commission will come home with empty hands, but the fight cannot be considered as ended yet.

(Dem.) Cincinnati Enquirer. (O.)

Let us be thankful that the Republicans who are honestly opposed to the gold standard can no longer be used by the gold machine which has leased the Republican party. Let us rejoice that dishonest Republicans, who falsely pretended to be for silver coinage, because it would beat the Republican party to say otherwise, can no longer wear the mask of international bimetalism.

(Dem.) The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)
As you [the Bimetallic Commission] have demon-

strated that the plea of international bimetalism is a fraud, and that an international agreement is an impossibility, you have accomplished a work wholly out of proportion in its importance to that which you were appointed to perform. The people of this country, without regard to party, owe you a debt of gratitude.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

In brief, the English government is just fond enough of bimetalism to encourage every other country to go ahead and adopt it.

(Rep.) Denver Republican. (Col.)

If we are to have bimetalism we must secure it through the independent action of our own government, and that can only be accomplished by the election of a president and a Congress in 1900 firmly bound and pledged to reopen our mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Standard. (London, England.)

Wide-spread satisfaction will be felt because of the deadly blow the bimetallic craze has received and the decisiveness with which the British government has extricated itself from a conference that would have been a mere waste of time.

The Daily News. (London, England.)

The despatch of the Indian government puts an end to the bimetallic craze in this country, and the amazing thing is that the home government should have required so much elementary instruction from India.

Journal des Debats. (Paris, France.)

The British reply has completely decided the question of free silver, which was brought to the front in such a way that, in spite of the improbability of a different solution, it produced a feeling of uneasiness in the business world. We rejoice that the matter has been finally decided.

Le Temps. (Paris, France.)

In view of England's attitude, an international monetary conference would simply involve the risk of fostering grievous illusions. Nobody can say this would be desirable; consequently things are much simplified for France.

NANSEN IN AMERICA.

The distinguished Norwegian explorer, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, is making a lecturing tour in the United States. He arrived in New York on the Lucania October 23 and was given an enthusiastic welcome by two hundred and fifty Norwegians who met him in the harbor. In the evening he was tendered a reception in Chickering Hall by the Geographical Society. On the 30th he lectured in the Academy of Music to an audience including the arctic explorers Gen. A. W. Greely and Lieutenant and Mrs. R. E. Peary. His lecture was entitled "Life and Explorations in the Mid-Arctic," and related experiences of his journey in 1893–96. The following week he spoke in Providence, New Haven, Worcester, and Boston, being most cordially received all along his journey. In an interview Dr. Nansen expressed the belief that the pole can be reached and that there are several ways of doing it. One is to let a ship drift as he did, another is to use dogs and sleds as Lieutenant Peary intends doing.



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Nansen appeals, indeed, to every intelligence and sympathy: to those who care for geographical survey and to those who love the details of scientific investigation, to "record-breakers" and to sportsmen, to those who admire indomitable courage amid dangers and difficulties unspeakable, and to those

whose best regard is for the tender and gentle phases of domestic life. Above many, perhaps most, comparable adventurers he appears as a wellrounded character, coming into touch with encircling humanity at every point. He will not fail to find among Americans an earnest appreciation of all phases of his character and of all departments of his work. How far his presence here may stimulate the spirit of arctic research and impel Americans to redouble their poleward efforts is food for speculation. Since the American advance has been surpassed it is a satisfaction to have had it done by so manly a representative of a race so closely bound to our own by strong and tender ties. It is a source of inspiration, too, to have so worthy an exemplar to emulate and, one of these days, to surpass.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

Fridtjof Nansen was born an explorer. Three centuries ago his ancestors sailed in arctic seas, and when a child he hunted hares in the woods of Norway until he grew old enough to hunt for islands in the North. He is a thorough scientist and a patriotic Norwegian who was bound that none but his countrymen should have a share in the voyage and glories of the *Fram*.

THE SEAL CONFERENCES.

ENGLAND'S refusal to join with representatives of Russia and Japan to consider the sealing question led to the holding of two conferences. The first one, attended by delegates from Russia, Japan, and the United States, met in Washington from October 23 to November 6. It was the opinion of the government experts that steps must be taken to prevent the extermination of the seals. This led the representatives of the three governments to sign a convention looking to the suspension of pelagic sealing until the herds have had time to recuperate. The text of the treaty is to be withheld until its presentation to the United States Senate for ratification. The second conference, composed of representatives of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, met in Washington the second week of November.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

If the proof of the comparative harmlessness of pelagic seal hunting be as convincing as it is claimed to be, the reluctance of Canada to present the same at a conference of experts is incomprehensible.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Will England, in the special conference which she is ready to have her experts hold with ours, as-

sent to the conclusions just reached? If so, all may go well. If she objects that her action has been forestalled, and that an endeavor is made to force her hand, she may thank her delays in past years for this result. The American view is strengthened by the adhesion to it of Russia and Japan.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

The unfortunate feature about the position of the

United States is that it has no legal right to extend has found that it can no longer safely maintain its its jurisdiction over the high seas, even though it may be for the protection of a species of animals that make their home, as it were, on American soil. To interfere with British subjects who may be killing seals on the high seas is an infringement of British rights, and it cannot be justified on legal grounds.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's announcement that he will take part personally in the sealing conference at Washington between the representatives of the United States and Canada is extremely significant. It shows that the Canadian government

attitude of hostility to the American policy with regard to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea, and that the whole question has been placed on new and higher ground by the action of the recent conference.

The Evening Post. (New York, N. Y.)

Undoubtedly the best thing that could happen to us as regards the Bering Sea controversy would be the total disappearance of the seal herd from our territory or jurisdiction, or better still from the world. The poorest kind of an inheritance is to fall heir to a lawsuit, and this is what we gained when we took the Pribyloff Islands under our jurisdiction.

REAR-ADMIRAL WORDEN.



REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN L. WORDEN.

ANOTHER prominent figure in the Civil War passed away October 18 when Rear-Admiral John L. Worden died at his home in Washington, D. C. John Lorimer Worden was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., in 1818. In his sixteenth year he was appointed a midshipman in the American navy and was made a lieutenant in 1846. In 1861 he was despatched to Pensacola with the order that reinforced Fort Pickens and saved it to the Union. After being imprisoned for seven months by the Confederates he was exchanged and was ordered to superintend the building of Ericsson's Monitor. He was placed in command of that vessel when completed and in March, 1862, gained the celebrated victory over the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. For this service he twice received votes of thanks from Congress and was promoted successively to the grades of commander and captain. He also received resolutions of gratitude from several cities of the Atlantic coast. As soon as his eyes had recovered sufficiently from the injuries received in the engagement he was placed in command of the Montauk and with this vessel destroyed the

Confederate privateer Nashville, protected by the guns of Fort McAllister. He also took part in the blockade of Charleston and in the attack on Charleston by Admiral Dupont in April, 1863. In 1868 he was promoted to the rank of commodore and from 1870-74 was superintendent of the Naval Academy. He was made rear-admiral in 1872 and commanded the European Squadron from 1875-77. In 1886 he was retired at his own request, with the highest sea-pay of his grade.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The death of John L. Worden wipes from the naval register another of the great names which are indissolubly linked with one of the most brilliant periods of American naval history. The commander of the Monitor will live as one of the distinctive figures in the war drama of 1861-65. Success and fame came to him at a bound, but he wore his honors with a modesty and simplicity which leave behind them a gracious memory.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

It is not too much to place the name of Rear-Admiral John L. Worden among the list of those heroes whose special distinction is to have performed a service essential to the preservation of the Union. For if the Monitor had not rescued the Minnesota and whipped the Merrimac in Hampton

Roads on Sunday, March 9, 1862, nothing can be more certain than that the wooden navy of the North would have been paralyzed and the ports of the Confederacy thrown open to unblockaded trade with England and Europe. The destiny of a nation hung upon the success of John Ericsson's bold experiment in naval architecture.

Army and Navy Register. (Washington, D. C.)

Admiral Worden was one of the few officers of the old régime which made the navy so glorious in its achievement and helped to impress an indelible mark of prowess and devotion upon the pages of his country's history.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

When the need next comes, may the country find men as prompt and resolute as John Worden to do their duty.

THE YERKES OBSERVATORY DEDICATED.

On October 21 The University of Chicago formally accepted another munificent gift. This was the new Yerkes Astronomical Observatory located about seventy-five miles northwest of Chicago, near William's Bay, Wis. The dedication of the building and telescope and their formal presentation to the university were made the occasion of a conference attended by many eminent American and European astronomers. Mr. Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago himself presented the gift, which is valued at \$350,000. The observatory has the greatest refracting telescope in the world; the lens is forty-two inches in diameter. Several astronomical discoveries have already been made with the glass.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Not America alone, but the whole world, will have given Chicago's rising university an observatory plant unequaled at present in any other quarter of the globe. Yet, however world-wide the spirit in which the new observatory has been dedicated, it delivered into a trained astronomer's hands.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

Already it is announced that the new telescope has reap the fruits of the liberality and enterprise which brought into view a number of asteroids and planets the existence of which was not before guessed, and doubtless this will be followed by other discoveries of a similar character. And yet, after all, the history of astronomy shows that the observations which is distinctly gratifying to note in the conception and needed patience have been made by comparatively execution of Mr. Yerkes' generous design so many small instruments. The huge telescopes of to-day additional evidences of the conspicuous share Amer- can bring the planets nearer, and still it may be ica has borne in the advancement of practical astro- questioned if the largest of them will ever be able nomical research. For national pride may pardon- to show whether there is life on these far-away ably be quickened by the fact that not only has worlds. It is said that the Yerkes telescope brings American public spirit volunteered the means to the moon within a hundred miles of the observer; construct, but that American ingenuity has per- but even at that close distance some things would fected, the most searching and powerful lens ever not be visible that might help the observer to form a definite conclusion.

THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS.



FRANCES E. WILLARD. President of the World's and National W. C. T. U.

THREE important gatherings of white ribboners have been held in the past month—the Dominion Convention at Toronto, October 20-22, the World's Convention at Toronto, October 23-26, and the National Convention at Buffalo, October 29-November 3. The World's Convention was of course the center of interest. It numbered among its delegates women from every continent and almost every civilized country on the globe. The reports given showed that the organization has made commendable progress in the past two years. The growth in membership has been greatest in the United States, where it has amounted to 15,888 persons. The address of the president, Miss Willard, was received with the usual enthusiasm. It was comprehensive in scope, and in spirit thoroughly loyal to W. C. T. U. principles. The resolutions adopted by the convention recorded the unswerving devotion of the Union to total abstinence and its unalterable opposition to any system of licensing or regulating the social evil. They condemned the use of opium and tobacco and the cultivation of the poppy plant in India. The equality of man and woman in the home, in the church, in law, and

at the ballot-box was strongly affirmed. Lynching, gambling, and strikes were condemned and the principle of an eight-hour law for wage-earners was approved. Regret was expressed at the failure of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Resolutions were extended to Queen Victoria congratulating her upon her resplendent reign. The choice of officers for the next two years resulted in the reelection of Miss Frances E. Willard as president; Lady Henry Somerset, vice-president at large; Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, honorary president; Miss Agnes E. Slack, secretary.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

firmly resolved "never to surrender the principles land." If that band of devoted women should

for which we have always stood as a body, and this We are pleased to note that the W. C. T. U. have we do in the name of God and home and every

there would be much less in the world to interest mendous applause. and amuse us.

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

out distinction of race and color," when read to the with Great Britain.

change its tactics or fall off from its high mission convention by its secretary, was received with tre-

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union ex-All fair-minded people will be gratified to learn pressed the sentiment of the entire civilized world that a notice to amend the qualifications for mem- in its resolutions of regret over the failure of the bership in this Union by adding the words "with- United States Senate to ratify the arbitration treaty

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.



GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

THE millionaire car manufacturer, who died in Chicago, October 18, began life in 1831 on a farm in Chautauqua County, N. Y. At fourteen he left school to help provide for the wants of his family, and three years later entered his brother's shop at Albion, N. Y., to learn cabinet-making. When the work of widening the Erie Canal began, about 1850, young Pullman displayed considerable mechanical skill in moving buildings along its banks, and a short time afterward won a reputation as an engineer by raising the Madison Block in Chicago several feet without disturbing the tenants for a single day. One night in 1850 Mr. Pullman, traveling for the first time on one of the rude sleeping-cars then in use, lay awake and thought how the car might be improved. He went back to Chicago and began experiments which resulted two or three years later in the first sleeping-car built on present-day principles. In 1867 the Pullman Palace Car Company was formed. This company now has a paid-up capital of \$36,000,000, owns about 3,000 cars, and employs about 10,000 men. In 1880 Mr. Pullman began to build

the town of Pullman, in the suburbs of Chicago, as a convenient dwelling-place for his employees. The town now has a population of about 12,000, and is provided with all modern improvements. It has never had a saloon or a jail. Mr. Pullman in his will bequeaths \$1,200,000 for the establishment of a manual training school in the place. In addition to being president of the company named above, Mr. Pullman was interested in several railroads and in many Chicago enterprises. His fortune is estimated at about \$50,000,000.

The Burlington Hawkeye. (Ia.)

The fact that Mr. Pullman was able to accumulate, and legitimately, so vast a fortune ought to be a matter of gratulation to every American citizen. It demonstrates what can be done under the stars There are other mechanics yet to and stripes. become successful-hundreds and thousands of them. What has this country to gain by the indoctrination of the theories of "social democracy" and populism, which would discourage the poor man from making the effort to accumulate and threaten him with confiscation if he did?

The Railway and Engineering Review. (Chicago, Ill.)

Mr. Pullman believed that true philanthropy and good business sense go hand in hand-that the public could be educated up to high standards and that it would accept, appreciate, and pay for what is really good. He carried the same idea into his consideration of the welfare of what is known as the working class. He believed that what it

needed was not charity, but opportunity. He believed in the moral influence of material surroundings, and that the first step toward the improvement of the condition of the poor was to enable them to live in conditions of physical comfort without overtaxing their resources.

The Cleveland Leader. (O.)

There may be little public regret at the death of Mr. Pullman, yet his life furnishes an illustration of what an industrious and thrifty American can do if he is shrewd enough to see his opportunities and active enough to take advantage of them.

The Indianapolis Journal. (Ind.)

Its history [that of the town of Pullman] has proved how difficult, if not impossible, it is for one man to regulate the lives of others, even when his motive is philanthropic and his labors entirely for the betterment of their condition. It is certain to be a long time before any public-spirited capitalist. tries a similar experiment.

MILLS HOUSE, NO. 1.

A MODEL hotel for men in moderate circumstances was opened on Bleeker Street, New York City, November 1. It is known as Mills House, No. 1 and is the first of two hotels which Mr. D. O. Mills of New York is erecting for the accommodation of men who desire comfortable lodging and good board at slight cost. The house is a ten-story building of Indiana limestone and white brick and contains 1,560 single rooms, handsomely furnished and well heated, lighted, and ventilated. It is provided with bathrooms and lavatories, and luxuriously furnished reading, writing, and smoking-rooms free to all guests. Books and games are loaned to guests on application. The uniform price for lodging is twenty cents per night. A restaurant in the building furnishes meals at ten cents and upwards. No gambling, no intoxicating liquors, or intoxicated persons are allowed on the premises.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

by the very nature of their avocations to appear re- business and a reputation for themselves.

spectable, and who are often necessarily compelled There has just been opened in the city of New to expend money on food and lodging which they York a hotel the working of which and its success might otherwise save or put to some practical use. or failure will doubtless be watched with interest. The idea, therefore, has been to provide a place for It makes no boast of being a philanthropic or an them at a moderate cost of living, and yet with the eleemosynary institution, the projectors declaring comforts which they could secure at a more pretenfrankly that their enterprise is a business one, and tious establishment. That there is need for such a that they look for a profit from it. Its inception is place, and that men realize the advantages which it due to the knowledge that in every large city there offers, is shown by the number of applications are many men whose earnings, even when their em- which have come from professional workers with ployment is steady, are small; who are compelled small salaries, or who are striving to build up a

CHICAGO'S WAR ON DEPARTMENT STORES.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

thereby of the cost of operating the stores. may buy in them almost anything, from a diamond cold, for the legislature refused to pass the bill. necklace to a ton of coal. They operate groceries, meat markets, banks, barber shops, dental of- to the city council, which passed them. The ordiness; they make photographs, give music lessons, wines and liquors in the same establishment in and run employment agencies where domestic and which dry goods and kindred articles are sold. other help may be obtained. In fact, there is Warrants for the offending department store prostores. Their "bargain days" have caused the small It is intended to push the matter to the Supreme chants decided that something must be done.

branches were organized in the three large divi- the city treasury. No suits have been begun as yet sions of the city. The membership swelled to about against the department store proprietors, although six thousand. The association tried to stop the the ordinances are violated in every department department store evil by legislation. A bill was store daily. It is intended to organize in wards and prepared, the provisions of which were that no man make the branches of the Cook County Business or firm should conduct more than one line of busi- Men's Protective Association a powerful factor in ness under one roof and within four walls. It politics and in shaping legislation.

graded the art of merchandising into about sixty WAR has been declared against Chicago's great groups. Under the provisions of this bill such department stores by the smaller traders of the city. firms as Siegel, Cooper & Co., The Fair, and A. M. The department stores, they say, threaten to ruin Rothschild & Co. would have to pay about \$150,every small tradesman in Chicago by a system of ooo to \$160,000 annually in license fees, besides goselling at cut rates, the concentration of many lines ing to the enormous expense of erecting partition of business under one roof, and the reduction walls to enclose each branch of their business. A Some mass-meeting was held by the small merchants and a of the larger stores in Chicago have from sixty to committee of three hundred made a trip to Springone hundred and fifty departments, and customers field. At Springfield the committee was left in the

Two ordinances were then prepared and presented fices, and sell dogs, birds, bicycles, horses, and har- nances prohibit the sale of meats and provisions and no industry unknown to the Chicago department prietors will be forthcoming shortly, the traders say. retailers countless heartaches, and "uptown" mer- Court. The fine for the non-observance of the measures has been set at from \$25 to \$200. In case With this end in view they formed the Cook of conviction the association will lay claim to half County Business Men's Protective Association, and the amount of the fine, the other part reverting to

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME

October 7. The president appoints consuls at Edinburgh, Barbadoes, Colon, and Hankow.

October 8. Dr. George H. Bridgman of New Jersey is appointed United States minister to Bolivia.

October 11. The Supreme Court of the United States begins the October term in Washington.

October 12. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions meets in New Haven.

October 13. Dr. Jerome H. Raymond is inaugurated president of the West Virginia University at Morgantown.——The fifteenth conference of Friends of the Indian opens at Lake Mohonk.

October 17. The Minnesota Presbyterian Synod adopts measures to counteract the spread of Mormonism in that state.

October 19. The New York Synod of the Presbyterian Church meets in Jersey City, N. J.

October 20. Secretary of War Alger issues an order establishing a military reservation on St. Michael Island, Alaska.——Prof. James M. Crafts is elected to succeed Gen. Francis A. Walker as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

October 21. The centennial of the launching of the frigate Constitution is celebrated in Boston.

——President McKinley appoints Medical-Director W. K. Van Reypen surgeon-general of the navy to succeed the late Newton L. Bates.

October 22. In his annual report General Miles recommends that Congress authorize two more regiments of artillery and five of infantry.——Charter Day is celebrated in Princeton, N. J.

October 23. Secretary Long issues an order that removals shall be made from the Navy Department and navy-yards only for just cause and upon written charges which the accused shall be allowed to answer.——The sealing conference is organized in Washington, with delegates from the United States, Russia, and Japan present.

October 24. A train on the New York Central Railroad falls into the Hudson River near Garrison's, N. Y., and nineteen persons are killed.

FOREIGN.

October 8. Professor Slaby, experimenting with Marconi's wireless telegraphy in Germany, exchanges messages without wires at a distance of about twelve miles.

October 11. The Irish Independent League in

Dublin demands home rule and praises Parnell's policy.

October 12. The Turkish government proposes to the powers disarmament of both Christians and Mussulmans in Crete, the appointment of a governor by the sultan, and the formation of a gendarmeric corps.—The troops forming the Mamund punitive expedition destroy twenty-six fortified villages and many of the insurgent natives are killed.

October 15. The king of Corea proclaims himself emperor.

October 17. Windsor, Nova Scotia, is destroyed by fire, rendering three thousand persons homeless.

October 18. The Greek and Turkish commissioners appointed to conclude a definite treaty of peace meet in Constantinople.

October 19. The Servian cabinet resigns, supposedly on account of the return of ex-King Milan to the Servian capital.

October 20. A French post in Madagascar is attacked by a band of Sakalavas and many of the garrison killed.——British forces in India sustain severe losses in dislodging tribesmen.

October 21. The Turkish government grants permission to the Thessalian refugees to return to their homes.——Several towns and villages on the island of Leyte, one of the Philippines, are destroyed by a cyclone.

October 22. The Japanese government agrees to arbitrate the entire dispute with Hawaii.

October 23. A new cabinet is formed in Servia, with Dr. Wladan Georgevitch as premier.——An exciting debate takes place in the French Chamber of Deputies regarding the price of bread.

October 24. Sir Richard Henn Collins is appointed lord justice of appeals in England.

November 5. Soldiers are arrested in the French garrison at Nancy for distributing anarchist literature.—Great Britain declines to take part in the Florida Fisheries Conference.

NECROLOGY.

October 8. Ex-United States Senator John R. McPherson, N. J.

October 18. Newton L. Bates, surgeon-general of the navy and President McKinley's family physician.

October 22. Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.——Dr. Newton Bateman, president of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

October 27. Duchess of Teck, cousin of Queen Victoria.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

FOR DECEMBER.

First Week (ending December 3).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter X.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XI.

In THE CHAUTAUOUAN:

"A Study of Schiller."

Sunday Reading for November 28.

Second Week (ending December 10).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter XI.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Eastern Policy of Germany." Sunday Reading for December 5.

Third Week (ending December 17).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter XII.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XIII.

In THE CHAUTAUOUAN:

"The Trend of American Commerce."

Sunday Reading for December 12.

Fourth Week (ending December 24).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter XIII.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XIV.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Christ in Art."

"Winter Bird-Life."

Sunday Reading for December 19.

FOR JANUARY.

First Week (ending January 8).

"Imperial Germany." Chapter XIV.

"The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XV.

In THE CHAUTAUOUAN:

"The City of Berlin."

Sunday Reading for January 2.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FOR DECEMBER.

First Week.

- 1. Essay-Woman's part in the history of Germany.
- Select Reading-" Of Women," from Madame de Staël's "Germany."
- 3. Essay-Schiller's contemporaries.
- 4. Historical Study-Germany in Schiller's time.
- 5. A Political Study-Municipal reform in New York.

Second Week.

Moltke Day-December 3.

And, though the warrior's sun has set, Its light shall linger round us yet, Bright, radiant, blest.

-From "Coplas de Manrique" (translated by Longfellow).

- I. Subjects for Short Talks-Moltke's boyhood; his early manhood; his visit in the East; his accomplishments; Moltke as a strategist; Moltke's character; Moltke's motto.
- 2. A Paper-Moltke's influence on the reconstruction of the map of Europe.
- 3. A Character Study-The trinity who made the New German Empire possible.
- 4. A Paper-Moltke's military campaigns.
- 5. A Talk-The Supreme Court of the United States.*

Third Week.

1. Essay—The commercial interests of Germany, France, and the United States.

- 2. Debate-Resolved: That the state should provide for technical, as well as for liberal, education in the common schools.
- 3. General Discussion-Do the results accomplished by college settlements justify their continuance?
- 4. A Talk—German patriotism and lese-majesty.
- 5. General Conversation—The necrology for the month.*

Fourth Week.

- 1. An Essay-The influence of the German press compared with that of the American press.
- 2. A Study-Nature as depicted by James Lane Allen in "The Kentucky Cardinal."
- 3. A Talk-The public amusements of the community.
- 4. General Discussion-What a village improvement society can do for this community.
- 5. Table Talk-Spain and the United States.*

FOR JANUARY.

First Week.

- 1. Essay—The great men of Germany.
- 2. A Paper—The rivers of Germany.
- 3. An Address-A visit to the principal cities of Germany.
- 4. Book Review-"The Art of Living," by Robert Grant.
- Table Talk-The news of the week.

^{*} See Current History and Opinion.

OUESTIONS ON "THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

The following questions on "The Social Spirit in rural schools? America," prepared by Prof. C. R. Henderson, may be used as subjects for interesting discussions at the weekly meetings of the circle:

Chapter XI .- Political Reforms.

What documents contain the laws of the United States and of each state?

Give an outline of the Constitution of the United States.

What is the social use of a political party?

What are the aims of "civil service reform"?

What is the "Corrupt Practices Act"?

Describe the Australian ballot.

Chapter XII .- The Social Spirit in the State School

What is the social function of the free common

Why does a democracy specially need general education?

What are some of the objections to making education "free" and "compulsory"?

What is your nearest school doing to promote street, town, or cemetery beautiful. good taste?

What are the chief obstacles to good work in

Draw up an argument for manual training schools. How can you secure or improve a free library?

Chapter XIII.—Voluntary Organization of Education.

Give examples of schools not supported by the

Why should not church and private schools receive a part of the school tax?

Describe the Chautauqua method.

Give an account of a woman's club known to you.

Explain University Extension.

Explain the Home Library scheme.

What is the object of a settlement?

Chapter XIV .- Socialized Beauty and Recreation.

Why is play important in education?

What is the use of beauty?

Why is music of highest value?

Describe some effort in your state to make a

How is a Village Improvement Society organized?

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN THE TEXT-BOOKS.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

P. 228. "Minnesingers." Lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These poets were men of noble descent and most of their songs were in the Swabian dialect. They accompanied their pieces on the viol and sometimes furnished entertainment for princes and ladies at court by poetical contests.

P. 229. "Madame de Staël [stäl]. A noted French author born in 1766.

P. 229. "Salic law." The code of law used by the Salians, or Salic Franks, a German tribe who invaded Gaul in the fifth century and under the leadership of Clovis acquired possession of the country and founded the French monarchy. One clause of the Salic code prevented women from inheriting "any landed estate which is not an acquired but an inherited possession in the family." In France women could not succeed to the throne.

P. 244. Schadenfreude [shäd'en-froi-de].

P. 244. "Aristides" [ar-is-tī'dēz]. A famous Athenian general and statesman of the fifth century ostracized by the influence of Themistocles, another influential Athenian. --- "Shell." Each citizen voting for the ostracism of any one dropped into an urn provided for the purpose a shell bearing the name of the person he wished exiled.

P. 261. "Mühlhausen" [mül'how-zen].

P. 267. "Rococo." A style of decorative art which was composed of a confused mass of scrolls, foliage, and animal forms.

P. 269. "Sarreguemines" [särg-mēn']. The French name of Saargemünd [sär'ge-münd], a town in Lorraine.

P. 277. "Junius." The pseudonym used by the author of a series of papers directed against the British ministry which appeared in a London paper between 1768 and 1772. It is now thought they were written by Sir Philip Francis.

P. 281. "Feuilleton" [fe-lye-ton'].

"THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

P. 192. "Amiel" [ä-mē-el']. A Swiss scholar and professor of moral philosophy at the Academy of Geneva, in 1853. He died in 1881.

P. 194. "Bastille" [bas-tēl']. A noted state prison in Paris.

P. 200. "École Professionelle." School adapted to business or trades.

P. 232. "Denison." A British philanthropist who worked among the poor and criminal classes of East London. He inaugurated a system of education for the poor, the development of which resulted in the university settlements. He died in

Australia in 1870. --- "Toynbee." An English phitional facilities and means of recreation for the lanthropist (1852-83) who worked among the poor poor, is a monument to his memory. in Whitechapel. Toynbee Hall, an institution established for the purpose of furnishing educa- ist and patriot of Italy. He died in 1872.

P. 234. "Mazzini" [mät-sē'ne]. A revolution-

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"CHRIST IN ART."

- 1. "Merson." A French artist born in 1846.
- 2. "Guido Reni" [gwee'do rā'nee]. An Italian painter who lived from 1575 to 1642.
- 3. "Gérôme" [zhā-rōm']. A French artist born in 1824.
- 4. "Cranach" [kran'ak or krä'näk]. A celebrated German engraver and painter who lived from 1472 to 1553.
- 5. "Munkacsy" [moon-kä'chē]. Hungarian artist of the present century.
- 6. "Correggio" [kor-red'jō]. An Italian painter of the sixteenth century.
- 7. "Murillo" [mū-ril'o or moo-rel'yo]. A Spanish artist of the seventeenth century.
- 8. "Titian" [tish'an]. A Venetian painter. He died in 1576.
- 9. "Giulio Romano" [joo'lē-ō rō-ma'no]. An Italian architect and painter of the first half of the sixteenth century. He was a pupil of Raphael.
- 10. "Vinci" [vin'che]. An Italian painter and sculptor. He died in 1519.

- 11. "Morghen" [mor'gen]. A famous Italian engraver, born in 1758.
- 12. "Hunt." An English artist of the nineteenth century.
- 13. "Rubens" [roo'benz]. A Flemish painter who lived from 1577 until 1640.

"THE EASTERN POLICY OF GERMANY."

- I. "Dreikaiserbund." Alliance of the three emperors. In the autumn of 1872 the emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia with their chancellors met at Berlin, at which time the Dreikaiserbund was informally organized for the purpose of dominating continental politics.
- 2. "Manteuffel" [män'toif-fel]. A Prussian politician.
- 3. "Status quo." A Latin phrase meaning the state, or condition, in which things were or are now.
- 4. "Kutchuk-Kainardji" [koot-chook'-kī-närd'jē]. A treaty between Turkey and Russia, concluded in 1774, by which Russia obtained possession of territory in the Crimea and on the Black Sea.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L. S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

- 1. Q. For what does Tacitus praise the German perament, and selfishness. women? A. For their chastity.
- 2. O. What next to history affords a clue to the character of a nation's women? A. The literature of a country.
- 3. Q. What criticism does the author make on the German ideal woman? A. She is a little too self-forgettingly devoted, too slavishly worshiping, not to make one feel a lack of that strong individuality found in women of Slavonic race.
- 4. Q. What is the result of the uneventful life of the German woman? A. Her virtues are tinged with the idiosyncrasies of her surroundings.
- 5. Q. Among what classes do the German women enjoy an independence approaching that of English women? A. Among the German aristocracy and the plutocracy.
- 6. O. How does the average of married happiness in Germany compare with that in England? A. It seems to be higher.
- the typical German husband? A. Lack of appre- A. The Philistine influence.

- ciation of his wife's qualities, restlessness of tem-
- 8. Q. What is noted as one of the brightest sides of the German character? A. That their best intellect seems to have remained wonderfully sober in the midst of intoxicating success.
- 9. Q. What do the Germans fear? A. Social democracy and the Philistine spirit.
- 10. Q. What are some of the characteristics of the German Philistine? A. Schadenfreude-joy over the misfortunes of others; envy and arrogance.
- 11. Q. Of what nature is the patriotism of the Philistine? A. It is peculiarly arrogant and aggressive, yet windy and empty.
- 12. Q. What is the favorite pastime of the Philistine? A. Slander.
- 13. Q. Why is the Philistine spirit doubly dangerous? A. Because it appeals even to intellectual men on their weakest side-their vanity.
- 14. Q. To what influence is attributed the coarseness and arrogance allied to a high standard 7. Q. What are some of the characteristics of book education to be met with in Germany?

- Germans? A. The preference for what is foreign. they are forced to publish serial stories.
- 16. Q. What does the author say in regard to the manufacturing and commercial interests of Germany? A. That during the last fifteen years they have increased enormously.
- 17. Q. In what may be found the explanation of Germany's success in foreign trade? A. Not so much in the cheapness as in the superior adaptability of the German as a producer.
- 18. Q. What are some of the advantages possessed by the German? A. Cheapness of labor, their excellent technical school, and adaptability in applying their skilled knowledge to the changing demands of the market.
- 19. Q. What is one of the most striking causes of recent German commercial success? A. The genius of adaptability combined with an extraordinary concentration and earnestness of purpose, which shows itself down to the meanest details of commercial life.
- 20. Q. What besides commercial adaptability has contributed to Germany's success? A. The patronage and support of the government, the thorough education of its merchants and its clerks, and the careful training and superior education of its workmen.
- 21. Q. By what is the German adaptability accompanied? A. By lack of originality of taste and production in commerce.
- 22. Q. By what is the want of practical ability in the nation abundantly proved? A. By the almost medieval character of their beds and by their disregard of the laws of health in the lack of ventilation in their houses.
- 23. O. To what does the German talent for adaptation often lead? A. To downright piracy and even fraudulent imitation.
- 24. O. How is injustice often done to themselves as well as to foreigners? A. By the loose construction of the German laws for the protection of trade-marks and designs.
- 25. Q. What effect have German importations had on the public taste? A. A deteriorating effect.
- 26. Q. In almost every German trade what process is observable? A. The process of copying and underselling each other.
- 27. Q. What is the attitude of the German toward journalism? A. He fears its power, but as a rule he does not respect it.
- 28. Q. What is the character of political partisanship in the press? A. Very violent.
- 29. Q. What is the present status of the German press? A. It is an energetic exponent of public opinion, its news is varied, and it is carried on on broad commercial principles.
- 30. Q. How do the German papers attempt to increase their circulation? A. They adopt the A. Upon the cooperation of the people.

- 15. Q. What has been a great failing of the feuilleton, with its anecdotal gossip, and sometimes
 - 31. Q. In what does the German press surpass the English? A. In the dispassionate, thorough résumé of a political or social question as well as in criticism, particularly on art and science.
 - 32. Q. In what does the main typical difference between English and German papers consist? A. In the feuilleton.
 - 33. Q. How does the German press compare with the French? A. It is far purer than the French.
 - 34. Q. What is the one moral blot on German A. The character of its advertisejournalism? ments.
 - "THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."
 - i. Q. What is the first political duty of a patriotic citizen? A. To become acquainted with the framework and activity of the national, state, city, county, and township governments and to learn the duties of each official in the different branches of government.
 - 2. Q. For what is this systematic study a preparation? A. The intelligent reading of the daily newspaper.
 - 3. Q. In governmental affairs through what does the individual generally act? A. A political
 - 4. Q. What is a healthy, worthy party? A. A. voluntary organization of citizens for promoting the welfare of the whole nation.
 - 5. Q. What method is suggested for securing the most perfect municipal administration possible? A. The united action of the voters in entire disregard of party affiliations in the election of city officials.
 - 6. Q. On what principle is civil service reform founded? A. The principle of merit.
 - 7. Q. What is thought to be the weakest point in our government? A. The management of our cities.
 - 8. Q. What is the purpose of the new ballotsystem? A. The suppression of intimidation and bribery at elections.
 - 9. Q. What does the referendum enable the people to do? A. Check the legislature after it has
 - 10. Q. What right and power does proportional representation carry with it? A. The right and power of any respectable number or class of citizens, even if the majority is against them, to send legislators to the law-making bodies of the commonwealth or city to present their views, urge their rights, and to check the arbitrary and tyrannical action of those who chance to be in power.
 - 11. Q. Upon what does the quality of the schools in a democratic country largely depend?

- 12. Q. What is meant by the school-system? A. That social institution by which the entire people consciously and of set purpose seeks to transmit its knowledge and its higher ideals to the next generation.
- nected? A. With the home?
- 14. Q. How do private schools endanger the common schools? A. They tend to alienate their patrons from the common schools, the tax for which is then regarded as an injustice.
- 15. Q. How may citizens assist the public schools? A. By sympathetic study of education, by listening intelligently to expert leaders of schools, by generous financial support, and by activity in promoting improvements.
- 16. Q. What are leaders of kindergartens doing to promote the reciprocal relations of home and school? A. Calling conferences of mothers.
- 17. Q. What plan for the improvement of country schools is proposed? A. Consolidation of the small schools into a large school at the center of population.
- 18. Q. For what teaching is there a growing demand? A. The teaching of human duties and virtues on the general basis of social obligations.
- 19. Q. How is the fact that education is a growth of the free social spirit, native to our soil, made evident? A. By the creation, maintenance, and endowment of many schools and associations which owe nothing to the governments save charters, protection, and exemption from taxation.
- 20. Q. What are some of these schools and associations? A. Parochial schools, the Chautauqua System of Education, colleges and universities, women's clubs, household economic associations, and farmers' reading circles.
- 21. Q. Out of what two considerations has the University Extension movement grown? A. The considerations that scholars are in possession of truths which the world needs to guide its conduct and enlarge its vision, and that scholars owe a part of their life to the people whose labors sustain them and whose institutions protect them.

- 22. Q. What three methods of instruction are employed by the University Extension work? A. The lecture-study, correspondence, and class-study methods.
- 23. Q. What is the very essence of the social 13. Q. With what is the school closely con-settlement? A. The gift of one's self to a certain locality.
 - 24. Q. By what is the confidence of Americans in education manifested? A. The establishment of missionary schools among the negroes and Indians.
 - 25. Q. What summer work has already been inaugurated in crowded portions of New York City? A. Vacation schools for the care of poor children when the regular work of the public schools is suspended.
 - 26. Q. What are two valuable reformatory agents? A. Beauty and play.
 - 27. Q. What is Jevons' opinion in regard to the deliberate cultivation of public amusement? A. That it is one of the principal means to a higher civilization.
 - 28. Q. What are the two forms of esthetic enjoyment? A. Passive appreciation and active creation.
 - 29. Q. In regard to the appreciative and creative powers of the poorest people, what have the social settlements shown? A. That they can appreciate the best pictures and music, and that they have unsuspected resources of entertainment within themselves.
 - 30. Q. What is the art which every family can help cultivate? A. The art of making the face of nature beautiful.
 - 31. Q. What is generally the cause of the ugliness of our towns? A. They are laid out and built up without a definite plan.
 - 32. Q. To what is the movement to preserve and improve our natural scenery closely connected? A. The movement to promote good roads.
 - 33. Q. What expenditures are classed by Professor Giddings under the head of "culpable luxury"? A. Expenditures for objects which are esthetically bad; which do not increase the sum of beauty, of refinement, and of general cultivation in the community.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

GERMAN HISTORY .-- III.

- 1. Of what was the duchy of Prussia once the fief?
- 2. When did the relation end?
- 3. What electorate was the nucleus of the kingdom of Prussia?
- 4. When was the duchy of Prussia united to that electorate?
- 5. Who was the third king of Prussia?
- 6. What did Macaulay say of Frederick William I.?
- 7. By whom was laid the foundation of Prussia's military power? What seemed to be his ruling
- 8. With whose administration does the greatness of the Prussian monarchy begin?

- 9. What important war occurred during his reign?
- 10. After this war what rank did Prussia occupy among the European nations?

GERMAN LITERATURE .--- III.

- 1. What Roman historian wrote about the early Germans?
 - 2. When did he write?
 - 3. What was Luther's most inspired hymn?
- 4. What was his belief concerning the education of the young?
- 5. How was secular literature looked upon at the time of the Reformation?
- 6. Who was the founder of the German schoolsystem?
- 7. Who was the most productive poet in the first half of the sixteenth century?
 - 8. About how many poems did he write?
- 9. When did the first newspaper (Zeitung) appear in Germany?
- 10. What was the source of the first novels of Germany?

NATURE STUDIES .-- III.

- 1. About how many species of birds are known to science?
- 2. What is the name of the class to which birds belong?
- 3. Between what two classes are birds placed and to which are they more closely related?
- 4. From what kind of ancestors have birds descended?
- 5. Of what does the evidence of such descent consist?
- 6. How does the distribution of birds compare with that of other animals?
 - 7. How may this be accounted for?
- 8. In what three relations are birds valuable to man?
 - 9. In what lies the economic value of birds?
 - 10. Why should hawks and owls be protected?

CURRENT EVENTS .--- III.

- 1. Who was the first chief justice of the United States?
- 2. Of how many members does the Supreme Court consist?
- 3. By whom and for how long are the members appointed?
 - 4. When does the court hold its sessions?
 - 5. Who was the inventor of the turret-ship?
 - 6. Of what national import was this invention?
- 7. In what conflict was its value first made known?
 - 8. When was the Monroe Doctrine declared?
 - 9. What treaty was signed soon after?

10. What is the oldest existing newspaper in the United States?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FOR NOVEMBER.

GERMAN HISTORY .-- II.

1. About the tenth century. 2. Borussi, or Porussi. 3. Bishop Adalbert of Prague; he was hewing down their sacred oak. 4. They feared that if they adopted Christianity they would lose their freedom. 5. About the middle of the thirteenth century when the Teutonic knights began a crusade against them. 6. From the official dress of the order of Teutonic knights, a white mantle and black cross. 7. Frederick William, the Great Elector. 8. The fall of Warsaw and the independence of Prussia. 9. Frederick I., son of Frederick William, the Great Elector. 10. He purchased it of Emperor Leopold I. with the promise to furnish troops for the War of the Spanish Succession just threatening, to support the house of Austria in the debates in the Diet, and to vote for its princes at the imperial elections.

GERMAN LITERATURE .-- II.

1. For a century or more the works were preserved orally, having been handed down largely by tradition. 2. Hartmann von Aue, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Gottfried von Strassburg, and Walther von der Vogelweide. 3. Most of the romances were taken from some other language, chiefly from the French: 4. The literature of the church. 5. The political condition of the empire. 6. The university at Prague. 7. Books became cheap and literature was no longer the privilege of the rich, but became the business of the burghers. 8. New High German. 9. Luther's writings permanently fixed the literary language of Germany. 10. In 1534, at Wittenberg.

NATURE STUDIES .-- II.

1. Protoplasm. 2. A coating of loose cells called the root-cap. 3. By storing the starchy and living material into a special layer of the bark. 4. Knobs or buds consisting of outer layers of leaves or scales which protect the delicate young leaves within. 5. By the formation at the point where the leaf-stalk joins the branch of a row of cork cells, in appearance like the prolongation of the epidermis. 6. By hard coats of poisonous juices. 7. In early autumn. 8. In the warm days of early spring. 9. About the first of June. 10. In October; in moist sand.

CURRENT EVENTS .-- II.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade; January 12
 and 13, 1897.
 To create a sentiment in favor of

an improved system of banking and currency. 3. A the Finance Committee to await further action uncommittee of fifteen was appointed to urge upon til the next session of Congress. 5. July 24, at Congress the necessity of passing a law authorizing 4:06 o'clock p. m. 6. July 24, at 12:01 a. m. 7. July the president to appoint a monetary commission of 4; in the Pittsburg district. 8. Ohio, Pennsylvania, eleven members to consider ways and means for Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. 9. Three; in putting into effect the propositions of the convention. 4. The Stone Bill; after passing the House the members of which are elected by universal diit was sent to the Senate, where it was referred to rect suffrage.

1900. 10. Every four years by an electoral college

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1901.

CLASS OF 1898.—"THE LANIERS."

" The humblest life that lives may be divine."

OFFICERS.

President-Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn. Vice Presidents-Mrs. Frances R. Ford, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. W. V. Hazeltine, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. W. T. Gardner; S. H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York,

Secretary and Treasurer-Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLASS FLOWER-VIOLET.

CHEERING letters from all directions indicate that the Class of '98 intends to reach the goal with the best possible record behind it. Reports from various points of the compass show how earnestly the work is being done. Many circles have already renewed for their fourth year and are planning to be represented at Chautauqua next summer. Among other reports comes one from an army post out in Utah, where the assistant surgeon and his wife send in their memoranda for the past year and their renewals for the coming year.

ANOTHER member up in the highlands of North Carolina finds herself quite behind, owing to the many hindrances, but if she does not finish with her class will join the ranks of '99. She writes: "I enjoyed the reading very much, though the memoranda were hard for me to fill out because I had to leave school so early; and then besides I have to do my reading in the store and am often hindered by customers coming in." One can realize how much such an isolated classmate enjoys the feeling of association with the great multitude of fellow workers.

STILL another gives a little different side of life. She writes from a busy town in one of the northern states: "I am too much of an invalid and too weak physically to fill out the memoranda, as in this I have no one to help me, but my mother, who is in her seventy-second year, has assisted me in the reading. My father was a member of the Pioneer Class and an enthusiastic Chautauquan, and I can but love the Chautaugua work."

CLASS OF 1899 .- "THE PATRIOTS." " Fidelity, Fraternity."

OFFICERS.

President-John C. Martin, New York, N. Y. Vice Presidents-John A. Travis, Washington, D. C.; Charles Barnard, New York, N. Y.; Frank G. Carpenter, Washington,

D. C.; John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Carlysle, South Bend, Ind.; Edward Marsden, Alaska; William Ashton, Uxbridge, England; Miss Alice Haworth, Osaka, Japan; Miss Frances O. Wilson, Tientsin, China.

Secretary-Miss Isabelle T. Smart, Brielle, N. J. Treasurer-John C. Whiteford, Chautauqua, N. Y. Trustee-Miss M. A. Bortle, Mansfield, O.

CLASS EMBLEM-THE FLAG. CLASS COLOR-BLUE. CLASS FLOWER-THE FERN

THE Patriots are making splendid progress on their year's work, and the following letter indicates the spirit which animates many of the class: "All through the past summer I was unable to copy my memoranda until the week just past. This so isolated and discouraged me that I concluded again to give it all up; but when I think of those fresh new books awaiting all who will avail themselves of the priceless opportunity, and recall the fact that I have read through five distinct though disconnected years and yet never completed the course, I resolve to mail you my memoranda, procure the books and delightful magazine, and keep right along with the Class of '99."

ANOTHER member of the class who has read part of her Chautauqua Course some years ago proposes to finish up during the next two years and graduate with '99. As a teacher in the Indian Schools at Cheyenne Agency, South Dakota, she naturally leads a busy life, but writes: "I feel greatly the need of systematic study." This isolated classmate lives seventy-five miles from the post-office, and receives her mail only once a month. The Patriots send her hearty greetings.

CLASS OF 1900 .- "THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLASS."

" Faith in the God of truth; hope for the unfolding centuries; charity toward all endeavor." " Licht, Liebe, Leben."

OFFICERS.

President-Dr. Nathaniel I. Rubinkam, Chicago, Ill.

Vice Presidents—Rev. John A. McKamy, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Duncan Cameron, Canisteo, N. Y.; J. F. Hunt, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Morris A. Green, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss Mabel Campbell, 53 Young-love Ave., Cohoes, N. Y.

CLASS EMBLEM-EVERGREEN.

THE drooping spirits of many a member of the Class of 1900 have been greatly cheered by a recent communication from the central office, reminding them that it is not necessary to fill out the memoranda in order to graduate. Those who are a little behind in the reading and who have been fearful lest they should not accomplish as much as they would like have taken hold with new enthusiasm and may well hope to come out with flying colors at the end of the year. Indeed there is no more hopeful time in the history of the class than at the beginning of its second year. With the first year the plan is wholly an experiment, and many students who start with high hopes meet with disappointment, yet to many of these success is by no means an impossibility, and the experience of the first year will help to win the battles of the second.

An enthusiastic member of the class writes from Kentucky, where, although she is of necessity a lone reader, she is carrying on her work with enthusiasm enough to supply a whole circle. She sends for a ribbon badge of the class, and makes interested inquiries about a class pin. As the preceptress of an important school, her cares are many, but she writes: "The reading is a tonic to me in the midst of our work. 'The Social Spirit in America' is the most fascinating book I have ever read. I find myself reading and reading and thinking and thinking as I have never thought before."

ANOTHER member of the class is a good illustration of the fact that what ought to be done usually can be done. In connection with her first year as a Chautauquan, she not only returns the memoranda for the regular reading, but for the Garnet Seal Course, the Special French and Greek Courses, and the Current History Course, and writes, "I am a farmer's wife and a very busy woman, and so have not done as much supplementary reading as I hoped to do. I have wanted to take the Chautauqua Course ever since it started, but put it off every year because I was 'so busy.' Bishop Vincent's words at Winfield last summer inspired me to try it, and my thirteen-year-old boy has enjoyed the course even more than I have. We both hope to come to Chautauqua in 1900."

CLASS OF 1901—"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLASS."

" Light, Love, Life." OFFICERS.

President-Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, New York, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—William H. Mosely, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. George S. Duncan, D. C.; John Sinclair, New York; Mrs. Samuel George, W. Va.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Harriet Barse, 1301 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

CLASS FLOWER -COREOPSIS.
CLASS EMBLEM-THE PALM

THE Twentieth Century Class is growing rapidly in all parts of the country. The class president was greatly cheered, while on a trip through the Yellowstone in September, to meet members of his class at several points in the West, and to learn of the formation of new circles. He sends greetings to all classmates and hopes for reports from all parts of the country showing what the various members are doing to recruit the ranks.

REQUESTS for information are reported as coming into the Buffalo office in great numbers. The class already numbers among its ranks people of every calling, and also from widely distributed parts of the globe. Nearly twenty new members have been reported from Mexico, and the enrollment in that country promises to be a large one. Another pleasant addition to the ranks is to be noted in the Jewish Chautauqua Circle of Selma, Ala. The Jewish branch of the C. L. S. C. was organized some years ago under the direction of Dr. Berkowitz of Philadelphia, and all of the later C. L. S. C. classes include members from this department. The class is most happy to welcome into its ranks this fine circle from the far South.

A SPECIAL note from the chancellor is being sent to all members with the Membership Book. This note has done much to put inspiration into the class, and it is hoped that every member will read it frequently and be inspired to do his best. Much enthusiasm is to be found everywhere over the work of the German-Roman year, and if every member of the class will keep his eye steadily fixed upon the goal which he is to reach in 1901 the C. L. S. C. will begin the twentieth century with a graduating class worthy of the new era.

GRADUATE CLASSES.

MEMBERS of the Class of '97 have already passed into the ranks of the graduates. During the month of October, many hundreds of diplomas have gone out all over the country into the hands of the graduates who were unable to attend the summer Assemblies and receive their diplomas there. Already many of these graduates have entered upon the regular work of '97-98, wishing to add seals to their diplomas, and in part to review the work of the four years, and also to take up the new subjects presented in the course for this year.

A GREAT variety of courses claim the attention of these young graduates. The Current History Course is deservedly a favorite, and graduates who have had their special interest awakened in some one line of study as touched upon during the four years this isolated community this Chautauquan keeps up are now following up this interest with the study of a special course.

New graduate organizations are being formed in many communities, and these promise to make the work of the graduates more effective. A special circular for the direction of graduate societies known as S. H. G. organizations has been prepared by the central office, and every graduate who can effect an organization of the S. H. G. is urged to send for the circular.

MISS SUSAN HALE'S delightful course, entitled "A Reading Journey through England," has awakened much interest among the graduates, and several circles are taking up this course.

THE following letter shows how these special courses are studied under what might be considered most unfavorable conditions. A Wisconsin student states with regard to his study of the Bible Course, that, while he has read the Bible in a haphazard sort of way, his present work under a systematic plan gives the whole book an entirely different meaning. This student, who is also taking the Shakespeare Course, writes, "I now live on the shore of a small lake in the wood, nine miles from any railroad or town, and two and one half miles from the road. We probably will not see any one except a stray hunter or fisherman until spring, except as we go to the town or post-office." Up in Vesper Service, 'Day is dying in the west."

a small circulating library, and makes his camp a center of good influences.

THE older graduate classes, from the Pioneers of '82 to last year's Class of '96, are all represented by active workers. The Class of '88 are preparing for their decennial next year, and are sending out an attractive circular, which includes announcements of their plans. Every member of '88 who has not received this circular should notify the C. L. S. C. office at Buffalo. The Class of '96 have provided themselves with some most attractive class stationery, and the percentages from its sale go to help along the class building. The welcome news has been received that the building is being finished on the inside, and next year will present a most attractive appearance to the classes who make their home

THE following interesting letter comes from Mr. Alden, a member of the Class of '95: "We have been spending a very quiet and restful summer here in North Carolina mountains. Of course we have missed Chautauqua, but it seemed desirable to try one summer in a place where it was really possible to rest. We think of everything there very often, and on Sundays at five o'clock gather on the plaza of our 'inn' in company with the other boarders and neighboring visitors and join in the old

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

" Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1. BRYANT DAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9.

COLLEGE DAY-January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY-February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY-February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23. ADDISON DAY-May I SPECIAL SUNDAY-May, second Sunday. SPECIAL SUNDAY-July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Saturday after first Tues-

St. Paul's Day-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL DAYS FOR 1897-98.

WILLIAM I. DAY-October 25. BISMARCK DAY-November 16. MOLTKE DAY-December 3. PLINY DAY-January 23.

WHAT OUR SECRETARIES ARE DOING.

and county secretaries and a vast number of unof-

JUSTINIAN DAY-February 10. FREDERICK II. DAY-March 20. MOHAMMED DAY-April 3. NICCOLO PISANO DAY-May 28.

center of the great circle feel the responsibility of EVERY part of the wide Chautauqua field feels their position and an interesting report of the exerthe stir of new activity at this time of year. State cises has been given by a local paper. At halfpast eleven a. m. all members of the C. L. S. C. ficial workers are establishing new circles and re- upon the grounds gathered on the veranda of the organizing old ones. Every Chautauquan through- C. L. S. C. office and formed a procession, which out the land, presumably, heard the peal of the included not only graduates from a large number of Bryant bell at high noon on the 1st of October, for the different C. L. S. C. classes, but also no less the little circle of Chautauquans who live at the than seven members of the Guild of the Seven

while the Chautauquans and their friends, number- through the four years' course. ing more than one hundred, marched down to the pier, escorted by strains of festal music, and were there greeted by the ringing of the chimes. Promptly at twelve o'clock the great Bryant bell rang out its call to the Chautauqua Circles and the Chautauqua readers everywhere to begin the new year. Every member of the circle who could reach the long bellrope lent a hand in helping the old bell to do its duty, and the ringing was hearty enough to send the vibration around the world. After the ringing of the bell, the president of the circle, Miss Hazen, made a brief address to those present, and the exercises of the day closed with a picnic, for which no more charming spot can be found than the shores of old Chautaugua.

Unions and circles are sending reports of progress by every mail. In Brooklyn, N. Y., always a strong center of Chautauqua influences, the new year was opened with a reunion on the evening of October 21st. A Vesper Service was conducted by Dr. Pardington, and an address delivered by Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, general superintendent of the C. L. S. C. Following the address, an informal presentation of the books for the coming year was given to the audience, after the manner of the initiation used at Chautauqua this summer for the Class of 1901. At the close of the meeting a delightful reception was given to the graduates. A number of new circles are being organized under the direction of the Union and a very attractive course of lectures and social reunions has been prepared for Brooklyn members. The program includes entertainments on Thanksgiving night and on Washington's birthday, several social gatherings, and three important lectures by Professor Northrup on the following subjects: "Imperial Berlin and the German Army," "German Life in the Valley of the Rhine," and 46 The Classes and the Masses in Medieval Times." Altogether the Brooklyn Chautauquans are to be congratulated upon their attractive program for the coming season.

In connection with the N. Y. East Conference of the M. E. Church, Miss C. A. Teal of 29 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, has been appointed organizer, and members of the C. L. S. C. or pastors of churches who desire her help in organizing circles will find her ready to lend a hand. Rev. W. D. Bridge, who is establishing new circles in the neighborhood of Boston, reports new circles al, through his territory. The Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Service is being used very widely and pastors in all parts of the country are organizing circles.

DR. W. L. DAVIDSON, one of the field secretaries of the C L. S. C., has organized a fine circle at his

Seals. The band in full uniform led the procession, cle carry its full membership of twenty-five right

MR. GEORGE H. LINCKS, secretary for Hudson County, N. J., writes that one hundred and fifty new members will be the probable enrollment from his county. A new circle known as the Scudder was organized with more than sixty members, and in addition to the reorganized circles a number of new ones will be established. In the West and South the secretaries write of a more hopeful attitude on the part of people generally; better times have brought new courage, and Mrs. Dawson, from the Pacific coast, sends word of bright prospects in all directions. In Nebraska, Mrs. Corey, the state secretary, is working with much zeal. New circles are reported in different parts of the state. One of the county secretaries who has recently reorganized a circle in his own community writes, "I am seventy years old, and this is the eighth year of Chautauqua reading for me." The state secretary had C. L. S. C. headquarters at the Epworth League Assembly, at the G. A. R. reunion held at Lincoln, and at the State Fair at Omaha. At the latter she reports a registration of Chautauqua readers from Oregon, Colorado, South Dakota, and Iowa.

In Iowa several Chautauqua Rallies have been held; one at Waterloo, which is a Chautauqua town indeed, as it holds a successful Assembly every summer, and keeps no less than four circles in active operation every year. In Des Moines the state secretary, Mrs. Shipley, has organized two new circles, the result of a delightful reunion held at her own home. Circles in other parts of the state report an increasing membership, and at Clarinda, where an Assembly was held for the first time this summer, the circle has reached very large propor-

A CHAUTAUQUA Rally was held in Chicago on the evening of October 9. Bishop Vincent addressed the meeting, and a large company of Chautauqua members and their friends took part in the exercises. Bishop Vincent has held the Sunday Vesper Service at all of his recent fall conferences in Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and many pastors who attended these Vesper Services have gone back to their communities, carrying the Chautauqua influence into countless homes.

MANY circles are glad to make use of the Chautauqua badges, either at their regular meetings or on public occasions. The Chautauqua badge is only a modest bit of class ribbon, but it is full of significance, and the various colors, old gold, gray, blue, or olive, indicate that the owners belong respectively to the freshmen, sophomores, juniors, or seniors among the hosts of Chautauqua undergraduates. These little ribbons can be secured from the home in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Under the inspira. C. L. S. C. office at Buffalo for five cents each. tion of Dr. Davidson we may expect to see this cir- Aside from these, silver and gold monogram

badges of simple but attractive design may also be meetings been conducted that when the roll was and classes will be sent upon application to Miss Kimball at the C. L. S. C. office, Buffalo, N. Y.

A DELIGHTFUL report has been received from the Pierian Circle at Stillwater, Minn. This circle, as is well known to many Chautauquans, is held within the walls of the state prison at Stillwater. An average attendance of thirty members has characterized this circle ever since its formation in 1890, and a great deal of straightforward hard work has been done by the members. The quarterly report of the secretary shows a present membership of thirtythree. The many changes in this Chautauqua circle necessitate very careful planning on the part of the circle librarian, to see that the members receive their books promptly, and that all are ready for work, but the machinery seems to move very smoothly and the circle is to be congratulated upon its excellent plan of organization. The program presented for the quarterly meeting is very attractive in its appearance, and includes papers by the members upon various important topics; book-lore, social equality, and the speed of electricity were among the subjects discussed. A number of visitors were present, and the whole program reflected great credit upon the members of the circle.

A MODEL CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE.

EVERY Chautauqua circle is governed to some extent by local surroundings and by environments peculiar to itself, but some of the features which have made so successful the Emerson Circle of Alliance will (for it is certainly by the exchange of ideas and the experience of others that we gain most of that which is good in this life) surely be of some benefit to all others which can adopt them.

Thirteen faithful members comprising the Emerson Chautauqua Circle of Alliance, O., finished the course in June, 1894. Contrary to the unlucky features suggested by the number of members, the year had been a most successful one; the social part of the meetings was not neglected, and each one seemed to be inspired with an increased appetite for literary culture. The year's pleasant associations closed with a well-arranged social gathering, held at the home of one of the members. This seemed to be a fitting close for the year, and when good-bys were being said it was unanimously agreed to make the closing event of each following year so attractive that no one would want to drop out before the readings were duly completed. A visit to Chautauqua that summer by the members in a body so stimulated each one with enthusiasm for the work that the year of 1894-95 started out with a circle of thirty members, and of that number all but two remained until the end of the year. . The interest continued to grow, and so successfully had the

secured. A little circular giving the various styles called at the beginning of the year 1895-96 thirtyseven members were on hand to take up the work. This seemed almost too many for a single circle, but there was no such thing as a division of that happy and congenial company of young people, and matters were so adjusted to accommodate the weekly meetings in a number of the homes that the machinery was soon running along smoothly into another year, whose termination was no less brilliant than the previous ones.

The French-Greeks then came together for organization in the fall of 1896. Applications for membership threatened to overwhelm the officers, aud before a formal organization was effected the membership was limited to thirty-six as a matter of expediency, and this action seemed to be the best that could be devised for the good of all concerned. The system and rules which were adopted worked admirably. A careful record of the work of each member was kept by the secretary, and a system of grading established. At each meeting the roll was called, members answered to their names with a quotation or current event, and reported the credits earned for the week. As a penalty for poor work the half of the members receiving the lowest percentage for the whole year was to banquet the circle at the end of the year. Thus an incentive was made for each member to do his best, and the friendly rivalry established brought forth every effort from all.

The banquet was duly held at our best hotel on June 20, and was one of the most elaborate social events ever held in the city. According to an established precedent, all arrangements were kept secret by the losing side, which made it more interesting to those having the banquet in charge than to those who had been winners in the contest. It had also been previously understood that those on the winning side were to prepare the toasts for the program upon subjects furnished, but on this occasion the losers bravely decided that notwithstanding the fact that they had fallen short in the work during the year (from causes beyond their control, of course) they were still able to furnish toasts at their own banquet, so some surprises awaited the honored guests when no toasts were assigned

How could there be a more fitting close to the winter's study of literary and scientific work than a social event of this nature? It is needless to say that the next year will open with still greater inter-With Chautauquans the world over, we hope to make still further progress, ever keeping in mind the words of the poet,

> Too low they build who build beneath the stars. CLARENCE O. SCRANTON, Secretary Emerson Circle.

NEW CIRCLES.

VERMONT .- The promptitude with which the Informals at Randolph have chosen their name and elected their officers shows them to be already zealous and interested Chautauquans. — The pastor of the Congregational Church at North Bennington will give impetus to the work of a circle recently established in that place. - A progressive organizer sends five names from Royalton.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Chautauqua idea has taken hold upon a band of nine energetic people at North Attleboro. Worcester comes forward with a membership of seven ready to make the start. Two names are registered from Princeton.

CONNECTICUT .- This state reports two promising circles pledged to 1901; Derby launches out with twenty-one members and Ansonia takes pride in sixteen wide-awake readers.

NEW YORK.—The sixteen 1901's at Roxbury have at once established their identity by calling themselves the Bonny-brook Circle.—Reinforcements to the number of fifteen are entering the work of the Twentieth Century Class at Stockton.---A trustworthy band of five at Frewsburg have joined forces with the Class of 1901. ---- Among the many recruits for the new class are circles formed at Schenectady and Cleveland.—Avon is also giving a good corps of workers to the cause.

NEW JERSEY.-Jersey City can hold its own with any city as an exponent of Chautauqua enthusiasm and as a firm believer in spreading the work. The largest beginning ever made by a circle in Hudson County is recorded for the sixty and more who joined ranks with the hosts of Jersey City readers as the result of a meeting in the First Congregational Church on October 11. The circle is not confined to the membership of the church, but is thrown open to all who believe in self-improvement and are willing to take the course of reading. On October 8 the First Methodist Church was the scene of an equally important organization for Chautauqua study, resulting in the enrollment of fourteen members. The assistant pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church has successfully organized a circle, the initial meeting showing a dozen members. The recruits for the new class from the Heights number eight.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Good material for the new class is furnished in the little band of five organized at Bradford. The reading course is to have a trial from several people at Waynesburg. --- Five enthusiastic Pittsburgers have formed a circle.

MARYLAND.—The course of the English year, 1894-95, has been chosen as the work of a small circle at Annapolis.—The Chautauqua work is taken up with great zeal by eight literary people of Baltimore.

benefit from their pursuance of the work, and if they are faithful in their part they will not be disappointed.

INDIAN TERRITORY .- Distance from the C.L.S.C. center will not lessen the loyalty of the five beginners at Wynne Wood.

OHIO .- An enterprising crowd of young people of Troy have organized under the name of the Students' Fraternity Chautauqua Circle. -- Chautauqua interest is spreading among the people of Hough Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland. A Home Circle is also organized in this city. Valuable additions to the Class of 1901 are found in the well-equipped circles at Swan Creek and Chillicothe.

INDIANA.—True Chautauqua loyalty is manifested by a member of '91 at Elkhart who has succeeded in forming a new class in that place. Let the good work go on. Indianapolis reports a promising band of readers.

ILLINOIS .- Five ladies and two gentlemen at Plainview have made a good beginning in the German-Roman year.

MICHIGAN.—The Chautauqua Vesper Service held in the Congregational Church, Bay City, was the direct means of adding three new names to the twelve already pledged to the work.-A half-dozen resolute people of Litchfield have joined the ranks of the beginners.

MINNESOTA.—Tracy contributes to the list of 1901's sixteen readers.—A corps of workers at Minneapolis will hold weekly meetings.

IOWA .-- A small but energetic circle is well launched at Riverton.

MISSOURI.—Carthage, which has already so many loyal Chautauquans, sends a list of names for the new class.

MONTANA.-A club of fourteen at Dillon will take up the work in sociology. --- With a membership of sixteen and a full list of wide-awake officers the circle at Great Falls has begun the reading.

OLD CIRCLES.

MAINE.—The Dirigos of Lewiston are preparing for the winter's campaign with three additions to their number.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The '99's are in the majority at Canaan.

VERMONT .- "I cannot imagine such a thing as failure for the Burlington Circle," writes the scribe of that enthusiastic band. They are affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. and are delightfully located.

MASSACHUSETTS .- "Epworth Circle, Worcester, has begun the season's work and will meet regularly to talk over the reading and to benefit by individual criticism."

CONNECTICUT.—On the last day of August the Texas.—The class at Nacogdoches expects great Joel Barlow Circle of Redding held a Chautauqua

picnic in which their friends joined them. A unique garnished with nasturtiums and decorated with a C. L. S. C. monogram in cloves. After dinner the picnickers had their pictures taken and then listened to a report of the Chautauqua Assembly.--The Classes of '96, '98, '99, and 1900 are represented in the circle at Wapping. The second year's work of the circle at Greenfield began the last day of September

NEW YORK .- Early in October the circle at Mount Vernon inaugurated its third year with an enthusiastic meeting in which the president gave a telling account of what the circle had already done and what they should expect this year. This circle has thirteen '99's and thirteen '01's. --- Prophetic of a successful season's work are the beginnings of the Hawthorns at Corning, the Wawayandas at Bridgebury, and the Edelweiss Circle of New York.-The well-marshaled forces at Carthage, Newburg, Adams Center, and Norwich give evidence of being a power in Chautauqua work.—Sixteen '99's and one new member compose the circle at Oneida. The Alumni Association of Syracuse is alive to the interests of its alma mater, as is shown by the report of the annual meeting held October 4. Officers were elected, arrangements made for the formation of a new circle, and the report of the year's work was read, after which the delegate to Chautauqua made her report in a pleasing and entertaining manner.

NEW JERSEY.—Culver Circle of Jersey City was reorganized recently at the home of the president. The Una Circle has started out to win fresh laurels. They meet every Monday evening. --- A new name is added to Pemberton Circle.

PENNSYLVANIA .- "The Irving Circle has entered upon its seventh year with bright prospects. They hold weekly meetings of from two to three hours each. Class work is to be inaugurated this year together with talks and quizzes on popular educational subjects. This circle is located in the bright little town of Sellersville and is the foremost of all organizations."-Stirring reports come from the Vincents at Cochranton, the Whittier Circle at Minersville, and the Renaissance Circle at York, organized in '92, and now taking a special course .-Troy has a circle organized in '95.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA .- A flourishing circle in Washington has been doing good work for three years and is still loyal to the cause.

GEORGIA.—Chautauqua is well represented in Decatur in a circle of varied membership, the regular readers numbering about a dozen, while at times twenty-five are in attendance at the meetings.

KENTUCKY.—One charter member remains in the ornament for the dinner table consisted of a ham circle which was organized at Richmond fourteen years ago. The circle is as loyal as in its youth, and is making great plans for the future. On October 1 the Chautauquans at Mt. Sterling reorganized.

> OHIO .- "We cannot begin to tell the benefit we have derived from the now acquired habit of reading good literature," writes the secretary of a loyal circle at Sidney.—Six Laniers are renewing their work in Paulding .- Buckeye Circle, Cincinnati, and McPherson Circle, Fremont, are giving strict attention to Chautauqua work.

> INDIANA.—Thoroughly prepared for the study of the new books are the circles at Knightstown and

> ILLINOIS.—Electa Circle, Chicago, has reason to be proud of its aged members. One has finished the course in her seventieth year, and another begins in her seventy-fifth year. --- The Shakespeare Course is followed by a goodly number in Carlinville .-Several new names are reported from Harvard.

> WISCONSIN.-The Westfield Circle has reached its first mile-stone and now with three new members is pursuing the work with spirit. A circle at Orfordville is doing good work for the Chautauqua cause.

> Iowa.—A charming souvenir program is received, accompanied by a newspaper account of the Manchester Alumni entertainment held at Pythian Castle early in October. Pythian Castle was charmingly decorated, appropriate addresses were made, the principal one being the "Past and Future of Chautauqua Work," by Judge E. P. Seeds. At the close of the entertainment ice cream and cake was served and the remainder of the time occupied in social converse. The Gilman Rustic Circle is held in high esteem for its zeal and enthusiasm in Chautauqua literary work.—The Trip to England Course has found favor in the eyes of the Monday Afternoon Club of twenty-five at Dubuque. --- Four years ago five busy people of Creston met and formed a circle, which soon doubled its number by each old member bringing in one new one. The next year the membership was doubled in the same way. In '96 a branch society was formed and the graduates have now formed a Society of the Hall in the Grove.—Officers are elected for the Wild Rose Circle of Sheffield. 1901 forms a large majority of the circle at Valley Junction.

> NORTH DAKOTA .--- "At the frontier post of Fort Yates a courageous class of eight meet for review and light entertainment once in two weeks, and these meetings are 'red-letter days' in the long winter of this semi-arctic region."

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

and handsomely bound.



Copyright by D. Appleton & Co. HALL CAINE.

Christian," by Hall TAUQUAN for November, D. Appleton & Company are putting out many valuable and attractive Tenants,"* to read which creates a keen

and sympathetic interest in the different members of the animal kingdom. It includes succinct accounts of the manner in which animals from every zone manifest human traits, with a description of their dwellings and those of the cliff-dwellers. The pictorial portion of the book is exceedingly attractive and adds to the impression made by the textual contents.

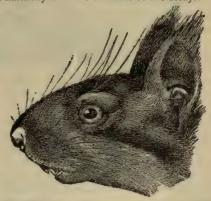
Some of nature's most wonderful treasures may be found in the ocean, and fortunate is the youth who can visit the seashore and study the beautiful objects fresh from their native place. For those who must obtain their knowledge second-hand, a small volume entitled "The Hall of Shells "t will serve as an introduction to a wider study of marine zoology. The information imparted is in the form of a simple story into which are woven appropriate mythological tales. Included in the book are several illustrations which reflect the spirit of the text.

For the purpose of giving to children useful information in an attractive form Oscar Phelps Austin has written a story which he calls "Uncle Sam's Secrets."‡ A farmer of West Virginia who has sold some mountain land receives in payment, be-

* Curious Homes and their Tenants. By James Carter Beard. 298 pp. 65 cts.— † The Hall of Shells. By Mrs. A. S. Hardy. 198 pp. 60 cts. Uncle Sam's Secrets. By Oscar Phelps Austin. 367 pp. 75 cts. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

HE approaching holiday season brings from sides gold and silver, five \$500 bills on which ink is the publishing houses a large number of accidentally spilled. These defaced bills he sends volumes, among which the purchaser of by a step-son, Dan Patterson, to Washington to be Christmas gifts will easily find one to suit his fancy. exchanged for new ones. Dan is admitted to a This department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN gives a postal car, visits the mint and other interesting glimpse of these books, in the publication of which places in Philadelphia, is arrested, released on bail, the author has taken into his confidence the artist and finally arrives in Washington, where more and the publisher, the result being an unusually trouble awaits him. The story is interesting and large number of books which are literary, artistic, well told and the conversations are filled with facts relating to the history and government of the United Following the pub- States. The text is appropriately illustrated with lication of "The full-page pictures of interesting places.

> A collection of essays on animal life bears the Caine, which was re- title "Wild Neighbors." They are entertaining viewed in the col- studies of the haunts and habits of some of the umns of THE CHAU- undesirable though not uninteresting quadrupeds found in the United States, to which is added a chapter on the intelligence of animals and animal training. The gray squirrel, coyote, badger, porcupine, woodchuck, raccoon, skunk, and American panther are the animals about which the author volumes. One of has written many interesting and important facts. them is "Curious The two dozen pictorial representations are in per-Homes and their fect harmony with the contents of the essays.



From Ernest Ingersoll's "Wild Neighbors."

Copyright, 1897, by The Macmillan Co.

A RED SQUIRREL.

THE late Lord Tennyson† having endeared himself to the whole world by his exquisite verse, a memoir by one who knew him intimately has been awaited with eager expectancy. In producing this memoir the son tells us in the prefatory pages that he has followed the wishes of his illustrious father in making the account of the principal events of Tennyson's life brief and in suppressing so far as possible his own individuality. The memoir is con-

^{*} Wild Neighbors. By Ernest Ingersoll. 297 pp. \$1.50.-† Alfred Lord Tennyson. A Memoir by his Son. Two vols. 539+551 pp. \$10. New York: The Macmillan Company.

sequently made up largely of quotations from many notes kept by Lord Tennyson, by his wife, and by the author of the present work; and of many interesting letters written by Lord Tennyson and by a large number of his friends. Numerous foot-notes and appendices contain additional information. All these sources are made to contribute to the one object of the work-to give the reader a true idea of the nobility of character of one of the world's greatest singers. Two large volumes are required to contain this wealth of biographical material and at intervals there are interspersed picof Farringford and Aldworth. There are also facone of them being "Crossing the Bar." The volumes are printed in large, clear type and neatly bound in green cloth.

tents of a book than is that of Professor Weed's "Life Histories of American Insects."* Entomological specimens of various shapes, sizes, and colors on leaf forms of tan is a design as striking as it is artistic. Opening the book we find that it contains twenty-one full-page plates and a large number of small sketchesillustrating the text, which, as the

From Clarence M. Weed's "Life Histories of American Insects."

Copyright, 1897, by The Macmillan Co.

title indicates, presents the histories of many in- fluence of paganism on the lives of these people, sects. In a plain, simple manner, without superfluous technical names, the author describes each ful book for the non-professional student of nature.

The national pilgrimage to the town made famous by the vision of Bernadette Soubirous is the subject exploited by Émile Zola in "Lourdes."† The events of the five days, three of which were spent at Lourdes, are set forth in such a powerful and highly realistic manner that the reader will not be able to forget the pilgrimage, the Lourdes, and all it means to the credulous. A fine study of the relation between the psychic and physical conditions is also here presented.

The compiler of "The Chautaugua Year Book "* poems and unpublished manuscripts; of diary has displayed a keen appreciation of the beautiful gems of truth that may be gathered from the world's abundance of literature. This little volume is made up of numerous quotations—several for each day of the year-which represent the highest talent in literary circles, and each contains a thought in harmony with that expressed by the Bible text for the day. It is a scholarly and helpful work, imparting to the reader many ennobling and inspiring thoughts to cheer and encourage him to strive for that which is highest in life. The beauty of the contents is reflected in the covers, which are decorated with an tures of Tennyson, his wife and children, and views artistic design in gold. The excellent typographical work should also be mentioned as one of the factors similes of the original manuscript of four short poems, contributing to the production of a fine example of book-making.

The "Chautauqua Booklet Calendar for 1898"† is also edited by Grace Leigh Duncan. Besides the No cover could be more suggestive of the con- Scripture texts and other excellent quotations for

each day of the year it includes the C.L.S.C. and the different class mottoes, and a class directory containing the names of the classes with the flower or emblem for each. It is encased in dainty covers.

Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, is the home of the Borsons, whom Amelia E. Barr has made the chief actors in "Prisoners of Conscience."‡ The in-

though they are Christians and firm adherents of the creed of the Shorter Catechism, is made very insect, its habits, and its haunts, though in most evident. There is a consequent weirdness in the cases the scientific name is given. It is a help- story which entices the reader from page to page, to learn that faith in Christ triumphed over creed and over paganism in spite of the sorrows and tragedies of life. Several illustrations reproduce the scenes described by the author.

About thirty years is the period of time over which Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's story of the American Revolution || extends. It is autobiographical in style, being a recital by Hugh Wynne of the exciting events of his life. While setting forth the dangers

^{*} Life Histories of American Insects. By Clarence Moores Weed, D. Sc. 284 pp. \$1.50.—† Lourdes. By Émile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Two vols. 388+400 pp. \$2:00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

^{*}The Chautauqua Year Book. Selected and edited by Grace Leigh Duncan. 387 pp. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

[†] The Chautauqua Booklet Calendar for 1898. Edited by Grace Leigh Duncan. Syracuse, N. Y.: University Press. Eaton & Mains.

[‡] Prisoners of Conscience. By Amelia E. Barr. 240 pp. -- Hugh Wynne. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. Two vols 306+261 pp. \$2.00. New York: The Century Co.

for which the author intended it -"for a companion-book for students and travelers who visit the existing remains and study the latest excavations of ancient Rome."* The author is an Italian archeologist. In 1877 he was appointed director of excavations by the Italian government and a short time afterward he became professor of Ro-

man topography in the University

of Rome. He is



From Elbridge S. Brooks'
"The Century Book of the American Revolution." WHERE WASHINGTON MET LEE AT MONMOUTH.

Copyright, 1897, by The Century Co.

of a war in which he was an active participant he therefore eminently qualified by education, scholar-

has given us a kindly picture of his dearest friend, ship, and position for the authorship of such a Jack Warder, and portrayed equally well the character of his strongest foe, a cousin and an unscrupulous Tory. He also depicts the manners and customs of Philadelphia society in that period with the simplicity and the perspicuity of one who is thoroughly familiar with what he describes, making a very realistic picture of that stormy period. It is a powerful American story and one which every one should read.

The company of young people who last year visited the homes of many noted Americans have taken another trip with the same genial uncle. This time they visit places whose historic interest dates from the American Revolution. From Boston one fine morning they rode out to Lexington and Concord, where they studied the important events which took place there during the century. This was followed by a journey to the battle-fields of the North and the South, during which they learned the story of the struggle for independence. The conversation of the young people is animated and filled with information concerning people as well as places. All this is told by Elbridge S. Brooks in his happiest vein, making a very attractive story* of the revolutionary period of American history. The author has brought into service the photographer's art to make his work more impressive, the result being pictorial representations of many events, places, and people of interest.

The book entitled "The Ruins and Excavations . of Ancient Rome" is well adapted to the purpose



From Rodolfo Lanciani's Ancient Rome.

Copyright, 1897, by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

BRONZE HEAD FOUND IN THE TIBER.

book. In describing the ruins of ancient Rome and the excavations which have been made, the

^{*} The Century Book of the American Revolution. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Illustrated 250 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Century Co.

^{*}The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome. By Rodolfo Lanciani. 644 pp. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

author has divided the volume into four books. nette "* while exhibiting a very candid portrait of one The first is devoted to general information concern- of the queens of France also gives the reader a clear ing the topography of Rome. The soil, climate, idea of the etiquette and customs of court life in hydrography, geology, aqueducts, walls, and fortifi- the eighteenth century, of the intriguing in political cations are some of the topics treated. The Pala- circles, and of important events in the historical detine Hill, its ruins and excavations, is the subject velopment of France. The volume is written in a of the second division. In this there is an account simple, straightforward way which makes it easily of the origin of the city of the Palatine Hill and a readable and attractive. Not less interesting are the description of its temples, palaces, and other monu- excellent full-page illustrations, which are reproducments of which only ruins remain. In the third tions of famous paintings. book the author treats of the Sacra Via from the

of every Roman. The remainder of Rome is delineated in the last book. Each of these books is divided into sections treating of different subjects, the bibliographies of which immediately follow. This systematic arrangement of the text makes the volume a valuable reference book, as do also the appendix and the two indexes. Besides this vast amount of information, written in clear, concise sentences, the book contains over two hundred pictures, maps, and plans of buildings.

Life among the peasantry of Ireland is portrayed by Jane Barlow in her "Irish Idylls."* They are pictures of homely life in Connemara, drawn with a facile, ready pen, and give the world a glimpse of the joys and sorrows, the hatred and love, the glad hopes and bitter disappointments which come to even the most lowly. They are sympathetic sketches which cannot but arouse the kindly interest of every reader. The present edition of these idyls is copiously illustrated by excellent pictures, the material for which, we are told. was obtained by the artist on a trip to the Connemara boglands taken for that express purpose.

information concerning different periods of a counnear the Grand Banks produces a wonderful transtry's development. "The Story of Marie Antoi-

* Irish Idylls. By Jane Barlow. 329 pp. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Rudyard Kipling has tried his hand at an Amer-Colosseum to the Capitoline Hill, describing the ican story with very successful results. The hero is buildings and monuments which were once the pride a youth of sixteen, the son of a multi-millionaire, and



Copyright, 1897, by Dodd, Mead & Co. From Jane Barlow's "Irish Idylls." LISCONNEL PIGS.

It is from biographical works as well as from he is exceedingly disagreeable when he is introduced formal histories that students may obtain valuable to the reader. A summer with Gloucester fishermen

^{*}The Story of Marie Antoinette. By Anna Bicknell. 334 pp.—- † Captains Courageous. By Rudyard Kipling. 323 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Century Company.

formation which the author reveals while vividly portraying life on board a schooner during the fishing season. Skilfully the author has wrought into his narrative a spirited account of a fast run from Los Angeles to Boston of the private car "Constance." It is a bright, entertaining story.

A class of individuals whose importance in the industrial economy of America has been little understood is that to which the herdsmen of the plains belong. The erroneous notions of cowboys as a class conveyed by fiction is dispelled by "The Story of the Cowboy "* as told by E. Hough, a chapter from which appeared in THE CHAU-TAUOUAN for August. He first explains how the American cattle industry developed from herding on the Mexican plains, a development in which much honor is to be accorded to the cowboy. He then describes the ranches of the North and the South, following which the real history of a cowboy's life begins. His outfit, his horse, every feature of · his work, his amusements, social customs among the cowboys, the nester, the rustler, and warfare on a ranch are all described with minuteness in clear, forceful English. It is an impartial, sympathetic delineation, which rivets the attention of the reader until the last page is finished. The

illustrators, William L. Wells and C. M. Russell, have represented in several excellent full-page pictures the cowboys doing some of their most interesting works.

The title of a recent book by F. Anstey is "Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B. A.,"† a title quite incomprehensible until the introduction is read. There it is explained that the honorable gentleman is "an able B. A. from a respectable Indian University" who has come to London to enter the Inns of Court. The present volume is his own account written for *Punch* of his experiences in London society, and he also expresses his opinions on various



From E. Hough's "The Story of the Cowboy."

THE COWBOY.

Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

subjects of more or less importance, as bicycling, the art of the old masters, the laureateship, and the inter-collegiate boat-race. The style of the recital is just what might be expected, grandiloquent, facetious, showing an ignorance of the subtilities of the English language. The artist has given us a picture of the Hindoo and several of his London acquaintances.

To the long list of books about the Maid of Orleans Mary Hartwell Catherwood has added "The Days of Jeanne d' Arc."* It is a simple, fascinating tale in which Jeanne is delineated as a pure, fervently religious, and patriotic maid, seeing visions which lead her to conduct the siege of Orleans for the salvation of France. Life in the fifteenth cen-

^{*}The Story of the Cowboy. By E. Hough. Illustrated by William L. Wells and C. M. Russell. 359 pp. \$1.50.—†Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B. A. By F. Anstey. 288 pp. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

^{*}The Days of Jeanne d' Arc. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 278 pp. \$1 50. New York: The Century Co.

tury and the places made famous by the presence of Jeanne d'Arc are effectively described and into the story there is woven a delicate sentiment which touches the heart of the reader.

The genial pedantry of Donald G. Mitchell makes the reading world again his debtor by the publication of the fourth volume of his English Lands and Letters series.* In a paragon of prefaces he forecasts the contents of the book, conjuring with a few neat pen-strokes dainty word-silhouettes of those whose fulllength portraitures follow later. From the Lake School poets to the Victorian writers is the scope of the discussion, and the author displays that accurate scholarship and candid, if sometimes partial, judgment which alone can render such a work valuable. Supplementary to the American Lands and Letters series, these books will be given an honored place among literary criticism.

The little fellow who the day after Christmas comes suddenly to the rueful consciousness that his last bit of Santa Claus candy is at that moment gratifying his palate experiences no more dubious enjoyment than the Stevenson devotee lingering over the last pages of "St Ives." † Unhappily the chill of future privation strikes us even at the thirtieth chapter, and it is only by recalling long-suffered pangs anent the Edwin Drood mystery that we are decently thankful to the gifted Mr. Quiller-Couch, who has so deftly woven this unfinished tale to its completion. "The great master of us all," to use Barry's fond term, has let no pathetic shade of the approaching dark dim the enthralling brilliancy of this last of his published works; and while doubtless so careful an artist as he would have given the book many a refining touch had not his workday waned, no critic can decry or admirer lament any

faltering in the old buoyancy and spirit, any laxness in the old rigid ideality of style which will always distinguish "R. L. S." from the dilettante. In plot and incident, too, the soul of genius rises triumphant, and of the hero, the Viscount de St. Ives, it is enough to say that he merits brotherhood with my lord of Ballantrae and the immortal tars of Treasure Island.

Of all enchanting realms that entice the child mind, surely Toyland must be the most irresistible; and when a pretty blue volume bedight with fascinating wooden dolls and rampant jacks-in-the-box,



WASHINGTON IRVING.

disporting themselves in all sorts of captivating postures, boldly announces. "Adventures in Toyland" who doubts that many pairs of bright eyes will grow big with eagerness to explore this treasure-mine from cover to cover? And such marvelous acquaintances await them in the colored plates and dainty drawings within! But—if we must be ungracious to be true—in our grown-up opinion the little ones will not miss much if they end their investigation with the pictures, for unfortunately these high-born British toys are far ahead of our New World bairnies both in their vocabulary and their range of motive and sentiment.

In the last volume of the series called Women

^{*}English Lands, Letters, and Kings. The Later Georges to Victoria. By Donald G. Mitchell. 294 pp. \$1.50.— † St. Ives. Being the Adventures of a French Prisoner in England. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 438 pp. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

^{*}Adventures in Toyland. By Edith King Hall. Illustrated by Alice B. Woodward. 152 pp. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

of Colonial and Revolutionary Times* the gentle question one repeatedly asks as he reads Anatole vet distinguished career of Dame Catherine Schuyler, first introduced as "sweet Kitty V. R.," is made the central picture round which to group many representative scenes from our colonial history at the vital period of the two great wars and many quaint little genre studies of the romantic life in the old Dutch manor-houses of Albany and New York. The author, Mary Gay Humphreys, wields a graceful pen in such narration and has scored a marked success in her attempt to implant new seeds of interest in the well-worked field of our national beginnings.

Since Mrs. Burnett first won our hearts with her almost inspired creation of little Cedric Errol she has been given an undisputed place as a classic in

child literature, and Messrs. Scribner have shown a keen sense of appropriateness in the superb binding in which they now present five volumes† of this charming author's distinctively juvenile tales. The ornate designs and harmonious color scheme that beautify the exterior of these volumes permit no adequate description, but it can be vouched that no handsomer and at the same time more meritorious set of children's stories can be found in all the book mart to-day.

Dean Farrar has enjoyed the acquaintance of many illustrious people, both in America and in his own country, and in a volume entitled "Men I Have Known" t he has written of these friends and friendships. There are more than fifty of them, among whom are Lord Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Phillips Brooks, Cardinal Newman, Dean Johnson, the Lyttons, Dickens, Carlyle, and other poets, scientists, divines, and literary contemporaries. The author has employed a bright, dignified style in giving his readers entertaining anecdotes, bright conversations, and interesting incidents, by which he has shown himself a close observer and an able judge of men. The volume is in no way a formal biography but it contains many facts relative to the lives of these men valuable to the student "Men I Have Known." of literature. The illustrations include facsimile letters and portraits.

What crime did Sylvestre Bonnard commit is the

France's story "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard."* No answer is obtained until the end of the story is almost reached. Then the sympathy is all with the criminal, a simple-hearted, learned old man who is incapable of any misdemeanor, unless, as in this case, it is committed unwittingly, and for the purpose of securing the happiness of a poor orphan. The plot of the story is simple, there is very little action, and the minor characters as well as the principal ones are well drawn. Brilliant and artistic covers of purple and gold encase this little story.

A volume substantially and attractively bound contains the poems of Matthew Arnold.† These compositions are characterized by a stateliness and dignity of expression which contributes largely to



Copyright, 1897, by Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

DEAN FARRAR.

*Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times. Catherine Schuyler. By Mary Gay Humphreys. With portrait. 251 pp. \$1.25.- TLittle Lord Fauntleroy; Piccino and Other Child Stories; Sara Crewe, Little Saint Elizabeth, and Other Stories; Two Little Pilgrims' Progress; Giovanni and the Other Children. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Five vols. 12mo. Each \$1.25. Per set, \$6.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

‡ Men I Have Known. By the Very Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, D. D. 292 pp. \$1.75. Boston and New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

perfection in the form of Arnold's poems. However, they express a tenderness and depth of feeling which do not fail to reach the responsive heart of the reader. The present volume is a complete

^{*} The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard. By Anatole France. Translated into English by Arabella Ward. 245 pp. \$1.00.
——† The Poetical Works of Matthew Arnold. Complete Edition. 529 pp. \$1.50. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

edition and contains a biographical sketch of the which will tend to arouse an interest in classic literpoet and valuable notes on the poems.

Dudley Warner Library have been issued as "The and the subjects of the essays. The volumes are Warner Classics."* They contain literary and small, and they are handsomely bound in red.

By courtesy of The Literary Digest. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

critical studies in essay form reprinted from those prepared especially for this famous library. The subjects treated in these souvenir volumes are the great philosophers, novelists, poets, and historians, about whom some of the world's ablest scholars have written in a very clever way. Each of the studies is especially valuable because it expresses the opinions of a thinker who has made a special study of his subject, and in several cases the writer was a friend of the person about whom he has written. Professor Waldstein, a personal friend of George Eliot, has written an entertaining essay on her life and works. Leslie Stephen, who writes The four volumes contain fourteen delightful essays

ature. Engravings and half-tone portraits give an Four small volumes representative of the Charles idea of the personal appearance of both the writers

> The interest of the nineteenth century student of literature in the Arthurian cycle may be responsible for the publication of "King Arthur and the Table Round,"* but, whatever is the cause of its issue, we are glad to obtain it, not merely because it is a fine representative of book-making but because of its literary value. The introductory chapters, in which are considered some debatable questions, relate to the history of the Arthurian romance. In the first of these chapters it is asserted that the romance as now known is a literary production for which "neither history nor tradition is primarily responsible." It is also claimed that in outline, style, and in general conception "the Arthurian romance is a French construction," the character of its present form being due largely to the influence of Crestien of Troyes, a French poet of the twelfth century. A chapter on the sources of the Arthurian tales leads to the conclusion that the greater portion of the material composing the romances now extant was not derived from Britain. About the middle of the twelfth century through the influence of the court minstrels "adventurous and sentimental poetry" of supposedly British origin be-

came popular, and French authors, to make a story "fashionably British," frequently inserted names whose form and sound indicated a foreign origin. The writer further remarks that little of the Arthurian verse of the last half of the twelfth century remains except the work of Crestien and his followers and "it is chiefly from the romances of Crestien himself that his sources must be conjectured." Short essays on Crestien and his literary work, the prose romances evolved from the Arthurian verse and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" complete an introduction which is written in simple yet forceful and convincing language. Three of the tales, "Erec and Enide," "Alexander and Soredamor," and "The Knight of the Lion" are included in the first volume. The text of the second volume comprises the remaining seven tales and notes explain-

about Carlyle, was an acquaintance of the brilliant essayist. Gibbon is the subject of Lecky's essay and Charles Dudley Warner tells us about Byron.

^{*}The Warner Classics. Selected from the Introductory Studies included in Charles Dudley Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature. Four vols. Sent to any address, postage prepaid, for \$1.00. New York: Harper's Weekly Club.

^{*} King Arthur and the Table Round. Tales chiefly after the old French of Crestien of Troyes, with an Account of Arthurian Romance, and Notes by William Wells Newell. Two vols. 290+268 pp. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

ting to the stories, which, we are told, are from the old French of Crestien of Troyes, five of them reproducing as closely as possible the ideas and language of the original, and the other five being but outlines of the original recitals.

A charming collection of holiday souvenirs and Christmas greetings are annually issued by L. Prang and Company * of Boston. This year they are prepared to supply the public with an unusually large variety of novelties, which in daintiness and artistic designs have never been surpassed. Garlands of pansies, whole handfuls of violets, stately roses, yellow-eyed daisies, the modest little forget-me-not, and other floral friends have been wrought with soft, delicate colors into graceful designs for Christmas cards, booklets, and calendars. Fairy-like forms, portraits of musical and literary artists, scenes from

Longfellow's famous idyl, with pictures of the characters he has immortalized, are also among the ornamentations which grace the calendar pages. Exquisite verses and charming little poems are brought into these works of art, which are silently educating the people to a love and appreciation of the beautiful.

It was a delightful summer and one full of happy experiences that three young ladies of New England spent in the Scandinavian peninsula.† They visited a sister of two of the girls, who lived in the country two miles from Christiania. From there they made short trips to noted places and before returning to America they sailed around the coast of Norway, crossing the arctic circle to see the midnight sun. They were unusually observant and careful to record in notebooks the daily happenings and descriptions of interesting places, people, and customs. The slender thread of romance running through the recital makes it doubly attractive. Many of the scenes admired by the girls the artist has reproduced for the benefit of the reader.

More than forty years Madame Mathilde Marchesi has spent in the musical profession in which she has won an enviable reputation, but not without

ing omissions and other matters of interest rela- hard labor. In the story of her life as told by herself we learn that when she was about seventeen years of age her father lost his fortune and she as well as her sister was obliged to seek a position as governess. Her sister, recognizing her superior musical talent, offered to pay for her music lessons, and she entered upon her studies with the best instructors. From that time her life was devoted to music. Her memoirs* tell in a charming way of experiences, pleasant and disagreeable, of defeats and successes, of her friends among celebrated musicians, and of her many music pupils. She has also expressed in a general way throughout the narrative her opinion on certain principles which govern the art of singing. It is a most interesting book and one especially valuable to students of voice.

> According to the author's own words the story of Diomed'st life and travels is intended for those



From Laura D. Nichols "A Norway Summer."

OLD BORGUND CHURCH.

Copyright, 1897, by Roberts Brothers,

"who are too old to shoot, or who can no longer steal time for sport, and have to do their shooting

^{*} Prang's Holiday Publications. Sumptuous calendars, fine art books, and Christmas cards. Calendars a specialty. The only American line. 5 cts to \$4.00. Boston: L. Prang & Company.

[†] A Norway Summer. By Laura D. Nichols. 178 pp. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

^{*} Marchesi and Music. By Mathilde Marchesi. With an introduction by Massenet. Illustrated. 315 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

[†] Diomed. The Life, Travels, and Observations of a Dog. By John Sergeant Wise. Illustrated by J. Linton Chapman. 330 pp. Boston and New York: Lamson, Wolffe and Company.

in their heads nowadays." Diomed is a remarkably and the author has made the most of them, at the the recital by observations of an interesting nature. The sportsman surely will enjoy a season's hunt with Diomed in the mountains of Virginia, on the prairies of the West, in the border territory of Mexico, and in the pines of Florida. The story will be no less appreciated by the young people who are fond of the gun and the dog. The book is amply illustrated by beautiful pictures and in its general makeup it is an admirable representative of the bookmaker's art.

A volume of which Lew Wallace is the author contains two poems. The first is "The Wooing of Malkatoon,"* a romantic story of love in which a noble youth of the Orient figures as the hero. The second part of the volume is a drama, "Commodus," founded on a story told by Roman historians. It is the story of Maternus, who, according to one version, was a slave liberated from bondage by his own efforts. He gathered about himself a large band of robbers who attacked fortified cities. Commodus, the emperor, sent imperial troops to rid the country of their presence. Maternus by a remarkable strata- tive of Du Maurier's talent as an artist.

intelligent dog, trained for hunting, and he is made same time portraying personages of historical rethe raconteur of his own experiences, diversifying nown in their true light. The illustrations are the work of F. V. Du Mond and J. R. Weguelin.

> A volume scarcely to be excelled in sumptuousness of general make-up is one containing products of Du Maurier's pen entitled "A Legend of Camelot."* The title, printed in large rubricated letters, is one of the first characteristics to attract the eye. On every page of the volume there are rubrications. Sometimes the red appears only in the initial letter or in the border lines of a picture, or, as in one section, in the last words of every stanza of poetry, the initial letter, and the line between the columns; but the effect of the whole is bright and artistic. The publisher has used an excellent quality of heavy paper upon which to display these illuminations and the text has been printed in very clear though not very large type. The contents of the volume consists of poems, "Vers Nonsensiques," short stories, and pictures which, with one exception, first appeared in Punch. Every feature of the pictures, many of which cover a whole page, is distinctly brought out, and they are representa-



From Lew Wallace's "The Wooing of Malkatoon."

Copyright, 1897, by Harper and Brothers. THE SINGING BACCHANTES.

gem circumvented them and reaching Rome during a festal season attempted to assassinate the emperor. This story is full of dramatic possibilities

*The Wooing of Malkatoon: Commodus, Two poems by Lew Wallace. Illustrated by F. V. Du Mond and J. R. Weguelin. 168 pp. New York: Harper and Brothers.

For a fuller announcement of books and a more complete description of fall and winter literature see pages 197-240 of the present number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

^{*} A Legend of Camelot, Pictures and Poems, etc. By George Du Maurier. 95 pp. New York: Harper and Brothers.





LESSING.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

VOL. XXVI.

JANUARY, 1898.

No. 4.

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE,

THE CITY OF BERLIN.*

BY EMILY M. BURBANK.



THE REICHSTAG BUILDING.

F one is making a tour of the contidecidedly new. Her early history is very fect in the world. modest compared with that of Rome, Paris, ern Berlin has quite overshadowed the old.

*The Notes on the Required Reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.

Berlin of to-day, the capital of the Gernental capitals it is wise to see Berlin man Empire, is the third city of Europe, first, for, as a city, she lacks that an- with a population of nearly 1,600,000; it is cient, well-seasoned look one is in the habit the chief manufacturing and industrial cenof mentally associating with the cities of ter of the Continent, and as an example of the Old World. In appearance Berlin is good municipal government the most per-

Of the twenty wards or districts constior Vienna, and consequently she is poor in tuting Berlin, two lying in the heart of the souvenirs. For this reason new or mod-city, Alt Berlin and Alt Kölln, serve as the sole reminders of the fact that Berlin was once a double city, Berlin-Kölln. Kölln is first mentioned in 1238. Six years later



THE GOETHE MEMORIAL STATUE.

name of Berlin.

able municipal progress dates from this event. plans but to carry them out.

On account of her marvelously rapid Among the first things which impress a fruit trees "set out."

Mr. Albert Shaw has compared the governmental structure of German cities in general, and of Berlin in particular, with that of a railway corporation, the share-holders of the road representing the voters of Berlin, the board of directors the municipal council. the general superintendent the chief burgomaster or mayor, and the general officers at the heads of departments the magistrates.

The municipal government of Berlin differs from that of American cities in that it is solid and capable-solid, because there is never a general change of administration, the burgomaster and his assistants being elected for a long term, practically for life, since reelection is almost a certainty and the three groups into which the electoral districts are divided elect the councilors in turn once in two years; capable, because the burgomaster, his substitute, and half the

we hear of Berlin. The latter rapidly out- magistrates are experts in the general art stripped the former in importance, so that of municipal government, having made in 1307 the two were united under the one records in the civil service of other cities or in the Royal Prussian service, and the Modern Berlin dates from 1861, the year councilors are frequently men eminent of William I.'s accession to the throne of in science, economics, and various other Prussia. It was after the victories of '64, branches of learning. One result of the '66, '70, and '71 that Berlin was made the Berlin system is that it is possible for the capital of the German Empire; her remark- municipal government not only to make

growth since 1861 she is often compared to stranger in Berlin are the perfect repair and Chicago. Unlike that of Chicago, however, scrupulous neatness of the city. Formerly the new growth of Berlin has deep roots; it the streets were paved with stone blocks, is a virgin forest in which some veteran but since the introduction of asphalt, more trees remain, while Chicago is a nursery of than twenty years ago, its use has become more general each year. Since the streets Before referring to the results achieved have been smoothly paved, street cleaning by the municipal governors of Berlin let us has been carried on after the most admake the acquaintance of this body. As vanced methods. The main thoroughfares American citizens it is well worth our while, are scrubbed, as well as swept, once each



THE HOHENZOLLERN PRINCES AND THEIR TINY SISTER, IN 1893.

day. In addition to this, detachments are The largest of the parks in Berlin is the constantly at work. The streets are saved Thiergarten, formerly the game preserve of the wear and tear of the heaviest traffic by the royal family. It occupies four hundred the convenient waterways for the transfer- acres in the very heart of the city. While ence of freight. The river Spree has been the drives, bridle-paths, and foot-paths are dredged, enclosed between stone walls, and perfectly kept, the forest is preserved in as quays built along its banks. Connected natural a state as possible, with the underwith the Spree is a series of canals, the brush in a wild tangle. This zoological banks of which are kept in perfect order, garden is a favorite resort. Besides an ex-

Spanned by fine modern bridges of stone and steel. the canals add greatly to the beauty of Berlin. Means of transportation are numerous: besides the street-railways, horse and electric, and municipal railroads (Stadtbahn and Ringbahn), there are the cabs. From the way these last are patronized one concludes, and rightly, that the rates are moderate.

The parks in all parts of the city and the great spreading trees which line the canal banks (Ufers) and many of the streets go far toward doing away with that sterile look so depressing in great cities.



PALACE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

cellent collection of animals, in summer on the north side of the Linden, guarded by bands.

Unter den Linden, the Champs-Elysées¹ the royal academy. of Berlin, is the principal street, in the sense The famous Café Bauer occupies the

one usually finds here, after 4 p. m., good Alexander and William von Humboldt in music, furnished by two of Berlin's best bronze, was once a palace, built by Frederick the Great. Next to the university is

that it is the pivot upon which the life of southeast corner of the Linden and Friedthe city revolves. It takes its name from rich Strasse. The Berlin café is an importhe four rows of linden trees describing its tation from Vienna. Here, for the price of length. This avenue was originally laid a cup of coffee or a glass of beer, one may out by the Great Kurfurst,2 in the seven- claim a seat at one of the tables for as long teenth century, through the forest then as desired, and have the journals of the world stretching almost to the Spree. The south furnished to read. The cafés are largely



VIEW OF THE ROYAL PALACE.

side of the Linden is the most character- patronized by the masses, with the result in the fourteenth century. Next to it is only nation provided with its own particubuilding, erected by Frederick the Great in no success. 1743, and across the Opera-House Square If you would study the various types to

istic and the favorite promenade. At the that home life is to a great extent done eastern extremity is the royal palace—the away with, as in Vienna. Upon investiga-Schloss—the oldest part of which was built tion one finds that the Austrian is not the the palace of the Kaiserin Friedrich, the lar resort of this kind. In Berlin there are mother of the present emperor. Across French, Hungarian, Italian, Greek, Spanish, the Linden is the royal armory; west Egyptian, and Dutch wine rooms. One of the Kaiserin Friedrich's palace is the even finds the American "bar." Russian royal opera-house, Berlin's earliest classic tea rooms have been attempted, but with

the palace of Emperor William I., der alte be seen on the Berlin streets, take a cup of Kaiser, as the Germans say. The university coffee at Krausler's (southwest corner of the Linden and Friedrich Strasse) and sit by the window. As in all great cities, each hour of the day has its own special type. We can merely refer to the throng as a whole here. As such it is unusually interesting, which is due in part to the fact that Berlin is a university seat. As Vienna is the Mecca of musicians, so Berlin is the Mecca of scientists. Students from all parts of the world are attracted by the library and fine museums, as well as by the university lectures. The most striking figures on the street are the members of the German army (in 1890 there were twenty thousand in Berlin), all of whom impress one as over six feet, as indeed many are.

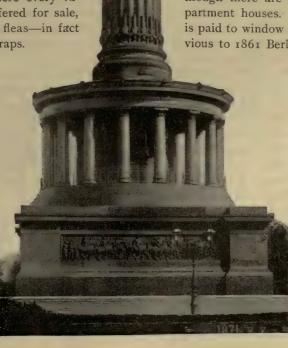
Just below Friedrich Strasse, on the south side of the Linden, is the Passage (a passageway extending through one block to the Behren Strasse), the El Dorado of the countryman. Here one finds the panopticon, the Madame Toussaud's of Berlin, shops where every variety of tinsel is offered for sale, exhibitors of trained fleas—in fact innumerable money-traps.

Attractive shops are found on both the north and south sides of the Linden below Friedrich Strasse. At the west end is Parisian Square (so called from the victory of 1814) with ministerial offices, the French embassy, and several other palaces. To reach the Thiergarten from the Linden one must pass through the Brandenburg Gate, erected by Frederick William II. in the eighteenth century, in the place of one of much earlier date. On the Opera-House Square, near the royal operahouse, is the Singakademie, famous among musicians, since it was here that every artist must run the gauntlet of the dreaded Berlin critics. The royal library, built by Frederick the Great, and the cathedral—Domkirche—are also on Opernhausplatz.

The old and new museums are north of the Schloss, beyond the Lustgarten.³ The principal business streets are Friedrich and Leipziger. Friedrich Strasse is the great shopping street. The Berlin thoroughfares and boulevards lack the desecrating element of our street advertising system. Hollow pillars (Säule), often large enough to serve as news-stands, supply the want, and all announcements are confined to these.

It is customary for each shop to deal in but one line of goods, though there are a few large department houses. Great attention is paid to window decoration. Previous to 1861 Berlin fell behind in

the different international industrial exhibitions; piqued by failure to renewed efforts. she has for a number of years distinguished herself in various trades, among them the manufacture of porcelain (royal Berlin), glass, jewelry, gold and silver wares, and enameling. It should be added



THE COLUMN OF VICTORY.



PARISIAN SQUARE AND THE BRANDENBURG GATE.

that the fame of Berlin porcelain is by no tenements. According to the statistics of means confined to modern times.

Platz, with a statue of the poet. Here we conducted. Including the emperor and the find the court theater, the Schauspielhaus, court, only about 2,200 households out of built during the Napoleonic period.

police system. The Berlin general police weather. organization is controlled by the state, for individual are noted. Visitors in the city, ment. whether guests of private individuals or headquarters.

branch of the government is great sani- source of large income to Berlin. tary reforms. With very few exceptions Education in Berlin is compulsory be-

1896, less than six hundred families had East from Friedrich Strasse is Schiller private houses in which no business was 367,000 had rooms on more than one floor. The order preserved in the streets and Most of the houses are so built that each other public places, on all occasions, is re- apartment has one or two balconies, sources markable. It is due to the well-organized of great comfort to the possessors in warm

As a rule the building material used in which the citizens pay as imperial tax-pay- Berlin is stucco of a uniform cream color, ers. The force of night watchmen, how- stone being a rare luxury. The prevailing ever, is maintained by the city. The police style of architecture is Renaissance; the authority in Berlin is extremely rigid, as it Gothic and rococo appear, but without reis everywhere in Germany. The entire lieving the monotonous effect so often compopulation is enrolled upon the police reg-plained of. The new Reichstag building ister, and the comings and goings of each is the fruit of the recent German art move-

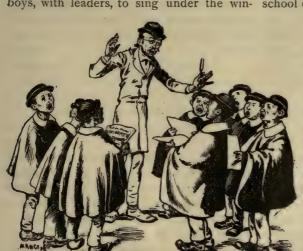
Berlin has a wonderful water supply and hotel arrivals, must be reported at police sewage system. Formerly the sewage was all drained into the Spree; at present, by The statistical department of the munici- means of a remarkable system of irrigation, pal government of Berlin does more exact the sewage is used to fertilize large tracts of work than that of any other city. An im- sandy, sterile soil, converting them into ferportant result of the pains taken by this tile farms, which in course of time will be a

the whole population of Berlin is housed in tween the ages of six and fourteen years.

The municipal schools are divided into common and upper, the common schools being free, while the upper schools ask a nominal fee. In the high schools for girls (Höhere Mädchen Schulen) young women receive an education which corresponds in a way to that received at "society" or "finishing" schools in America. In the higher burgher schools and upper modern schools (Höhere Burger Schulen and Obere Real Schulen) boys are educated for general business and the higher departments of commercial life. The Gymnasient prepare for the university those boys wishing to have professional careers.

The municipality has a certain amount of control over the private schools also; their teachers, as well as the teachers of the public schools, are subjected to rigid examinations, while it makes sure that their pupils are properly prepared before entering the university. Formerly the education of women was entirely superficial, but since the "woman question" (Frauen Frage) has been raised in Germany greater educational dows in the courts. The money collected advantages have been possible to that sex. Within two or three years the doors of the university have been opened to women, if drilled in choral and part singing. Much not all the way, at least wide enough to attention is given to religious instruction in satisfy many and lend hope to others, the schools, provision being made for Cath-

Speaking of the educational institutions olics and Jews as well as Lutherans. of Berlin recalls certain charity schools cording to law, all except Jewish children boys, with leaders, to sing under the win- school certificates, at the age of fourteen.



SCHOOL CHILDREN SINGING UNDER THE WINDOWS.



A BERLIN CAB DRIVER.

in this way goes toward the support of the schools. All German children are specially which send out bands of little black-robed are confirmed before they receive their

All Berlin, including royalty, goes into the streets and parks afternoons for air and exercise. One often meets the emperor and empress on horseback. The emperor, with his adjutants, rides from the Schloss, down the Linden, through the Thiergarten, to the Bellevue Schloss. where the empress joins him. By so doing Her Majesty avoids the crowded thoroughfare. The informality of the members of the royal family when among themselves is charming. Who thinks of an empress taking her six young sons to feed the animals at the Zoo? Yet this empress does that very thing,

and seems to enjoy it when they excitedly cling to her skirts.

The city of Berlin makes special provision for the amusement of old and young. In all of the parks certain plots of ground are set apart for the children, with an immense pile of sand in which they may dig. A charming feature of German life is the custom for whole families to join in the same amusement. In summer one often sees, in the parks or beer gardens, three generations seated at one table, enjoving the music while taking their coffee or beer, the women always knitting or sewing, the men smoking. In winter the Philharmonic concerts present the same picture.

Skating is a favorite sport, and much pains is taken to make the ice courses attractive; flags, Japanese lanterns, and a band of music enliven the scene, made women.

class indulges in balls.

At present all branches of art in Berlin of Mascagni⁵ and Leoncavello. Musically, future."



THE BERLIN ADVERTISING "SAULE."

strikingly effective by the officers' uniforms Berlin is interesting, her opera ranking and the fur-trimmed costumes of the young with that of the other great continental capitals. While the craving of the public for Among the popular forms of amusement the modern school is pronounced, this elein Berlin dancing should be mentioned, for ment by no means overshadows the Wagner while this city is not so intimately associ- representations. In Berlin, as in all Gerated with Terpsichore as Vienna, yet every man cities, the influence of this composer predominates.

Covering an area of twenty-five square show the effect of the wave of realism which miles, with a population of about 1,600,000, has been felt all over the civilized world a model municipal government, fine terminal within the past eight or ten years. If one arrangements, immense power in the world goes to the spring exhibition of paintings, it of commerce and finance, a great university, is reflected from every side. At the theater pulses throbbing with young blood, hopes inare the plays of Ibsen, Hauptmann, and stead of memories, it would seem that, as Sudermann, and on the lyric stage the operas the Germans say, Berlin is "the city of the

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

BY ALICE MORSE EARLE.

ings are a great advance on those of the first school conveniences.

E have still in the remote western a great clay and stone chimney at one end; and southern settlements of the there were few windows, for glass was United States, and in the mountain costly, very few tables or desks, a rough districts, some very plainly built and fur- wood or even earthen floor, few books, no nished schoolhouses, but these barren build- blackboards, no maps, none of the modern

American colonists. These were built of Let us take the school at Roxbury, Mass., rough logs, not well laid together, with as an example. The colonists had had a have "convenient benches with forms, with a Latin school. tables for the scholars, a convenient seat dictionary on, and shelves to lay up books on." This schoolhouse did not receive as good treatment as it deserved, for the schoolmaster wrote of it thirty years later:

Of inconveniences I shall mention no other but the confused and shattered posture that it is in, not fitting for to reside in, the glass broken, and thereupon very raw and cold; the floor very much broken and torn up to kindle fires, the hearth spoiled, the seats some burned and the others out of kilter, that one had well-nigh as good keep school in a hog stye as in it.

Such conditions were far from unusual. The logs for the great fireplace, furnished by the parents of the scholars, were a part of the school expenses; and in many a school when a parent was tardy in the delivery of his winter's load of wood the child suffered by banishment to the farthest and coldest corner of the schoolroom.

The teacher's pay was in any of the inconvenient and uncertain exchanges of the day: wampum, beaver skins, Indian corn, wheat, peas, beans, or any country product known as truck. Whale-oil and fish were paid to the teachers on Cape Cod. It is told of a Salem school that one scholar was always placed in the window to study and also to hail occasional passers-by and endeavor to sell to them the accumulation of vegetables, etc., which had been paid to the teacher.

So determined was Massachusetts to have schools that in 1636, only six years after gave over half the annual income of the entire colony to establish the school which distinguished in history as the first instance statesmen, and generals in the country. where any body of people ever gave through

log schoolhouse, and in 1652 they made a taught to read and write, while every town contract for what was really a very good of one hundred householders was required school building for that day. It was to to have a grammar school, which was really

These schools were called free, but were for the schoolmaster, a desk to put the free only to poor children; all others paid, It was not until about the time of the Revolution that the modern signification of the word free-a school paid for entirely by town taxes, and free to all-could be applied to the public schools in Massachusetts, except the Boston schools. New York had no free schools till fifty years ago. Pennsylvania had one, the Penn Charter School. The early schools in Connecticut were public but not free.

> In Virginia there were few schools of any kind for over a century; Governor Berkeley wrote to England in 1670:

> I thank God there are in Virginia no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have, for learning hath brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world.

> A far greater barrier to the establishment of schools in Virginia was the fact given in an "advisive narrative" sent to the Bishop of London, saying:

> This lack of schools is a consequent of their scattered planting. It renders a very numerous generation of Christian's Children born in Virginia, who naturally are of beautiful and comely Persons, and generally of more ingenious Spirits than those in England, unserviceable for any great Employment in Church or State.

Though there was little school life in Virginia, there was constantly going on and developing a substitute for book learning, which was thus expressed by Patrick Henry in his drawling dialect: "Naiteral pairts is better than all the book larnin' on the the settlement of Boston, the General Court yearth "-his pronunciation is thus given by Governor Page. When the War of the Revolution came to show what stuff Ameritwo years later became Harvard College. can men were made of, "naiteral pairts" This event should be remembered; it is brought forth in Virginia the best orators,

Some of the contracts under which teachits representatives its own money to found ers were hired still exist. One for the a place of education. By a law of Massa- Dutch teacher at Flatbush, L. I., in 1682 is chusetts passed in 1647 it was ordered veryfull in detail, and we learn much of the that every town of fifty families should pro- old-time school from it. A bell was always vide a school where children could be rung to call the scholars together. The

and closed with evening prayer. On tion of school attendants. Wednesdays and Saturdays the children

duties now done by a sexton, including deliver invitations to funerals, and carry messages for the minister. Sometimes he dug the graves, and often he visited and comforted the sick. All this, with the long school sessions, must have kept him busy.

In glancing over many school contracts it will be noted that in a majority of cases the

school began at eight o'clock in the morn- when a word is spelled right by the way it ing, closed for a recess at eleven, opened looks when written. After the crystallizaagain at one, and closed at four. The tion of orthography afforded by the spellingschool was opened by some child reading books of Noah Webster, with the unremitthe morning prayer from the catechism, an- ting assistance of the universal writingother prayer closed the school at eleven; school, nearly all persons spelled well. the afternoon session began with prayer Such is not the case with the present genera-

Less stress is now laid, too, on elegance were taught the questions and answers in of penmanship. Our grandfathers and greatthe catechism and the common prayers, grandfathers all wrote well. In the hun-This would make the school appear to us dreds of letters over a century old which I more like a Sunday-school than a day-school. have seen, an ill-written letter is an excep-The master was paid for "a speller or tion, almost an anomaly. School children reader" three guilders a quarter, for "a wrote beautifully shaped, well-rounded, writer" four guilders. A guilder was forty clear, and uniform hands. Though spellcents. He was usually paid in wheat or ing was wildly varied in the seventeenth corn. The Dutch schoolmaster had many and eighteenth centuries, I have never read other duties to perform besides teaching the any criticism of school teachers by either children. He had to ring the church bell parents or town officers on that account. on Sunday, read the Bible at service in But woe betide the teacher who did not church, and lead in the singing; sometimes write well! His career was short. Writing he had to read the sermon. He had to teachers were universally honored in every provide water for baptisms, bread and wine community. Here is the funeral notice of for communion, and in fact perform all the a Boston master who died January 30, 1769:

Last Friday morning died Mr. Abiah Holbrook in sweeping out the church. He often had to the 51st year of his age. Master of the South Writing School in this Town. He was looked upon by the best Judges as the Greatest Master of the Pen we ever had among us, of which he has left a most beautiful Demonstration. He was indefatigable in his Labours, successful in his Instructions, an Honour to the Town, and, to crown all, an Ornament to the Religion of Jesus.

This "beautiful Demonstration" of his teacher is specified as a writing-master. penmanship was a most intricate piece of And without doubt the chief requisite of a what was known as fine knotting, or knot satisfactory teacher in colonial days was work. It was "written in all the known that he should be a good penman and a hands of Great Britain." It was valued at good teacher of penmanship. It may be £100 and was bequeathed to Harvard Colpermitted at the end of the nineteenth lege, unless his wife preferred to sell it to century to deplore the passing of the John Hancock, who had been one of his supremacy of the writing-master, not only scholars-and, as we know from his signaon account of the consequent lowering of ture of the Declaration of Independence, a the standard of penmanship but also on creditable one. This work had occupied account of the pitiable and unmistakable every moment of what Abiah Holbrook infirmity of the spelling of the school at-called his "spare time" for seven years, tendant of to-day as compared with one and as in the year 1745 he had two hundred thirty, fifty, or seventy-five years ago. It is and twenty scholars in one school his spare certain that the majority of persons learn time must have been short. He and other to spell not through oral assistance but by writing masters of the Holbrook family left vision; or, as is frequently said, they know behind them still nobler "demonstrations" in the handwriting of their scholars, Boston the scholars copied page after page of patriots, merchants, clergy, and statesmen, "sums," too often without any explanation whose elegant penmanship really formed a of the process, though there were also many distinct style known and taught as "Boston and long rules, which helped the penman-Style of Writing."

In olden times only one kind of pen was used—that cut from a goose-quill with the the early colonists learned to read and spell feathers left on the handle. The selection was not a book at all in our sense of the and manufacture of these goose-quill pens word. It was a horn-book. A thin piece was a matter of considerable care in the of wood, usually about four or five inches beginning, and of constant watchfulness long and two or three wide, had a sheet of and "mending" till the pen was worn out. paper fastened on it by a strip of narrow One of the indispensable qualities of a co- brass and tacks. The paper was printed lonial schoolmaster was that he be a good with the alphabet and a few simple syllables pen-maker and pen-mender.

son, was an ink' manufacturer for his tacks. Through the horn the scholar could own individual consumption. The favorite read the printed letters. The horn-book chase and dissolving of ink-powder. In of the student by a string. remote districts of Vermont, Maine, and swamp maple in water, boiling the decoction horn-book, its religious teachings and its till thick, and diluting it with copperas.

and schoolmaster took firm stand on "cypher-mated that over three million copies of it ing." "The Bible and figgers is what I have been printed. It contained the famous want my boys to know," said one old farmer. "Shorter Catechism" and all its rimes and I have examined with care a Wingate's illustrations were full of biblical allusions. Arithmetic which was used for over a century in the Winslow family in Massachusetts. horn-book, primer, catechism, and Bible The first edition was printed in 1620. It was thrust at once into the Latin grammar. is certainly bewildering to a modern reader. "Pythagoras his Table," is, of course, our multiplication table. Then comes "The of the school of his youth, which he attended Rule of Three," "The Double Golden Rule," "The Rule of Fellowship," "The Rule of attended together the primary school, and False," 1 etc., etc., ending with "a collection sat on seats made of round blocks of wood of pleasant and polite Questions to exercise of various heights, which were furnished by all the parts of Vulgar Arithmetick."

metic were succeeded by Pike's Arithmetic. The teaching of spelling was peculiar. It This had three hundred and sixty-three was the last lesson of the day. The master rules to be committed to memory—and not gave out a long word, say multiplication, an explanation was given of one of them! with a blow of his strap on the desk as a It is the most barren school-book I have signal for all to start together, and in chorus ever read. These printed arithmetics were the whole class spelled out the word in sylnot in common use. Nearly all teachers lables. The teacher's ear was so trained

ship if they did not the mathematics,

The first book from which the children of and the Lord's Prayer. This printed page Ink was not bought in convenient liquid was covered with a piece of translucent horn form as at present; each family, each per- also held in place by the brass band and method of ink-making was through the pur- had a handle and was attached to the belt

The horn-book was succeeded by the New Massachusetts, home-made ink, feeble and England Primer, which was used till this pale, was made by steeping the bark of century. Scarcely better printed than the universal use have given it the title of "The Next to penmanship, the colonial school Little Bible of New England." It is esti-

> The scholar who advanced beyond the English grammar was but little studied.

Rev. George Channing wrote an account just after the Revolution. Girls and boys the parents. Children bowed and kissed Wingate's Arithmetic and Hodder's Arith- the teacher's hand on leaving the room. had manuscript "sum-books," from which and acute that he at once detected any mis-

spelling. If this happened he demanded fessor Earle of Oxford University says the days, for a long distance.

used, and the spelling in it varied much from fore it is not strange to find a New York that of the "British Instructor." Fisher's teacher advertising to teach "writeing and "Young Man's Companion" had lessons of spilling." spelling and reading. It was printed in Though geography had been occasionally jamin Franklin in 1748. Not until the days Geography, 1790, was the first one to be any decided uniformity of spelling. Pro- tention from "cyphering."

the name of the scholar who made the misprocess of compelling a uniform spelling is take. If there was any hesitancy or refusal a strife against nature. Certainly it took a in acknowledgment he kept the whole class long struggle against nature to make spelluntil, by repeated trials of long words, ac- ing uniform in America. In the same letter. curacy was obtained. The roar of the many men of high education would spell the same voices of the large school, all pitched in word several different ways. There was no different keys, could be heard, on summer better usage in England. The edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost" printed in 1688 Dilworth's Speller was one of the first shows some very grotesque spelling. There-

1727 and was enlarged and reprinted by Ben-taught in the more thorough schools, Morse's of Noah Webster and his spelling-book and popular. It was objected to by some dictionary, after the Revolution, was there parents on the ground that it diverted at-

THE SOCIAL HABITS OF INSECTS.

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK.

T is unquestionable that the word "so- thousands of years before Saint-Simon, individual, the underlying idea of socialism of her labors. being to secure for man upon earth the ous unsuccessful experiments in communal life; but it is due also to the individualism tunate in endowment and environment.

ism the fact has been disregarded that, doubtless been developed independently.

cialist" is an epithet of reproach in the Fourier, Owen, and Karl Marx, insects popular mind, and is associated with had already solved the problems of pracattempts to subvert the law and order tical socialism. Surely had Solomon been of civilized society. Yet the student of as interested in social experiments as he history is bound to confess that social- was in industrial progress he would have ism has been the product of the highest said: Go to the ant, thou socialist, learn her civilization. In every form it has been ways of community life and be wise; for an attempt, however misguided, to in- she provideth her meat in the summer and sure the good of society at large through gathereth her food in the harvest, and curtailing and regulating the rights of the shareth freely with her fellows the products

The successful socialists among insects equal chances for happiness which, it is be- are bees, ants, and wasps, all of which believed, God in his justice grants to man in long to the order Hymenoptera. But, as if the next world. The popular disrepute of to show that the lines of social development socialism is doubtless due in part to vari- in the insect world are founded upon fundamental law, we find another group of insect socialists, the white ants, or termites, which of the human race, which rebels against any belong to an entirely different order. They leveling tendency. We each prefer to keep differ as much structurally from the ants, our own fighting chance, however poor, to bees, and wasps as do men from horses, and sharing the same with our fellows less for- yet their social habits are much the same. And even within the Hymenoptera the so-It is strange that in the history of social-cial habits of bees, wasps, and ants have

sians and rigorously control the increase of to a pupa.

phase of insect socialism and deserves to full possession of her legs and wings. In be considered first. Our little six-footed appearance she is larger than the workers brethren have loosed the Gordian knot of or drones-evidently a queenlier bee. Her division of labor through creating castes first act, if unhindered by the workers, is her more immutable than those of the Brahmans; one claim to similarity to human royalty: and they have solved the problems of caste she starts at once on a hunt for other queens by making their existence a benefit to the in the hive; for our queen is jealous and whole society instead of to the individuals be- will brook the presence of no other queen. longing to the caste. This is brought about Her sting is a noble weapon kept sacred to by making each caste represent a division the slaying of her peers. She hunts for of labor based upon the needs of the whole other queen cells, tears them open with community. The castes are: queens, kings, great fury, and assassinates the helpless mune.

the community would perish.

Let us examine the claims insects have to is fed upon a highly nutritious food made by be ranked as socialists and see if they are the workers, called "royal jelly." Not for not well founded. The efforts of human the delectation of the babe in the royal cell socialists have been directed toward non- is she fed royal jelly, but because this rich competitive division of labor, united capital, diet has a marvelous effect upon her physical communal habitations, and amalgamation development, giving her great capabilities of interests. All these conditions and more of egg-laying. For five days is she fed upon are to be found in insect societies; for the this wonderful food, and then the workers social insects are uncompromising Malthu- cap her cell and leave her alone to change

population. We will discuss these claims About sixteen days from the date of hatchin detail and see how they are substantiated ing, the queen is ready to come out of her cell; by the facts observed in the insect world. the workers know this and are ready to open Division of labor is the most interesting the cell and help the royal lady out, now in workers, and soldiers, and a study of the young princesses within them. But she functions of each is necessary in order to is quite as ready for fair fight as for understand the economy of the insect com- assassination; for when she finds another queen fully developed she will fight her The term queen is a misnomer among in- until one or the other is killed. The stark sects, for they have no rulers in their so-bodies of fifteen unfortunate queens were cieties. The queen is always the mother of found one day thrown out of one of the the colony, and the devoted attention she hives in our apiary, grim witnesses to the receives is due to the fact that without her prowess of the royal lady in possession of the hive.

The queen has reached her highest de- In a few days after maturity the queen velopment in the honey-bee and we will takes her marriage flight in the sunshine. study her there. From infancy she is des- She does not lack for suitors, as there are tined to maternity, and her life history is always plenty of royal gentlemen of leisure briefly as follows: When the workers wish developed in every colony. On her return, to develop a queen they tear down the at the expense of her consort's life, she partitions between three adjacent cells con- possesses within herself the power to fertiltaining eggs which would naturally develop ize at will the million eggs which she is into workers. They destroy two of the likely to lay during the three to five years of eggs, reserving the third as occupant of her lifetime. As soon as she returns from the large cell which they proceed to build her honeymoon the queen proceeds at once over it. The egg hatches into a little white to business, moving around upon the comb bee grub in no wise differing from those in and gluing her eggs to the bottom of the the neighboring cells. But soon the proc-cells. When the honey season is at its ess of differentiation begins, for this grub height she works with great rapidity, some-

mooted point. From the point of this dis- late the size of the royal family. cussion it matters not whether it be queen The kings and queens of the termites ists do control population.

One wonderful power at least belongs to cell being fashioned for their use. possess the power of egg-laying, always de- devotion of her consort and subjects. gies are conserved for her great task.

Often in the summer or fall swarms of happy traveler, who has much to do to keep them out of his eyes and mouth. These winged forms are the king and queen ants taking their marriage flight. As soon as this wedding tour is over they drop to the

times laying eggs at the rate of six per min- ground; the kings die soon, the queens tear ute, accomplishing the feat of laying over off their own wings in a great hurry and, like three thousand eggs per day-nearly twice the queen bee, go to work at once. The first her own weight. However, she is a wise eggs the queen ant lays she takes care of queen and has an eye to the dangers of herself, housing and feeding the young in a over-population. When there is much true motherly way. The first brood is comhoney and great activity on the part of the posed of workers, and after their maturity workers and the swarming season is at hand they take care of the nest and the young, she enlarges her empire rapidly; but when and the energies of the queen are reserved there is little honey she takes care that the for the production of eggs. In one particupopulation be limited to practical numbers, lar is the queen ant more amiable than the Whether she does this as the result of her gueen bee; she suffers no throes of jealousy own wisdom or whether she is guided by the and dwells in peace with other queens in quality of food the workers give her is a the nest. The worker ants evidently regu-

or subjects that evince such foresight; the take flight at first as do the ants. The fact that interests us is that the bee-social-queen and king are adopted into some colony, where they are carefully cared for, a royal our bee queen: she has control of the sex queen becomes greatly developed in size, of her offspring. When she wishes to de- until her abdomen is a great egg-sac, somevelop male brood she lays unfertilized eggs. times six or seven inches long. Of course The eggs of a virgin queen, and also of she cannot move, but lives in imprisoned workers, which sometimes mysteriously helplessness, finding her only relief in the

velop into males, or drones, as they are It is a sorry part in the larger affairs called. And the fertile queen simply re- of the insect world that is played by the frains from fertilizing an egg when she males, whether we call them kings or wishes to produce a drone. Many a poor drones. Much scorn has been heaped upon human queen would have led a happier life drones because they are the idlers in the bee had she possessed the power of develop- commune, but surely their lot is the least ing male progeny at will. However, the enviable of all the castes in the hive. The powers of maternity in the human species drone's sole raison d'être2 is the fertilizaare limited in all ways compared with those tion of the queen; but as there are hunof insects. The queen bee could never ac. dreds of drones to one queen, naturally there complish such feats of egg-laying if she were are very few that perform the office intended not cared for with great solicitude by the for them by nature. Even if one is successworkers. Her reproductive organs are deful he loses his life for love, while the many veloped at the expense of the rest of her unsuccessful kings without kingdoms are physique. Her stomach is not fitted for mercilessly sentenced to death by their the processes of digestion; she is always worker sisters as soon as the honey supply fed upon digested food, and thus her ener- runs low. Cheshire describes the killing of drones thus:

No sooner does income fall below expenditure winged ants may be encountered by the un- than their nursing sisters turn their executioners, usually by dragging them from the hive, biting at the insertion of the wing. The drones, strong for their special work, are after all as tender as they are defenseless, and but little exposure and abstinence is required to terminate their being. So thorough is the war of extermination that no age is spared.

rible slaughter of drones which took place. stricts her movements. The openings in the hive being only large Bee-keepers often have occasion to intro-

is a matter of business interests to the rather than the person that is respected.

The question as to the economy of de- colony. Not her royal body do they reveloping so many useless princes royal is a vere, but her royal prerogative of motherpuzzling one, and can only be explained by hood. "What does" is the criterion of the theory that natural selection has acted insect socialists; "what is" counts for to preserve those colonies having many nothing. Ants show a great deal of dedrones-another instance of the flagrant votion to a dead queen, giving her attenwaste of individuals for the benefit of the tion for days or even weeks after her death. race. Those who had the opportunity of While the queen bee moves about freely in studying the observation hive at Chau- the hive, the queen ant has a body-guard taugua last summer will remember the ter- which always accompanies her and often re-

enough to admit the workers and therefore duce new queens into hives that are queentoo small to allow the passage of the bodies less. This is a delicate undertaking and of the drones, the determined workers spent many expedients are resorted to in order to several days in tearing their wretched vic- accomplish it successfully. It is interesting tims limb from limb and removing them in to note the manner in which the bees refuse sections. Below a small crevice at the bot- to accept a strange queen. They "ball" tom of the hive could be seen a windrow of her, as it is called; i. e., a great number of disjointed legs and wings torn from the poor workers cluster close around her, making a drones. The king ants die natural deaths, compact ball about the size of an egg, and if death from cold and starvation may be thus delicately smother her royal highness called so; at least they are not subject to with much attention. Getting rid of unassassination as are the king bees. The welcome royalty by the process of smotherking termite is a noted exception in the ing is not unknown in our own annals. insect world, as he lives a long and exem- This method is probably adopted by bees plary life, sharing with his queen the atten- through their instinct of never inflicting tion and devotion of his subjects. wounds upon a fertile queen; it is to be Devotion to royalty has been much mis- noted that if a queen bee is infertile or disunderstood by the earlier writers. Lubbock abled she is killed by ordinary methods and and McCook, as well as apiarists, have pitched out of the hive, thus showing conshown that the devotion to the queen clusively that it is the function of royalty

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF GERMANY.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

will be her first participation in the famous a manufacturer, and a merchant. fairs to which her neighbor from time to Germany had played only a small part in

ERMANY will make a great display proclaim her progress and preeminence in of her products and resources at all the arts of peace. She is going to the Paris Exposition in 1900. It Paris to advertise Germany as a producer,

time invites the world, and Germany, for- the world's commerce before 1871. The getting all political enmity, will join the dismembered empire could not keep pace throng of sister nations on the banks of the with her great rivals. It was the reunion Seine, because in a quarter of a century she of the several states that revived the comhas become an industrial and commercial mercial spirit from the lowlands of the giant. She wants to invite comparison in Baltic to the mountains of the south frontier, France with other peoples. She wishes to and the world never before saw such remarkable development of commerce and but inventions for moistening the atmosindustry, in so short a time, as Germany phere and regulating the temperature of has become the second greatest trader with the climatic advantage that England claimed. foreign nations. Her tonnage on the sea is The fact remains, however, that all countries race of seafarers, as the second greatest trade, an excellent climate, the finest sysocean carrier.

commercial nation. She desires from other raw materials for manufactures. agents are scattered all over the world, establishing new markets for her goods. Her merchants and manufacturers are con- their shoulders to the wheel. stantly asking the government to improve vast natural resources.

has shown. From an humble place she spinning rooms has almost wholly nullified now nearly double that of France, and she share these advantages, while the nations has taken the place of the Norwegians, a possessing the most favorable position for tems of railroads, of navigable rivers and Germany is becoming, every day, less an artificial waterways, the greatest fertility, agricultural and more an industrial and the largest and most accessible beds of coal and iron, will always maintain their superiorcountries little except food products and the ity in industry and commerce. Germany Her has come to the front rank because her natural advantages were sure to place her there as soon as her reunited people put

A bird's-eye view of Germany will show the waterways, open new canals, reduce what these natural advantages are. Any freights on the state railroads, and do many good topographical map of Europe depicts other things that will tend to make German the great, low plain, starting from the Gulf competition with commercial rivals more of Biscay and bending like a bow through formidable. Her foreign trade is about the western half of France, the northern two thirds as large as that of Great Britain half of Germany, and on, with a southerly and far surpasses that of any other country. trend, through Russia, till it is washed by Hamburg has left Liverpool behind in the the Black and Caspian Seas. In Germany volume of its trade, and only London and it is the great German plain, the threshold All these results have been accomplished plain all roads lead to Berlin. The meager since the Franco-German War. They are soil, stimulated by careful husbandry, grows the impressive outcome of the national apti- very good crops of the sugar beet, potatoes, tude for commerce and industry, with a and flax, Few areas are densely peopled, basis of superior geographical position and and big, sluggish rivers from the South send their waters, in almost parallel courses, It has been said that human ingenuity is to the North Sea and the Baltic. Here are largely nullifying those favorable conditions the marsh lands of the Northwest, where for commerce which have given this or that thousands of cattle graze around the base nation advantages over its trade rivals. of the Jutland peninsula that leads to Den-This is true to a considerable extent. We mark, What a pregnant rôle has Jutland may be poor in the important article of played in shaping the trade routes of Gersulphur, but San Francisco can import all many! It was this obstruction in the way she wants from Sicily by way of Cape Horn, of ships, now removed by the Kaiser at a freightage of only \$5 or \$6 a ton. The Wilhelm Canal, that for ages turned the people of Great Britain and Germany buy tide of traffic from the Baltic ports of Gerour wheat cheaper than they can raise it at many to the enrichment of Hamburg and home, and England turns out cheap pig iron, Bremen in the West. Through all the plain though she imports the ore from Sweden or a network of canals unites the large rivers, Spain. The British long believed, with so that freight from Hamburg may be transsome reason, that their moist climate gave ferred from ocean vessels to small boats, them a great advantage in wool spinning which will cross the river courses and carry over the United States and other countries; their cargoes to all parts of North Germany,

cover the rest of Germany. Ascend the land, and is navigable from its delta chanthe highlands in the neighborhood of Bay- of the Middle Alps. reuth, to which the Wagner festivals draw so many American pilgrims. Here is the importance, such as the Ems, Weser, Pregel, table-land of South Germany into segments trade. In the lowlands the physical feature like those made by the spokes of a wheel. which the Germans call "river bifurcations," rich in agricultural resources, or abound in are numerous. Some of them form good fine timber of great value, or have great highways from one river to another, and and pottery-making and other minerals of most of them connecting navigable rivers, commercial importance.

door of her manufactories, Saxony is the between the Rhine and the Danube. busiest hive in Germany, the most enter- Some economists in Germany complain economic greatness of Germany.

ern highlands and carry great quantities of of cheaper transportation to the sea.

and even into Russia, at the cheapest of Elbe from the Baltic and North Seas, enter their deep-cut valleys in the plateau, and un-Ascend the Weser or the Elbe across this load their freight well up on the table-land; plain till the hill region is entered and the while the Rhine, the great water highway of Hartz Mountains come into view midway Western Europe, and the only German river between the two rivers. Here is the most that rises in the Alps, has cut a way deep northern bulwark of the highlands that and wide through the South German table-Saale tributary of the Elbe to the heart of nels to the Swiss Jura, almost within sight

There are not a few rivers of secondary central knot of the Fichtel Mountains, from and Niemen, which add largely to the total which nearly all the mountain ranges of of transportation facilities, and many tribu-Germany radiate, cutting up the broad taries of the greater rivers are highways of Some of these sections of the plateau are natural canals uniting distinct river systems, beds of coal and iron or materials for glass over two thousand miles of artificial canals, form an unrivaled network of waterways. There is a great abundance of coal and Canals now building to connect the Danube, iron ore in seven or eight districts through- Oder, Moldau, and Elbe will make a conout these highlands, from Saxony in the tinuous water highway nearly two thousand South to Westphalia in the Northwest. It miles in length, connecting both the Baltic was cheap coal and iron that assured the and the North Seas with the ports of South manufacturing greatness of England, and Russia on the Black Sea. These far dis-Germany's industrial prosperity is founded tant ports are already connected with the upon the same basis. With coal at the very chief ports of Holland by the Ludwig Canal,

prising and progressive of the German that the remarkably cheap freight rates on states; and the vast enterprises based upon the German water routes render the imiron and coal that are thriving in West-portation of foreign merchandise altogether phalia, of which the gun-works of Krupp too cheap and easy. The steel makers of at Essen are the most widely known feature, Westphalia, last year, were paying only are doing as much as Saxony to make the eighty-two cents a ton for hauling their product to the wharves at Antwerp, a dis-But Germany would be heavily handitance of 150 miles, about one third the cost capped in the race if her transportation and of similar freightage in England for a lesser shipping facilities were not of the best. In distance. When a British committee inthese respects nature and art have done quired, a while ago, into the causes of Gerwonders for her. The empire has about man inroads into branches of commerce eighty thousand miles of excellent macad- that England had almost monopolized, they am roads. The four great rivers that flow reported, as a very important matter, that across the northern plain rise in the south- German manufacturers had the advantage its products to the sea. River vessels, many leads the world to-day in the imascending the Vistula, the Oder, and the provement of waterways. The vast sums

the Rhine channel have helped to increase ples; and this is the strongest point in Gerfreight tonnage at the river ports threefold many's commercial position. She touches within the past twenty years. The canaliza- all the great European states except Italy. tion of the Main River increased the river The frontiers of Russia, France, Austriashipments from Frankfort from 150,000 to Hungary, Switzerland, The Netherlands, 1,753,799 tons in ten years. The total Belgium, and Denmark march with her own. length of the inland waterways is now Her trade is growing with them all; she is 8,700 miles. Railroad transportation for supplying many of their wants, and her coal, ore, and finished products is also very vessels and superior seaports handle, in the low. The tendency all over the empire is aggregate, a large amount of their foreign toward state ownership of railroads; and, trade. Germany regards Russia as her own whatever may be urged against this idea, it peculiar preserve, and she is straining every is certain that the liberal policy that has nerve to secure all the plums of trade that constructed and developed the state rail- country has to offer. The only competitors roads of Germany has vastly benefited the she fears are the United States and Great

manufactures of all kinds. They are suc- admitted to the country free of duty. ceeding to a considerable extent. They are Here is a great opportunity for the United the home-made product.

spent upon the improvement of a part of at home and among the neighboring peo-Britain.

A British school geography, much used There is Russia, right at her doors, with in England a few years ago, said that ninety-four million people in her European agriculture with cattle raising was the chief domain. They have made much progress industry of Germany. To-day about two in advanced civilization. Their manufacmillion more people depend for their living tures are multiplying, but still their needs upon mining and the metal, textile, and are great. The people are poor, for serfother industries than upon husbandry. dom was abolished only a generation ago; Thousands of women have been leaving do- but the giant is beginning to waken. Railmestic service to go into factories. Ger- roads are building, mines are opening, silk, many cannot now raise all the food she cotton, and flax manufactures figure impressneeds, but imports large quantities of bread- ively in the statistics of trade, and the more stuffs from the United States, Argentina, and Russia thrives the greater becomes her need other countries, besides cotton from this of foreign aid. Most of all she needs macountry and Egypt and great amounts of chinery, for her manufactures of iron and other raw materials. Patriotism plays a steel are in their infancy, and it will be very small part in trade, and merchants will years before her production of agricultural buy where they can buy the best and machinery is adequate. At a congress of cheapest. Still the German people as a Russian farmers in St. Petersburg recently it whole are making every effort to reduce was recommended that harvesters, binders, the imports and increase the exports of mowers, plows, and thrashing machines be

now sending millions of dollars' worth of States, and to some extent we are improving their textile products to sell in the British it. Of the thirty-two million pounds of markets. They are sending many of their agricultural machinery imported into Russia machines, often little more than copies of in 1896, nearly one half came from Germany, American and British inventions, to Russia, over a quarter from the United States, and South America, and Australia, and even to more than an eighth from England. Gerthis country and England; and when Ger- many's particular ambition is to supply many imports a manufactured product to- Russia with machinery, and she is now proday it is because the article is decidedly viding three fourths of the material Russia better in quality or cheaper in price than needs to develop her industries. Her agents overrun Russia, looking for trade A nation usually finds its best customers and finding it. Wherever the agent of a

German merchant or manufacturer is seen markets by war on the Continent, Germany in a foreign land, he is certain to possess a fluent knowledge of the language of the man with whom he hopes to do business. As much cannot be said of many British and American commercial agents, and this is one of the reasons why England has cause to complain of her losses and Germany's gains in the Russian market.

It is not only the vast armaments of Europe that are keeping the peace. Commerce, to-day, is one of the most potent influences in preserving the peace of Europe; trader who has most to lose in the European telligent competition.

is, and is likely to continue to be, a powerful influence in averting as long as possible a great conflagration among the powers.

Over-confidence is one of the reasons why England has been losing trade. She was serene and sure of her position even when Germany was cutting the ground from under her feet in some of her own colonies and in South America and the Orient. Germany's laurels, in industry and commerce, have not been worn so long that she forgets to be vigilant. She wonders, to-day, if she can and now that Germany, the great power of possibly keep up the pace she has been Central Europe, has become one of the lead-traveling. She does not know what may ing commercial nations, her people crave be the effect of the abrogation by England peace, and the blessings it perpetuates, of their commercial treaty. She is anxious more than they ever did before. In actual as to the effect the Dingley tariff may touch with the frontiers of all the most have upon her trade. Germany, with her thrifty and industrious peoples of Europe, highly protected home market, regards Germany has far more to lose, in a business our tariffs as an unmitigated evil. While sense, by a general war than any of the we smile at her inconsistency, it may be other powers. What nation was so strenu- well for us to engage more hotly with ous as she to prevent the war which Greece her in fair commercial rivalry, and win forced upon Turkey in 1897? Among the and maintain the place we should hold in most potent reasons for her attitude were the trade of the Latin-American countries. her business interests. Not many years ago where German commerce has been making all the countries on and near the lower giant strides. Germany is a nation worthy Danube received most of their imported of any nation's steel; for with her advangoods from England. To-day it is Germany tageous geographical position, her vast reand Austria that are dominating this trade. sources, disciplined labor, technical skill, German trade with the Balkans and Turkey cheap transportation, and assiduous cultihas increased sixfold in the past thirteen vation of foreign markets she bids fair to years. As a great industrial nation, as the hold her own in the face of the most in-

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

THE EVOLUTION OF A THINKER. I thought on my ways, And turned my feet unto thy testimonies.

-Ps. cxix. 59.

[January 2.]

ist, and, although interesting, he is misleading. And even when he is not a sophist he is frequently abstract, remote, there are four things to be noted.

vague, and therefore unprofitable. in the text we have a man who is a thinker and yet no sophist, no dreamer, but one who brings the full power of an inspired intelligence to bear upon the most momen-HE thinker is always an interesting tous issues of life. In the evolution of this being; but sometimes he is a soph- thinker, as he comes before us in the words,

I thought on my ways,

And turned my feet unto thy testimonies,

ence of our existence is to God. God, we live and move and have our being living. in God, and at death we breathe back our life into God's hands. The first thing in our existence is our Maker, and when we have done with all others we have still to do with him. For the clear and impressive recognition of this supreme and final relation of human life the words of the text are indeed remarkable. In the evolution of thought this thinker began at the divine beginning, and let us be thankful to him for that.

2. The words of this man are remarkable, in the second place, for the application which they reveal of an awakened intelligence to the business of living. Is it not strange that in a world where so much thinking is done, and where so many magnificent monuments have been erected to the triumph of human reason, so very little thought should be given to that which is of supreme moment-life itself? Every locomotive that leaves the station must have an engineer; that is, intelligence must be in command. Every ship that clears port must have a captain; again reason must rule.

expects success anywhere in the business fundamental sin in the career of Burns was

r. In the first place, his words are remark- of the world but in proportion as he puts able for the clear recognition which they his mind upon his task. Our science, our contain of the supreme and ultimate rela- art, our philosophy, our political institution of every human life. The last refer- tions, our industry, our history, and our en-The tire civilization are monuments of the greatwords "my ways" and "thy testimonies" ness and triumph of the human mind. present the two terms in the great final Upon every hand we behold the marvels comparison, the two persons, the finite and achieved by thought. Everywhere it is the infinite, who have to do with each other doing wonders, except in the evolution of before all and after all. As a cathedral character. Life is left to make way for itbuilt in the heart of a great city rises with self, to go unshielded into the field of batthe other buildings round about it, keeps tle. Character, the supreme thing, is abancompany with them a certain distance, and doned to chance; it is left to grow wild; it is then leaves them all behind, soars away given no succor, no inspiration from the skyward, and at last, solitary and alone, power of intelligence. And one may as looks up into the infinite spaces, so every reasonably expect a child to play in safety man lives among men. He rests with them upon the confines of a jungle, with the hiss upon the same political and social founda- of the snake and the growl of the wild beast tion; he stands with them in a wide and im- audible from the thicket, as for a young portant fellowship; he rises with them a cerman to hope to keep his honor, maintain his tain way, and then he goes beyond them all, purity, and hold fast his integrity in the and the last look and reference of his spirit peril of the world without the application is to the Eternal. We drew our being from of Christian intelligence to the business of

[January 9.]

AND this criticism holds against men of genius as well as against ordinary men. Like others, they are good and bad from impulse, and moral judgment has had but little to do with the guidance of their lives. Take, for example, the criticism that Burns passes upon himself in his poem "A Bard's Epitaph." How much deeper, how much more severe, how much more to the point it is than the censure of any other critic!

Is there a man whose judgment clear Can others teach the course to steer, Yet runs himself life's mad career Wild as the wave? Here pause—and through the starting tear Survey this grave!

The poor inhabitant below Was quick to learn and wise to know, And keenly felt the friendly glow And softer flame; But thoughtless follies laid him low

And stain'd his name.

With what unerring insight the poet In all the professions the cry is for more reaches to the heart of the difficulty, and light, for larger-minded men. And no one with what utter fidelity he lays it bare! The the failure to put his personal life under the ways of God to men, empties heaven and power of moral intelligence. That, I do be- earth and hell in the presence of faith. lieve, is at the heart of the overwhelming Theodicies there have always been; atmajority of the blasted hopes and the tempts at them there always must be in blighted careers with which every fresh this world. But the moment we throw generation of young men has hitherto dis- the burden of human life, the world, the

it is usually one-sided. There are two great struct his own justification. complain of the weather, which is not our joy as they never yet have done. work, but the Almighty's; we are vexed at our physical constitution, which is not of our doing, but of the divine; we are sore at Bur if the universe has its problem, we

God. Theodicies have their necessity in through all? the moral reason of man and in the con- There are two questions that may be

appointed the world and plunged it in tears. universe upon God we conquer ground for And even where thought is given to life, a new expectation. God will at last con-

partners in the business of living: the sum And what a day that will be when the of things and the individual man; the uni- Eternal appears at the bar of the conscience verse and the single person; God and the that he has made and enlightened to give soul. Two questions thus arise in every an account of his purpose in the universe! earnest mind: How does God deal with That will be the great and terrible day of the us? How do we behave toward God? Upon Lord. That is the final judgment toward the first question we are marvelously free, which the conscience of man looks forward and this may be one of the reasons for the both with awe and with deathless desire. amazing popularity in our time of the book With such a cause, for such an end, with of Job. The absolute freedom of speech in such a Reasoner, how ineffably solemn and which he indulges, the bold way in which he grand the scene will be! Then surely the calls the Almighty to account, accords won-morning stars will renew and perfect their derfully well with our prevailing mood. We song, and all the sons of God will shout for

[January 16:]

heart-whatever we may pretend to the have ours. It is our privilege to ask God world-because we are so poorly endowed to account to the conscience that he creates in intellect, which cannot be laid to our ac- and trains for his conduct of the world. But count, but must be laid at the door of our here our solicitude should cease. We may Maker; we are ashamed over the evil disporest assured that the Infinite will give his sitions with which our nature is infested, and answer, that God will accomplish what it is for which we are in no way responsible. We his to accomplish. Meanwhile we have call God to account for our total inheritance our fundamental question, How are we beand environment; we ask for light upon the having toward the Eternal? Granted that mystery of iniquity and the mystery of pain. the mystery of temptation, and hard tasks, All this freedom of thought is well. Let and disagreeable circumstances, and posiit go on. There is a fundamental faith in tive disappointments, and occasional sweepthe reality of righteousness underneath it ing losses is for God to explain; is it not that makes it little short of a revelation of ours to play the man in all, under all, and

ditions of the world. Sometimes they are asked about the great Face in the Frana mere parade of rhetoric, like Pope's conia Notch, the "Old Man of the Moun-"Essay on Man"; again, they reduce them- tain." You may ask, How does the sky selves to nothing by denying the facts, like deal with the Face? Does it bite it with the optimism of Leibnitz; still further, they frost, does it snow it under, does it sweep it are epoch-making in their freedom, magnifi- with storms, does it tread the great features cence, and failure, like Job; and yet once with the feet of hurricanes, does it greet it more, they create new hope, as when Mil- out of an endless succession of sunrises, ton, on his way toward a justification of the does the glow of innumerable sunsets, reflected from the transfigured clouds that a student of painting really wishes to excel, float before it, light up the lofty profile? That is one question. But there is another, How does the Face behave toward the sky? Is it calm and grand and fixed and serene, sublimely expectant, and in immortal reconciliation with the Infinite, and in blessed peace?

How is God dealing with you? What kind of blood has he poured into your veins? Of what tissue and substance has he made you, and what are the forms of trial with which he has girt you? What is your inheritance and what your environ-How is God dealing with you? That is one side of the business of living. But there is another. What is your bearing toward him? Are you a coward or a king, a devotee of indulgence or a hero of righteousness, a mutineer in the world or an unchangeable witness of love and hope?

[January 23.]

This Hebrew thinker was remark- supreme poetic genius. able for the way in which he discovered that he was wrong. He began to think upon his personal life, and he soon found that he was not the first nor the greatest thinker in that region. A royal succession had preceded him. They had recorded their thoughts upon the greatest interests of existence. Their recorded thoughts had become the highest wisdom, the Holy Scriptures, the Bible of the nation to which this man belonged. To these testimonies of God he turned, and these sustained, enlarged, and enlightened his best reflections upon his own life. He took his career to the highest, and in its presence he discovered the error in which he had been trying to live.

When a young man who is gifted as a musician goes to perfect his education, the nobler his nature and the more promising his mood, the more eager he is to live in the company of such musicians as Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven. These great them and inspired at the same time. When ment upon our personal life.

to discover his defect, and to see the path to high achievement, he goes to the great European galleries where the masters will look down upon him from the walls. the presence of Rembrandt, Titian, and Raphael he will find both the error of his work and the way out of it. There these masters stand, forever revising, forever correcting, forever pointing out the defect, and forever indicating the path to true achievement.

Our own Longfellow, the most completely poetical nature that we have yet produced, owed his humility and his perfection as an artist in no small measure to the fact that he lived with Dante. The great Florentine revised and guided, rebuked and inspired his devoted scholar. And it is beautiful to think of Tennyson, the consummate poet and artist of our century, dying with Shakespeare in his hand, thus acknowledging his deep indebtedness to the high excellence of that

Now when a man of the world wants to test his goodness, what does he usually do? He picks out some shabby church-member and compares him with himself. Finding himself as good as the other member of the comparison-he could not well be worsehe congratulates himself and concludes that he is good enough. And so men who want excuses for their low lives take good men at their worst-Peter when he denied his Master, the ten when they forsook the Lord, Paul when he lost his temper-and again suborn their moral judgment. Take good men at their best; take the divine man Christ, and the error will soon leap to light. There is one hymn which we especially need to sing these days:

> O God, how infinite art thou! What worthless worms are we!

We need the sense of contrast between our wretched lives and God's perfections, between our poor, miserable actual and the blazing and eternal ideal. The highest wiskings in the realm of harmony are ever dom of the race, the Bible, the highest life about him, ever looking down upon him, in history, the life of Christ-hither we must and his life is rebuked and corrected by come for the evolution of a true moral judg[January 30.]

hypocrite. Take the difference between righteousness. Paul and Felix. Paul, going like a cyclone those who had hailed his fanaticism with joy, who now hated him because of his adoption of the new faith.

I will call for thee." He was a sneak! No chance for the return to righteousness. other word describes it.

D-Dec.

suddenly the cloud lifts and the sun streams 4. Last of all, this man is remarkable for upon him, and he finds out that he is hunthe ease with which, finding he was wrong, dreds and hundreds of miles away from his he returned to righteousness. He consulted true course, what does he do? He thanks the testimonies of God and found that he God for deliverance, for the great rebuke, was wrong. Instantly the active power of for the sweet discovery of the light, heads his nature came into play: he turned his the ship the other way, and begins to beat feet unto those same testimonies; he grasped back with a singing heart to his true the right thought of life; that right thought course. And so when you find an honest must be embodied in his heart, in his man, and show him that he is not on the speech, in his whole existence. Show an right path, that he has departed from his honest man that he is wrong; if he sees true course, gratitude leaps like a spring set it, and if he is an honest man, he will turn free in his heart, and there is a new song at once. If he is full of excuses he is a in his soul, and he begins to beat back to

These, then, are the four things to be laid against Christianity, against the great cause to heart. First of all, we must recognize of humanity in his age, is met by the light and revere our Maker. In the evolution of from heaven. It struck him to the ground, the thinker, we must begin at the beginning, He was spoken to by the Lord, and what is We come from God, we go to God, and our his cry? "What wilt thou have me to do?" entire existence is supported by his will. The answer is, "Become an apostle; re- We must see him face to face; we must feel trace your steps; wherever you have perse- him under and over and round about and cuted my cause go and preach it." In- within our life. Our being must be ever stantly he rose up and went, and met the open toward him, as the windows of the desneer and the scoff and the persecution of yout Jew in exile were toward Jerusalem. Our nature must become alive with his presence, our character all shot through with his power. Then we shall have a divinely illu-By his immediate renunciation of a dis-minated intelligence to bring to bear upon covered error he showed his sincerity. He the great business of living. Christian mancould not stand by a lie; he could not con-hood will issue from the creative presence secrate his power to that which God had of the Eternal Spirit within the soul, medidemonstrated to his soul to be wrong. Take ated, understood, interpreted, and served now the case of Felix. Paul preached to by the whole power of reason. And in the Felix on temperance and righteousness and companionship of the Lord the secret sin, judgment to come, and he trembled in his the hidden fault, the entire defect and error inmost soul at the power of that preaching. of existence, will lie in perpetual open reve-What was his response? "Go thy way for lation. Last of all, we shall leap to the this time; when I have a convenient season grandest privilege given to man, the sublime

I cannot tell you how very great human Tell a man he is wrong; if he is a man life seems to me to be under this concephe will right it, by the help of God. Show tion. I have looked at the tide going seaa man that he is wrong, and if he begins to ward, at the ocean returning upon itself, unreason about it, give excuses for it, procras- til it seemed as if it would go away forever tinate and promise amendment by and by, and come again no more. But the moment that man is morally unsound to the center of pause, change, and return finally arrived. of his soul. When the captain of a ship First in ripples, then in heavier swells and has been out at sea in a fog for a week, and longer rolls, with the constant retrograde has been going God only knows where, and constantly checked and overcome, with the

LESSING.

ward in spite of all reverse movements, to Mass.

pull of the heavens and the cry of the shore, rise to the flood at length—that is but a it thundered to the flood at last. So we re- poor symbol for the march upon righteoustreat from wisdom, from goodness, from ness, the joy of the successive gains, and God; and so we return when we come to the hope of the final and overwhelming triourselves. To beat back out of the depths umph in God. - George A. Gordon, D. D., and from the far distances, to come home- Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston,

LESSING.

BY JOSEPH FORSTER.

teacher; afterward John Godfrey, the Prot- ian, French, Danish, and English languages. estant clergyman of the place, took him in In 1760 Lessing was elected an honorary

he went to Wittenberg, where he took his 1781, at the age of fifty-two. M. A. degree. He left Wittenberg for Berdistinguished men of the time.

life produced in Germany. It is full of creator's life.

OTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING passionate and powerful situations and was was born in 1729 at Kamenz, in greatly applauded; in fact this strikingly Saxony. His father was his first original work was translated into the Ital-

hand. When he was twelve years of age member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. he was sent to the free school of Meissen, In 1765 he published the "Laocoon," one and remained there for five years, acquiring of the most profoundly philosophical, origian intimate knowledge of the Greek and nal, and beautiful works on poetry and art Latin languages. From Meissen he went ever produced. In spite of these signal sucto the Leipsic University. His father cesses Lessing's circumstances were very wished him to become a clergyman; this he embarrassed; so much so, indeed, that he declined to do, on the ground that he did resolved to sell his effects and go to live in not possess the necessary qualifications. Italy. In 1772 his splendid tragedy "Emi-Lessing was true in all he did and all he lia Galotti" was performed for the first said. That was his leading characteristic. time in Brunswick, and soon after on every Up to this time Lessing had been a stu- stage in Germany. His next production dent of books only; he now began to study was his supreme masterpiece, "Nathan the mankind. He went into society and was a Wise." The last production of Lessing's diligent attendant at the theater. Poetry genius was the treatise "On the Education and the drama became in time his favorite of the Human Race." His health had studies. He wrote his first comedy, and it been bad for a long time; in addition to was performed with success by the Leipsic this he had been bowed down by cruel company. He also published a volume of poverty. At last his constitution gave way poems entitled "Trifles." Soon after this and he expired on the 13th of February,

Among the papers left by the dead poet lin, where he published in 1753 and 1754 and philosopher were two containing sugan edition of his miscellaneous writings, in gestions with which he meant to preface his four volumes. At Berlin he met Moses last dramatic work, had he not been de-Mendelssohn, the celebrated Jewish philos- terred from doing so by fear of increasing opher, and associated there with the most the cost of publication. In these notes Lessing informs us that he took the first idea From the charms of this delightful society of "Nathan" from Boccaccio's tale of "Mel-Lessing retired to Potsdam, in order to chisedeck the Jew," and had planned his finish his tragedy "Miss Sara Sampson." drama some years before it took final shape This was the first tragedy of middle-class and saw the light, truly at the cost of its

says:

The folks here are on the lookout for "Nathan," and imagine I know not what on the subject. But you, my dear brother, have formed an entirely mistaken idea of its character. It will be anything but a satirical piece. I have, in fact, only returned to my play at this time because I saw that, with some slight alterations in the plan, I could countermarch and fall to great advantage on the enemy. These alterations I have made, and my piece is already in as great a state of forwardness as anything else I have ever written has been when I began to print. Nevertheless I shall go on pruning and polishing till towards Christmas, then begin writing off fair for the press, proceed leisurely with the printing, and be ready to appear without fail at Easter.

would feel himself entitled to abuse me to would learn that! the extent of a couple of crowns at least. which will not brook interruption."

Lessing's brother Charles must, we may verse than with prose." presume, have been as poor as he, or he would have advanced the modest sum rethe brothers were united by the tenderest affection and confidence. Charles, however, spoke to a kind-hearted Jew of Hamburg, Moses Wesseley by name, to whom Lessing's works were well known. Wesseley said he was willing to advance the amount required if Lessing himself would write to him and ask for the loan.

"Suppose," said Charles Lessing, "that he should not be disposed to write such a letter?"

"He shall have the money nevertheless," said the kind-hearted Jew, "for when he touches the amount he will surely acknowledge the receipt."

And thus to the generosity of a Hamburg

Writing of this work to his brother he Jew the world owes one of the purest, wisest, and most exalted works in the world's litera-

> We may also believe that the generosity of Wesseley added some of the masterly strokes which make "Nathan the Wise" live as a grand and imperishable picture of wisdom and magnanimity. Lessing fully realized that this was his last great production. He felt the full power of thought active in his mighty brain; but the heart and the poorly nourished body were rapidly giving way. "Nathan the Wise" was given to the world in return for a very limited supply of bread and water.

Lessing's preceding plays, "Miss Sara There remained, however, one formidable Sampson," "Minna von Barnhelm," "Emiobstacle to the completion of "Nathan" - lia Galotti," and "The Free Thinker," were money enough to keep the author alive in prose; but he determined that "Nathan" while he wrote it. Lessing would have should be in verse. He selected verse benothing to do with money paid before the cause it is the most concentrated form of work was completed. "Suppose," said he human utterance; it is, or should be, the to his brother, "I were to die suddenly. I quintessence of prose. What a good thing it should owe a thousand people, perhaps, a would be if some of the tireless producers couple of shillings, every one of whom of flabby, sprawling, badly rimed twaddle

"I have not had recourse to verse," he Yet what am I to do? Money I must have writes to his friend Ramler, the poet, "in until Easter comes round, and to provide it consideration of its euphony. I have I should have constantly to pause in a work thought that the oriental tone I must adopt here and there would better consort with

In writing to his constant friend, Eliza Reimarus, Lessing refers to the isolation in quired (about three hundred dollars), for which he lived-hated by the wicked, misunderstood by the foolish, as all original, disinterested thinkers have been, and indeed must be:

> I am left here entirely alone; I have not a friend near me to whom I can unbosom myself, and I am daily assailed by a hundred anxieties. I must indeed pay dearly for the single year I lived with my beloved wife. [His wife had died at the birth of their babe.] How often do I lament the day that I aspired to be as blessed as other men; how often wish that I could return to my old solitary state-be nothing, and do nothing save that which the necessities of the passing moment required. But I am too proud to think myself unhappy; I set my teeth and let the boat drive as wind and tide determineenough that I do not myself upset it.

Lessing evidently pours out the deep sor-

row of his soul in the following scene between the Lay Brother and Nathan. The latter adopts and educates a Christian child which is brought to him by the Lay Brother.

Lay Brother. . . . Full oft

Have I myself with streaming eyes deplored That men who call them Christians should forget That our dear Lord himself was born a Jew.

Nathan. You, my good brother, must defend my cause,

Should bigotry and hate rise up against me By reason of my act toward this dear child. To you I feel me moved to impart a tale Involving deeds of a far different die—But take my secret with you to the grave! To tell a tale I have not till this hour Once breathed into the ear of living man. To you alone I ope my mind; to you, The simple pious soul, I show my grief; For such as you alone can understand What trust in God implies, how love of him Can reconcile us with the hardest fate!

Lay Brother. You are much moved—your eyes are full of tears.

Nathan. You and the infant found me at Darun;
But you know not that some few days before
A Christian rabble rose on the Jews at Gath,
And murdered all—women and children, old
And young; you know not that with them my wife
And seven hopeful sons, whom I had lodged
For safety in my brother's house, were burned
To death!

When you arrived,

Already had I lain three days and nights
In dust and ashes, and in tears 'fore God—
In tears said I? Almost at war with God,
Raving against myself and all the world,
And vowing deathless hatred to the Christian name.
Lay Brother. Ah! I can well believe you, in your plight.

Nathan. But reason by degrees returned, and I,
In calmer mood, could say:

And yet God is!
This, too, God suffered!
So—his will be done!

Come, put in practice what thou apprehendest;
That which, if thou but will'st, is not more hard
To practice than to apprehend—Arise!
I rose, I stood erect, and called on God,
And said: I will, if such be thy behest!
'Twas then that you dismounted at the door,
And put into my hands the babe, wrapt close
Within your cloak. What then you said to me,
What I to you, is long ago forgotten;
But this I know: I took the helpless child,
Laid it upon my bed, kissed it, sank down
Upon my knees and sobbed aloud: O God,
One of my seven restored to me—thanks, thanks!

Lay Brother. Nathan, you are a Christian! 'Fore my God, no better Christian lives!

Nathan's life is in danger from having adopted a Christian child. He engaged for the babe a Christian nurse, who taught it, by this noble Jew's orders, the Christian religion.

Lessing's "Nathan" appears to me to embody the divine lesson that "humble, meek, merciful, pious, and devout souls are everywhere of one religion, and when death has taken off their masks they will know one another, though the diverse liveries they wore in life made them strangers."

The following passage bears witness to the lofty purity of Lessing's genius and to the deep humanity of his heart:

By the pursuit, not by the possession, of truth is man ennobled and his powers enlarged. Were the Almighty Father to appear with all truth in his right hand, and in his left the power of attaining truth with the liability to err attached, and say, "Son, take thy choice," I should reply, "Father, truth absolute is for thee alone; the power to search and the gift to apprehend bestowed by thee suffice for man. I choose the left."

That sublime passage reminds one of Browning's masterpiece, "Abt Vogler":

But God has a few of us whom he whispers in the ear;

The rest may reason and welcome.

If the Almighty ever whispered into the ears of mortal men he did into those of Lessing and Browning. How the noble poet of the past passes the burning torch of truth into the hands of the grand seer and poet who so recently left us! Yes, indeed, all wise and good are of one religion!

The scene of "Nathan the Wise" is in Jerusalem. Saladin is on the throne. He is generous and even prodigal, and sends for Nathan to borrow money of him. Nathan, in the course of conversation, tells Saladin the following story:

Nathan. In the olden, olden time

There lived an eastern chief who owned a ring Of priceless worth, had from the hands of one He dearly loved. The stone, an opal, flashed The broken lights in hundred lovely hues Upon the eye, and had the marvelous power To make him loved alike of God and man Who, strong in his assurance, wore the ring.

What wonder, therefore, if the eastern lord
Ne'er left the treasure from his hand, and made
Such disposition as secured its passing
As heirloom in the house forever? He,
Leaving the ring to him among his sons
Whom he loved best, commanded that his heir
Should in his turn bequeath it to the one
Among his sons whom he most dearly loved;
And more: that the possessor of the ring,
Without regard to claims of prior birth,
In right of the ownership alone, should rule
As lord of all. You understand me, sultan?
Saladin. Proceed. I understand.

Nathan. So came the ring From sire to sire, until at length it fell To one, the father of three loving sons, All dutiful alike, and all by him Cherished with like regard; now this, now that, And then the third appearing in his eyes The dearest and the best, as each in turn Was left with him alone, the other two Not sharing then in the love that filled his heart-Each, in a word, seemed worthiest of the ring; And he, with pious weakness, promised each That he should have it. Time ran on, and on, Till the old man, knowing his end drew nigh, Began to feel the pain of his position: It grieved him sorely now that he must needs Defeat the hopes of two among his sons, Each of whom he knew relied on him. What could be done? How 'scape from the

He summoned privily a jeweler,
Of whom he ordered two more opal rings,
After the pattern of the one he wore,
Nor cost nor pains being spared in making them
Exactly like his own. The artist triumphs:
The rings produced, the father cannot tell
Which of the three is his. Content, resigned,
He calls his sons in turn to his bedside,
And gives to each his blessing and a ring,
And then soon after dies. You mark me, sultan?
Saladin. I mark you well; but end your tale,
I pray.

dilemma?

Nathan. It is already at an end; for all
That follows may be readily divined.
The father dead, each son displays his ring,
And would assert his place as lord of all;
Discussion follows, difference, dispute—
In vain! The true ring cannot now be known.

(Pause.)

As little as 'mong ourselves this day The true religion.

I speak as Jew to Mussulman; to Christian 'twere the same. Return we to the story of our rings: As said, the sons could come to no agreement; Each swore in turn before the judge that he Had had the ring immediate from the hand Of his dear father—and how true was this! That he besides had had his father's promise Of all the privileges of the ring—How, no less true! his father loved him dearly; Could not have played him false; sooner than think

Of harboring doubts of one so dear to him, Though still disposed to think the best of them, He'd rather charge his brothers with foul play; But he'd find means to unwork the traitors; yes, He'd be revenged.

Saladin. Well done, what said the judge? Nathan. Thus spoke the judge:

"As you do not—cannot—
Produce the father, I dismiss the suit.
What, think ye I am here to unravel riddles?
Or shall we stay until the true ring speaks?
But hold! The true ring has the power, 'tis said,
To make its owner loved of God and man;
This must decide. The counterfeits, you'll own,
Have no such virtue. Say then, as ye stand,
Which of the three love two the most?
What—silent all! Each loves himself alone,
And ye are doubtless all alike deceived:
The rings ye wear must needs be counterfeits;
The magic ring was lost, as it would seem,
And to conceal the loss your loving father
Had those you wear made like it."

Saladin. Excellent! Proceed, I pray!

Nathan. The judge went on and said: "If ye seek judgment, and not counsel, go. But would you rather be advised, I'd say: Content ye with the matter as it stands. If from his father each have had a ring, Let each believe his own to be the true one. 'Tis possible your father will'd to end The sovereignty of one among his sons. To me, indeed, 'twould plainly seem that he Had loved you all alike when he took steps To aggrieve no two by favoring one. Well, then, Let each of you comport him in such wise As love unbribed commands; let each resolve To show the world that in the ring he wears He holds the prize, its virtues being shown To man in acts of justice, meekness, mercy, To God in thoughts of love and heartfelt trust. And when a thousand thousand years have passed, When children's children wear the rings, Came they anew before the judgment seat, One wiser than myself might then sit here, And make the award."

Thus spoke the righteous judge.

Saladin. My God! my God!

Nathan. Now sultan, if you feel

That you are he—the promised judge—

Saladin. Who-I? I, dust! I, less than nothing! No-Nathan. My sovereign, what is this? Saladin. Dear Nathan, no!

The thousand thousand years of your wise judge Have not yet passed; his seat is not the one I fill! So leave me now; but be my friend.

I have nearly confined myself to the analysis of this sublime scene because it contains the undying soul and spirit of real religion, which cannot be dimmed by the thick smoke of warring creeds. Before concluding I will refer to the treatise "On the Education of the Human Race." Lessing clearly states his belief that humanity, in its development, passes from law to love; from mere obedience to a dogmatic creed to faith, love, and charity. He says:

In our "schemes of redemption" and "plans of salvation" we have not yet reached the full meaning of the name under which God has revealed himself in the latter days-" Our Father."

In our eagerness to prove the damnation of every soul who does not believe this or that dogma we are in danger of forgetting that Christianity is either a Gospel of salvation or it is valueless; and we overlook the inevitable necessity that the human mind must pass through ignorance, doubt, and error before it can be capable of receiving pure truth. . . . Each little sect or religion has doubtless had some germ of the truth within it, which has rendered it subservient to the great purpose of fertilizing the world-but so long as the professors of either of them think that they are the favored children of the Divine Father, whom he regards with a complacency with which he does not view the rest of humanity, so long is the fulness of God's idea not attained by them.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ITALY IN GERMANY.

BY E. ARBIB.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

by the princes of Germany. Two years ago Duke Nicholas of Russia. he invited the Emperor Francis Joseph. Before going to Homburg the German little town, whither many strangers betake varian troops, that were to concentrate near week the center of many interests, military Erlenbach. Here twenty to twenty-five

HE great autumnal maneuvers of the and political. There were gathered there, German army are always a memo- with the kaiser and the empress of Gerrable event, in which the whole Germany, the king and queen of Italy, the king man people take part, directly or indirectly. of Saxony, the grand duke and grand Not only is the kaiser present from the duchess of Hesse, the crown prince of moment they begin until they end, but he Baden, Prince Albert of Prussia, two of the delights in being attended by the monarchs Bavarian princes, the duke of Cambridge, and princes of foreign countries, as well as and, after the 8th of the month, the Grand

Last year he had the czar and czarina of monarch visited, in turn, the cities where the Russia with him at Breslau. This year he corps were being concentrated which should asked the king and queen of Italy to honor maneuver before him afterward—Coblenz, with their presence the maneuvers of four Nuremberg, Würzburg, and Aschaffenburg. army corps, the greatest yet undertaken by The troops passed before him in review the German Empire. So in response to before they took up their march toward this proffer of hospitality King Humbert their new encampments, and after this and the queen left their royal residence of parade a dinner was given to the general Monza on September 3 and journeyed officers and corps commanders, some one directly to Homburg, the kaiser's head-hundred and fifty or two hundred in numquarters during the maneuvers. This pretty ber. For the Prussian, Hessian, and Bathemselves for health or pleasure from the Homburg, the preliminary review to the middle of August to the middle of October maneuvers took place September 4 on a every year, became in this way for one vast plain extending from Ober to Nieder thousand men paraded, infantry, artillery, happen. The most bloody of modern batdragoons, and uhlans. A squadron of bi- tles, Solferino, Sadowa, Custoza, Wörth, cyclists was to be reviewed also, but owing happened precisely at the time when one of perhaps to the heavy rains and soggy the two belligerent armies thought it was ground the order was countermanded at the last moment. The king of Italy was ington all the art of war consisted in two present at the review. The other troops, things which are forced against each other, stationed at greater distances, were advan- one of which presses for a longer time and cing meanwhile by long and wearisome therefore conquers. Hence, do as you marches. On the 8th of September all please, the grand maneuvers, where there contact of the cavalry of the various armies, can never indicate the potentiality of an and their advance guards; on the 7th larger army in face of the enemy. It is well detachments, two divisions on each side, known that the Prussians who were annihihad disputed the territory; on the 8th the lated at Jena presented a sight of remarkadecisive combat took place, which was continued on the day following, and the 10th united in one single army the corps which and zealously, are of use in teaching generwere antagonists before, they all joining in a battle which was little else than a parade, ideally planned so as to give the kaiser the command of some twelve divisions at one time. It is the custom to bring about this union of all the troops on the last day of the maneuvers so as to have them fight a battle against an imaginary enemy, and the divisions and rivalries of the preceding days disappear in the unity of the army and the supreme command of the kaiser.

It is always difficult to apply to grand maneuvers the technical language of real war. To speak of sharp attacks and obstinate resistance, where the audacity of the risk or the contempt of death is lacking, which alone ennobles them, takes all seriousness from phrases and changes them into an absurd parody. However well planned and directed they may be, grand maneuvers will never give the idea of an army's attitude in front of the enemy. Those who persist in thinking that war is a sequence of operations prepared in advance and carried out according to a plan rigorously conceived know very little about milieven thought of a few hours before they the beginning of the maneuvers.

not going to fight. For the Duke of Wellwere assembled. The 6th had seen the are in reality neither assailants nor assailed, ble ability on the parade ground.

Still, maneuvers, if carried on intelligently als and soldiers those military exercises that are indispensable to war. A general becomes accustomed now to hold back, now to throw forward, the twenty or thirty thousand men that are under him. The foot-soldier whom the corporal puts on sentinel duty behind a tree at night learns how to remain alone for an hour in that vast silence of the misty country with his eyes staring and intent on surprising the least movement of an approaching enemy. the accessory services, the telegraph, railways, forage, provisions, pontoons, ambulances, and nowadays the bicyclists, go through an annual examination at the time of the grand maneuvers, and afford to the directing minds the opportunity for correcting defects or perfecting the good points. So in these respects the grand maneuvers are a powerful aid in the preparation of war.

For these reasons we understand how a nation which is essentially military and progressive, like the German, attaches the greatest importance to their grand maneuvers, and endeavors to give them a greater development every year and a tendency tary history. Nor is this the system of the more pronounced and noticeable toward German staff. The first to deny the validity perfection. The chief staff prepares the of this reasoning was Marshal Moltke him-question and formulates it in the fewest self, and he always abode by his affirmation. possible words. It indicates at one and the War, and particularly a battle, is princi-same time the positions which the troops pally governed by unforeseen incidents, not are presumably to occupy on both sides at

"informing officers," which the kaiser reviews forced it to retire beyond Homburg. every evening, never reach the corps until really instructive.

blenz. An eastern army is formed at once than is customary with us. behind the Thuringian Forest, the Werra,

ing done, it leaves the utmost freedom of divisions, was further on, between Wetzlar action to the commanders. Since it is a and Usingen. On their side the Bavarians question of large masses of troops dispersed had massed both their army corps, each in over a very wide region, it would be impost hree divisions, between Wiesen and Seelisible to embrace their movements with a genstadt, their cavalry between Nidda and single eye. So not long ago the body known Gelnhausen, in front of the Prussian cavalry as "informing officers" was instituted, who, and the troops of the Eleventh Corps. Eviat the end of each daily maneuver, eluci- dently the eastern army was better concendate the situation of the two armies and trated than the western, whose two corps communicate it to each of the commanders were too far from each other. And in fact respectively. It is a long and minute work, the Bavarian army, advancing in force, drove and, inasmuch as each maneuver lasts up to back the scattered divisions of its adversary. three or even four o'clock, the reports of the and, after a theoretically bloody battle,

On this last day, as we were watching the after nightfall, thus leaving to their com- battle, a part of the Bavarian army appeared manders very little time for new decisions. from the direction where it was least ex-Such a system is of immense assistance to pected. The emperor did not know up to them, and in so far excludes combinations ten o'clock whence the enemy would come. prepared at leisure and promulgated every. At that hour he was informed by telegraphic where in advance. No one, not even the despatches and messengers riding up postemperor, can know in the morning what haste, and about noon the first squadrons may happen during the day, and how, in were seen. From our position we could get what direction, with what and how great no view of the combatants, on account of forces the commanders may move out, the trees, but we heard that intense fire Unless I am mistaken, this is the most im- of musketry, the noise of which, with the portant feature of the German maneuvers, repeating rifles, resembles a rattling hailtaking from them wherever possible the storm, and makes one think with terror of characteristic of an academic and conven- the horrible slaughter of future actual battional preparation and thereby making them tles, Later on, while the cannon were thundering on all sides, we had even in the This year the general question was the level plain the sight of a set combat of guns following: "In the last days of August a against guns, extending in long rows, but western army passes the Rhine near Co- with much less interval between the men

Any one who would assume to measand the upper Weser. This army is to re- ure the worth of the German army by ceive reinforcements from Bavaria." In the test of the grand maneuvers would other words, the supposed war was an at- commit an unpardonable error. The merit tempt at invasion by Prussia—the western is found elsewhere. It is principally in the army-of Bavaria and Hesse, and on the disciplined temperament of the people, in other hand an energetic defense of these the zeal of the kaiser, in the gathering of countries—the eastern army—against the the other princes of the empire, in the bearenemy, particularly to prevent his crossing ing of the officers, even of the most humble the Main. On September 6, the first day of grades, each of whom in his way of being the assumed war, the Eleventh Prussian and doing seems to have descended from Army Corps, in three divisions, was con- a most ancient and noble stock; and more centrated between Homburg and Offen- than all it consists in the prosperity of the bach, with a single division beyond the nation which consents to the adoption of Main and the cavalry this side the river at the largest measures for the army. Equally Friedberg. The Eighth Corps, also in three potent moral and material forces combine,

German Fatherland.

During the maneuvers my eyes often rested on the white head of the king of Saxony. He, forsooth, had no need of exposing himself to the fatigues and discomforts of a life that is by necessity extroops did not take part in the maneuvers. Nevertheless he submitted most eagerly to the life of the camp, and frequently re-Germany; the tie is solid and intimate. mained five hours in succession on horsegrand duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, Prince part the princes of Germany would play in frame, defiles at the head of the regiment match to light his cigarette. the emperor has given to her.

then, to form of this army an incredibly Not only are the emperor and the princes gigantic machine, superbly elaborated, greeted with rapturous applause as they averse to any spontaneous action, but pass, but the generals are also acclaimed, adapted, I think, to grind to pieces whoever and are known almost all by name, even in should try to offend or threaten the great the little town of Homburg. The popular favorite now is General von Haseler, who closely resembles Von Moltke-the same sharp, beardless face, the same stature, the same silence. He lives only for the soldiers, and they live for him. He commanded one of the two armies, the Prussian, and when hausting, especially as this year the Saxon he appeared on the field the sightseers left the emperor and gathered around him.

People and army are closely united in And what causes you the greatest wonder is back. The king of Würtemberg, in the the quiet, the modesty, I might even say the flower of his years and manhood, did the compassion of that boundless power comsame thing, likewise the grand duke and posed of citizens and soldiers together. You feel as though you were living among Albert of Prussia, Baden's crown prince, giants, and you experience now and then a and three royal princes of Bavaria, Arnolph, sensation of terror. But then you perceive Louis, and Leopold. As if to indicate the that these proud men, tall in stature, are always ready to smile on you, and are the case of war, one of these princes, Leopold, best of people, incapable, save when they had the command of the whole Hessian- are tormented, of hurting the smallest hair Bavarian army in these maneuvers, and an- of your head. The kaiser himself, whose other, Arnolph, the command of an army fulminating speeches seem so proud and corps. The presence of all these princes in threatening from a distance, is at the botcamp undoubtedly raises the spirits of the tom what we familiarly call a "good fellow," soldiers, who meet them constantly and and if you will look at him carefully you applaud them often. And in order to offer will see a smile hovering about the corners to their fancy the nourishment it needs they of his mouth. On horseback, with one of see the empress riding about and reviewing those richly adorned, gilded uniforms on, the troops on horseback in the uniform of a William II., in his robust virility, has cergeneral of the white cuirassiers, while the tainly the appearance of an armed knight of young and attractive grand duchess of the Middle Ages. On foot his gait is that Hesse, with a helmet on her head and an of an ordinary man going about his business, infantry uniform closely fitted to her slight ready to ask the first person he meets for a

Here in Germany, where there is such Being in contact with the German troops might, the idea of pomp is absolutely wantfor some days, and talking now and then ing. With us in Italy the queen cannot go not only with officers of high rank but also out without a lady in waiting and a noblewith corporals and soldiers, I quickly dis- man in attendance in the same carriage covered the desire to do their best, which is with her. In Germany she went alone with common to all, not because they are com- one of the two empresses. Even in the manded to it here and there but because highest circles there is that tendency of they feel it their duty. The respect of the living unpretentiously. In a country where people for the army is certainly great, but science has reached the loftiest heights of its sympathy and affection are even greater. human knowledge, where military power which would seem childish to us.

account Frankfort, which has been entirely into them. excellent fruits.

"wonderful lady."

a period of work and study as exists during friendship and rejoiced in obtaining it.

can bring together 120,000 men for the the grand maneuvers. They were invited grand maneuvers, without annulling the fur- for these maneuvers and the greater part of lough of a single soldier, where industry the time at their disposal was given up to and commerce are triumphantly invading them. Not a single banquet was planned the field which for ages has been occupied in their honor, since the two they were unchallenged by France and England, the present at were military dinners, given people still preserve their primitive instincts, by the kaiser to his officers. The invitaand are amused by sights and festivals tion of the Empress Frederick to her castle, where she lives lonely and sad the whole But what is especially consoling is the year through, was entirely informal, like great prosperity that rules everywhere. I that of a great, noble lady who desires to ask myself how the mayor of Homburg will pass an additional hour with friends who be able to distribute the sum of \$1,200, are most dear to her. Barely was there a which, as is stated, the king has left with court concert and a torchlight parade enhim for the poor. No poor man is ever livened by a score of military bands. The seen. On every hand proofs of a steady maneuvers took up not less than eight hours competency meet the eye. Leaving out of a day, and evening parties could hardly fit

renewed in twenty years and which is a city
But in the absence of entertainments of surpassing beauty and sumptuousness, there was the constant exhibition of a genthough it does not yet contain 300,000 in- uine friendship. The allegorical performhabitants, we find in this little town of Hom- ance at the Wiesbaden theater, which was burg, with a population of 9,000, streets, to celebrate anew our alliance, was hardly buildings, shops, parks, gardens, and con- one that commended itself to our artistic veniences which would not shame a great gaze or which blunted our skeptical criticism. capital, and of which such Italian cities as But what delicacy of thought it showed, Leghorn have not even a trace. It is not when before our sovereigns' eyes it was true that the school won the great battles of Germany herself who exalted Italy and 1866 and 1870, but it is certain that enforced demanded her alliance and friendship! And instruction in Germany has produced most what refined sentiment in making the splendid vision of Rome, great and immortal, Now this people, which has so harmonious a follow the sight of the Teutonic forest! We life and one so complete in its manifestation, would show ourselves insensible to every is a people allied to us, and its emperor adds noble and lofty conception if we should to the alliance a lively, genuine, and cordial pretend through vulgar pride that we did affection for our sovereigns. There are not perceive the exquisite courtesy which moments when all political reasons vanish the Germans, both court and people, mainand give place to the movements of the tain in their attitude toward the Italian alliheart. All who come near to the German ance. Our king was as much applauded as monarch affirm that he loves King Humbert was the kaiser, and every class of citizens with a more than fraternal love, and that tried with loyal ingenuity to show him he has a predilection no less strong for that they are grateful to him for the firm Queen Margaret, whom they call here the and faithful friendship he bears to Germany. And so at Wiesbaden they extolled the No greatfestivals were given in honor of our native land of Dante, of Michael Angelo, of sovereigns, for festivals are not suited to such Petrarch, and of Tasso, and asked its

THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY GUILD A. COPELAND.

work. To the frequenter of the quiet cheap food for their slaves. the fishing industry is a science.

greedy search for gold, Sebastian Cabot ested in fisheries became rich and prospergreat importance of the fisheries along the some stately and imposing colonial mansions nold, no seeker after El Dorados, caught a fisheries about a century ago. cod off a great headland which he called One hears much about the stamp-tax on good fishing-grounds, and they told their the right to fish on the Newfoundland Banks, ing of the Pilgrims a boat-load of fish was Newfoundland fisheries meant ruin to many sent from Massachusetts to England. Later Americans. After the Revolution Great dustry; and about fifty years after the land- the War of 1812 and had their revenge. history in a nutshell.

colonies is to a large degree the story of history of Massachusetts, for example, is

O the country boy who cuts a sapling New England. The industry was one of in the near-by woods and sets out the mainstays of the people. It entered with a can of worms to sit in the into their political issues and was a great shade of the old plank bridge, fishing means factor in financial conditions. The trade pleasure. To the Gloucester man who goes with the West Indies was, to a large extent, to the "Banks" for a whole season, fishing in fish, a commodity which was profitable means work—hard, poorly paid, dangerous because of the need of the planters for some wharves at New London, fishing means a answered this need, and consequently ships memory of the prosperous past. To the went to the tropical ports upon the Atlantic skilled employee at Washington, who laden with lumber and fish, returning with watches the jars of trout eggs as the molasses and coffee. The fish of New chemist watches a boiling beaker of acids, England went to Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Even as early as the beginning of the Only a few years after the great voyage eighteenth century thousands of Massachuof Columbus, while the Spaniards, avaricious setts men were employed in the fishing inand cruel, swept over the new continent in dustry, and the New England towns intercalled the attention of Englishmen to the ous. One may see to-day in New England North Atlantic coast. Bartholomew Gos- that were built out of the profits of the

Cape Cod. The English explorers were tea, but to New England men the act of shrewd enough to realize the importance of Great Britain in 1775, depriving colonists of countrymen of these things. Capt. John was largely instrumental in precipitating the Smith did much to lure colonists to New Revolution. The tax on tea hurt the pride England in this way. Soon after the land- of the colonists, but the embargo on the we find the people of the colony selling fish Britain still further interfered with the to the stout burghers of New Amsterdam, trade of American fishermen, but they in In this way began New England's great in-turn manned the frigates and privateers in

ing of the Pilgrims the profits from the Cape The fishing industry to-day is not as Cod fisheries went to found a free school, profitable as it was in the earlier days of The abundance of the schools of mackerel this country. The large fortunes that were and herring made it possible to have schools so quickly made by New Englanders cannot for the small fry on shore. In the contrast be duplicated by fishing ventures in this between that incident and the deeds of age. Occasionally the fishermen on the Cortez or Pizarro in Peru, one may read Banks or the whalers in the arctic make a lucky cruise, but on an average the men The story of the fishing industry of the make a fair livelihood and little more. The

the fishing industry, and yet, in the matter in order to get the oil. Even the price of of the capital invested or the product, that whalebone has fallen so much in the last industry seems small when compared with two years that the returns are too small to any of the great manufacturing industries dispel the fear that whaling will soon beof the commonwealth.

made fortunes for the shrewd men who put some vessels spend one or two winters in their money into whaling ventures. New the arctic regions so as to be on the whaling Bedford, New London, and other ports in grounds as early as possible in the arctic New England grew prosperous from the in- spring. Peary or a Nansen.

with a rope attached is sent into the unwary the whaling industry. whale. The whale starts off, with his pur- In view of the story of the Navarch, blubber is "tried out" into oil.

associated constantly with the episodes of lose the chance of getting more whalebone come a very unimportant part of the fishing The whaling industry, for example, once industry. Whales are so scarce now that

dustry. Then came the mineral oil discov- To appreciate the dangers of arctic eries in Pennsylvania, and soon afterward whaling it is necessary to know only a few whales became scarce. A recent despatch of the stories of disasters that are frequent announces that the entire take of the enough in the industry. News has recently arctic fleet this year will not exceed \$750,- come of the fate of the steam-whaler ooo in value. The contrast between the Navarch, of New Bedford. The captain, fortunes made in a former generation and his wife, and two officers escaped from the the report of the present arctic catch sums vessel after she was caught in the ice, and up a great deal in the way of history in the after many sufferings they were rescued by industry. The bowhead whale is rarely a revenue cutter. The crew, thirty in numfound by the whalers outside of the waters ber, stayed by the steamer. The food finally of the arctic region. The modern whaler gave out, and then the steamer sank, but starts from San Francisco (even New Eng- not before nearly half of the crew had died land vessels are largely numbered in the from starvation and exposure. The sixteen San Francisco fleet nowadays) and sails survivors could do nothing but trust themnorthward. Preparations almost as elabo- selves to the floating ice-floes which bore rate as those for a voyage of arctic explora- them hither and thither in the arctic tion have been made, and indeed the currents. Day after day passed with no voyage may be as hazardous as that of a relief in sight. For nearly two weeks the wretched sailors floated along, suffering the The actual taking of a whale has been so indescribable tortures of hunger. As a last often described, even in juvenile literature, resort they even ate greedily of the skins that only a brief description of the process which served as their clothing. Out of can be given. After leaving port constant more than thirty persons who sailed on the watch is kept on board and when a whale Navarch, fourteen perished. Stories like is sighted a boat is sent out and a lance this are all too common in the history of

suers in tow, and a marksman stationed in the news which has recently come from the the bow of the boat takes the first oppor- whaling fleet is alarming. It is to the effect tunity to discharge a "bomb lance" into that seven other vessels are caught in the the cetacean. The whalebone is taken ice near Herschell Island. The United from the mouth of the whale as soon as his States government will attempt to get procaptors have put an end to his life. The visions to the ice-bound fleet, but the success of the expedition is doubtful. It is It sometimes happens that when other barely possible that the whaling crews may whales are in sight and therefore captors make their way across the ice-fields and the are in a hurry they will merely take the wastes of northern Alaska to the Klondike whalebone and let the carcass go, as oil is settlements. It is also possible that the now so low in price that it hardly pays to crews may stick to the fleet and may per-

are practically those on the Pribyloff Islands. conditions are favorable for the growth of These fisheries are farmed out to the high- the mollusks. Oysters are cultivated alest bidder by the United States government, most entirely in this way, and from present government has reduced the amount of a similar fashion. At present, however, allowed to take more than a small number ferred to the hard-shell clam by New Engof seals each year. Only the so-called land epicures, is dug up from sandy beaches, "bachelor" seals are taken; and these are where the clam burrows at a distance of selected from the herds somewhat after the about a foot below the surface. The bachelor seals are then driven off by board an oyster boat in Chesapeake Bay themselves and are killed with a stout is perhaps not as dangerous as that of the cudgel or club, death being practically whaler or of the cod fisherman on the

of the seals of the Pacific Ocean some ex- next to that of a slave in some of the periments have recently been made by a worst convict camps that existed a few years government representative in the direction ago in the South. Some of the stories of raised directly on the islands. Hitherto bers of crews on certain oyster boats would the seal herds have been allowed to leave be too horrible to print. Alaskan waters on the approach of cold The great fisheries off the coast of New fisheries dispute.

in spite of any objections which the scien- will be found there if anywhere. tist may feel disposed to make. The great The very fact that the water is shallower

chance maintain life in some wretched center for the oyster industry is in the fashion through the long arctic winter. The waters of the Chesapeake Bay and along great danger is that some mighty movement the Atlantic coast as far north as Cape of the ice-floes may crush the imprisoned Cod. Oysters and clams may be and vessels like so many egg-shells; and that often are cultivated in what are known fate is all too likely to be realized. as "beds"; that is, on certain areas of The seal fisheries of the United States of the ocean's bed near shore, where the and were formerly a good source of income. developments it seems likely that the hard-During the present decade, however, the shell clam industry will be carried on after rental because the lessees have not been the soft-shell clam, which is generally pre-

Banks; but it is a brutal life, a hard life, Because of the threatened extermination and the most miserable in this country, of ascertaining whether seals may not be the sufferings endured by miserable mem-

weather and to seek a refuge in southern England and further north along the Atwaters. In their passage to and from lantic coast have been the source of a great Bering Sea the seals are hunted by the so- part of the product of American fisheries. called "poachers" from Victoria. There is To understand the conditions which have no doubt that a number of Americans are made these fishing-grounds famous, it is interested in the vessels of the sealing fleet necessary to realize that under the waters from Victoria, but for practically self-evident of the Atlantic Ocean there extends a long reasons the fleet is made up of Canadian chain of mountainous elevations, which form vessels, and it is on that account that what are known as the "Banks." Among Canada has such an interest in the seal the best known of these are George's and Brown's Banks, near the coast of Massa-From a strictly scientific point of view, chusetts, and Le Have, Grand, and Westof course, neither whales nor seals are ern Banks, lying further northeast. The fishes, but both the whaling industry and fish of the North Atlantic, the cod, hake, the sealing industry are included in the halibut, and cusk, are attracted to this term "American fisheries" as it is gener- spot by reason of the comparative shalally understood. The oyster and clam lowness of the water, and fishermen go diindustries are also included in that term, rectly to the Banks, knowing that the fish

of storm many luckless vessels have been swirling tides of the Banks. the great tempest.

tribute of Athens, indeed, was small com- on board in his place! Gloucester.

well, the end has come more quickly, that or hand-lines. is all. But sometimes the fishermen who It is only within comparatively recent

around the Banks than elsewhere, however, Then who may tell the awful story? Someis a great source of danger to the fishermen. times the men meet with help before the The tides sweep with great force along tortures of hunger and thirst have done the sides of the submerged mountains and their worst. One or two men are picked through the gaps between the elevated por- up at sea, madly praying for just a drop of tions. Strong and sometimes almost re- water. The others call fate kind when it sistless currents are formed, and in a time sends a storm to drown their agony in the

overwhelmed by these conditions. The There are certain peculiarities in the ocean that sweeps in eddies and currents fishing on the Banks that are not generover the Banks represents the tears of thou- ally known. Thus the vessel that fits out sands of widows and orphans, and in the may be a "trawler" or a "hand-liner" for shifting, driving sands beneath are whiten- the trip; that is, she may get her fish ing the bones of many men. Gloucester, with hand-lines cast over the side of the on Cape Ann, has a well-shaded graveyard vessel or by means of a long line floated on adorned with marble shafts and other tokens the surface, and having pendant below a of remembrance of the dead; but far away number of baited lines, tied, at equal disat sea, where to-day there ride the vessels tances apart, to the line on the surface. of the Gloucester fishing fleet, there are By pulling in the trawl-line the fisherman other graveyards, where in quiet lie those attends to each of the baited lines as they whose only funeral song was the shriek of come to him, taking off the fish that the winter wind and the triumphant roar of have been caught on the hooks or rebating the empty hooks. Halibut fishing on the Into this great graveyard last year went Banks is done mainly by trawling, and the 88 men, the year before 94 men, and the lines go down in perhaps half a mile of year before thirty vessels were sunk and water, while the trawl at the surface may 137 men were lost. Ten years before that extend over a distance of two miles. When 131 men were lost, and ten years before the trawls are all out, a fisherman may have that date as many as 681 went down to to go eight or ten miles away from his vesdeath while their children and wives were sel to tend his trawls. If a storm or fog praying at home. Is it any wonder that the come up at the time—a two-line paragraph women of Gloucester hate the sea as the in the news despatches when the vessel people of Athens hated the minotaur? The reaches port again, and a new hand is taken

pared with the awful tribute that the ever Not all the fishing off the New England hungry sea demands from the homes of coast is so dangerous. The mackerel and herring are taken closer inshore. In the Every year, on an average, some fifteen waters off southern New England, the vessels are lost on the Banks, and the menhaden fisheries, also a branch of the money value of those vessels averages over shore fisheries, are carried on. The men-\$40,000 annually. Drowning, however, is haden are not food fish, but are caught not the worst fate the fisherman has to fear. chiefly for the purpose of extracting, by me-He faces such death boldly. If, in the chanical processes, an oil which has a good hush of night, some swift ocean steamer commercial value. The shore fisheries are cuts down his vessel, and does in an instant more largely devoted to the use of nets, what a hundred storms have failed to do— while Bank fishing implies the use of trawls

are out in their dories are cut off by storm years that the fisheries of the Great Lakes and fog from their refuge, and are carried and of the Pacific coast of the United States away from sight and sound of the fleet. have assumed their present importance; tor in the fishing industry of this coun-interior of the United States are of less try. The lake fishing furnishes employ- commercial importance than those already ment for more than ten thousand men, described, and therefore have not been and, while the product has not the value of given particular mention. Perhaps when the fisheries of New England or the Pacific the work of the Fish Commission has been men as Bank fishing.

twice that of the entire annual product of has been of value to the whole country. the lake fisheries. Strange to say, since the The fishing industry of the United States, canners began putting up the blue-back as one may infer from the short sketch which salmon the supply of the fish has increased is here given, is one of the most diversified in a notable way. Only naturalized or of American industries. It has played an imnative Americans may become fishermen portant part in the history of every epoch of under the laws of Oregon and Washington, this country. The fishermen have fought so that the salmon fishing is a "home in- the battles of their country on the sea. dustry," Gill-net fishing is the most common, Even to-day they are facing death in order looking contrivances.

dustry is of general rather than particular that earned in far less dangerous trades.

but they now form a great commercial fac- scope. The fisheries of the Gulf and of the coast, it has a total value of more than \$2,- in progress for a few more decades the 500,000 annually. One curious feature of lakes and rivers everywhere throughout the the lake fishing is the way in which the country will teem with fish to a value of vield of fish varies in different years. The many millions of dollars. Already it is possturgeon catch, for example, seems to be sible to say that the Fish Commissions of getting smaller every year, but more the federal and state governments have done herring are caught now than were taken a work of great value. To attempt to give twenty-five years ago. The lake fishing is an idea of the work of the commission at not so dangerous an industry to the fisher- Washington, with its branches throughout the country, would require an entire article. The Pacific coast fisheries are of great im- There is hardly a well-settled section of this portance commercially, and the most im- country where the aid of the state or federal portant branch is that of salmon fishing. Fish Commission has not been invoked. The market value of canned salmon, put up Even from the bare standpoint of dollars on the Pacific coast every year, is about and cents the work of these commissions

but seines are used near the mouth of the that the markets next week or next month Columbia River. "Fish wheels" have re- or next year may have their usual supply. cently come into use, but there is still a They are, as a class, brave and resolute; strong public feeling against those queer- and for their part in the past and in the present in the service of the people of this Of course this outline of the fishing in- country they receive pay much smaller than

COMPENSATION.

BY ANNA LEMIRA MOORE.

A H, well! If all our loss should prove a gain To others here, or in the world beyond-If we could know that every precious bond That breaks 'neath life's inevitable strain Would bind another's wound, thus soothing pain; We could, with joy, forsake our dream most fond Unto that end, and to fate's call respond, Nor deem our loss a sacrifice, or vain.

OHIO IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

BY CHARLES M. HARVEY.



MANASSEH CUTLER.

he originally belonged, and for several the convention. months before the convention his name had been coupled with the nomination. He himself drew up a declaration of principles on the basis of which he might accept the candidacy. Some persons-Governor English probably among them-thought there was a chance for Chase to be brought forward as a "dark horse," after the other aspirants had exhausted themselves, and carry off the prize. A certain Ohioan then in New York, the meeting-place of the Democratic Convention of 1868, whose name was as well known to the country as either Chase's or Pendleton's at that day, also thought the contest for the nomination lay between these two. This was Clement L. Vallandigham, who had been the leader of the southern sympathi- in advocating the nomination of Chase, who zers, or "copperheads," during the war, and would represent the prompt and hearty ac-

SKED by an acquaintance on the day sent into the Confederate lines in 1863. "In of the opening of the Democratic this fight between Young Greenbacks [Pen-National Convention of 1868 who dleton] and Old Greenbacks [Chase]," said he thought would be nominated for president Vallandigham, "I am for Old Greenbacks." by that body. Chase, as secretary of the treasury, was the Gov. James E. reputed father of the Acts of 1862 and 1863, English, of Con- creating the legal tender notes, or greennecticut, himself backs, which were originally redeemable in an aspirant for interest-bearing notes, and which were dethe candidacy, signed to be retired as early as practicable answered: "I after the war, while Pendleton advocated don't know which the "Ohio idea," called thus from the Ohio man will get state in which it first obtained prominence, it." The reference of making the greenbacks the principal or was to George H. sole currency of the country, and of pay-Pendleton and ing all the government's obligations perma-Chief Justice Sal- nently in them which were not made by mon P. Chase. Pendleton had been more law specifically payable in coin. The "Ohio conspicuously mentioned in connection with idea" became instantly popular among a the candidacy than any other man, and in certain element of both parties, an element, the convention he led all his rivals for many however, which was larger among the Demoballots. Chase was then popularly sup- crats than among the Republicans, but posed to be drifting away from the Republi- which was chiefly confined to the West, and cans back to the Democratic party, to which this gave Pendleton his great strength in

Parenthetically it may be surmised that



who, for treasonable utterances, had been ceptance of the war's results, Vallandigham

was beginning to ponder that Bolingbroke- Ohio man-General Grant, who was born Tory acquiescence of a century earlier in in Ohio—received a unanimous nomination accomplished facts which he counseled in from the Republican Convention, and the 1871, when he told his fellow Democrats of compliment was repeated in 1872, an elec-

ments and the reconstruction policy and to make a "new

departure."

However, both Vallandigham and English were mistaken in their assumption that the nomination would have to go to one or the other of the Ohio men. A New Yorker, Horatio Seymour, whose name had been seldom mentioned in connection with the nomination before the convention met, played the Polk, Pierce, and Garfield rôle of dark horse, and carried off the convention's honors, which, however, proved to be barren in his case. Ohio, though, got the consolation prize, for its "idea" forced itself into the

nomination was made.

The dominance in Democratic National Conventions which New York accidentally obtained in 1868 she held afterward until 1896. In every Democratic Convention, however, except in that of 1888, when no other name than Cleveland's was presented, an Ohio man was conspicuously mentioned, and in most of them two Ohio men received votes. These men included Chase, William Allen, Allen G. Thurman, Henry B. Payne, George J. Hoadley, and James E. Campbell.

In Republican National Conventions almost from the birth of that party Ohio has country has had except Lincoln has been been a favored state. In the year when the an Ohio man. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, two Ohioans Pendleton and Chase appeared Harrison, and McKinley were born in Ohio, to some persons to be the sole actual con- and all except Grant and Harrison resided in testants for the Democratic nomination, an that state at the time of their election. A E-Jan.

the nation to stop fighting the war amend- tion by an overwhelming majority following

in each instance. The contest in

the Republican Convention of

1888 seemed to be a strug-

gle between Ohio men-John Sherman, Benjamin Harrison (born in Ohio), William B. Allison (born in Ohio), William McKinley (who received votes but was not an aspirant), and Russell A. Alger (born in Ohio). Men from other states figured in the convention, but these were the most conspicuous. A mention of the leading Republican aspirants for the nomination a few months

in advance of the conven-

tion of 1896 - McKinley,

Harrison, Allison, Reed-

would, if Reed's name be platform, which was adopted before the omitted, sound like a roll-call of distinguished Ohioans. The names of two Ohioans-John McLean and Salmon P. Chase-had been coupled conspicuously with the Republican candidacy in the first and second presidential years of the party's existence, 1856 and 1860. McLean, who was a justice of the Supreme Court, had been prominent in the list of presidential possibilities ever since 1840. Thomas Ewing and Thomas Corwin seemed for years to be in the "line of succession" to the Whig candidacy in the days of that party.

Every Republican president whom the

SALMON P. CHASE.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

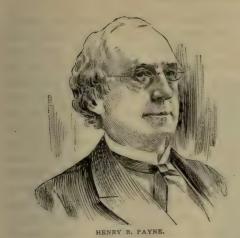
president who was elected by the Whigs, William Henry Harrison, was from that dominance? It is a matter of blood and state, for, though born in Virginia, most of his public life was passed in Ohio and he lived in that state when elected. Ohio has wrested from Virginia the title of "mother of presidents."

Let us take a glance at the part in national affairs played by Ohio during the war. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, the three peerless soldiers of the secession conflict, were Ohioans. So were McDowell, the Union commander in the first important battle of the war. O. M. Mitchell, the astronomer-warrior, Buell, Rosecrans, the fighting McCooks, McPherson, Gilmore, and the Prince Rupert of the national armies, George A. Custer. In the cabinet Ohio had Chase, one of the greatest treasury chiefs whom the country has known, who, as Webster said of Hamilton, "struck the rock of the national resources and abundant streams of revenue burst forth," and Stanton, the mighty war minister, who, like the Carnot of French revolutionary days, "organized victory." In the Senate it had Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman, and among its delegation in the House were John A. Bingham, Samuel Shellabarger, James A. Garfield, James M. Ashley, and Albert G. Riddle. These were all Republicans and national figures. Among its Democratic representatives in that chamber were three men as conspicuous as any of these-George H. Pendleton, Clement L. Vallandigham, and Samuel S. Cox. Bingham and Ashley were among the most prominent figures in the fight of Congress against President Johnson in 1867-68. Wade was president pro tem of the Senate at the time, and would, under the Law of 1791, which was in force until displaced by the presidential succession act of 1886 have gone to the presidency had Johnson been removed. Chase, as chief justice, presided over the Senate when that body tried the president.

What is the cause of the Ohio man's



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.



mixture of the best races of New England, the Middle States, and Virginia, and the latter is the result of the situation of the state on the border-line between the East

and the West, the North and the South. The earliest and the best of the emigrants from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, seeking homes in the West, settled in Ohio. Many of them had been soldiers in the War of Independence, and were hardy, resolute, intelligent, and resourceful. Most of these went to the new land under the auspices of the Ohio Immigration Company, whose directing spirits were. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Samuel Parsons, and Manasseh Cutler, the first and second of whom had been soldiers in the French and Indian War and had fought all through the Revolution, rising to the rank of brigadier-general in the latter struggle. Parsons and Cutler had also been officers in the revolutionary army, and were prominent in politics. Cutler drafted for Nathan Dane the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part.

Very nearly all the early immigrants to Ohio were natives of

the country. In physical, mental, and moral attributes they were much superior to the average of the new settlers in the West in the present day. They brought the best of their institutions with them to their new home and adjusted them to their surroundings. The New England town-meeting system, which had nurtured a populace better trained in the art of government than was ever found elsewhere outside of the Athens of Pericles, was domiciled in northern Ohio, and it produced the same results in civic virtue, independence, resourcefulness, and individuality as in its earlier home. Thus, by a location. The former comes through the sort of natural selection, the Ohio man became, as it were.

heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time.

In the manner of her creation Ohio dif-



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

accessions to their number-Vermont, Ken- a grip on the present and a claim on the

GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

tucky, and Tennessee-was in the begin- to the Democracy again, but she joined the Northwest Territory that was settled, and it ever since. the first part that was admitted to state- But even when for a few years she was hood, the design to create a state was ob- apparently constant to those different parsucceeding states.

any particular regard to her neighbors' every presidential canvass since their party in her attitude toward the great par- land, she kept one Democrat in the United

fered from the older members of the sister- was Democratic at the outset because the Dehood of states. The status of the thirteen mocracy at the time of her admission to the original states and of the three earliest Union, 1802, was the only party which had

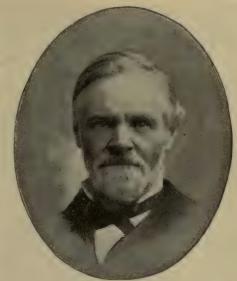
future, the Federalist party being then in a dying condition. Her devotion to the policy of internal improvements and her leaning toward protective tariffs, both of which were championed by the National Republicans, impelled her to give her electoral vote in 1824 to Henry Clay, a leader of that party, and when the contest went to the House of Representatives, in the absence of a majority for any of the aspirants, her vote in that body went to Adams, another National Republican, Clay being out of the contest in the House. having been fourth on the list in the electoral college. Jackson's fight against the United States Bank sent Ohio back to the Democracy, but after Jackson's retirement she went to the Whigs, who inherited the internal improvement and protective tariff principles of the National Republicans, one of the elements which composed the Whig party. Near the end of the Whig party's days she went back

ning in doubt. In the case of Ohio, Republican party on its first appearance, however, which was the first part of the and in presidential years has been true to

vious and avowed from the beginning. The ties in succession, she showed her independsame, to be sure, has been true of all the ence. Often while she was declaring for one party in presidential elections she was Ohio's independence and individuality giving her favors to the opposite party in are shown by her propensity to cut out some of the intermediate years. Although new paths for herself in politics without she has been carried by the Republicans in course, or of her own course at an earlier was born, except that in 1892 she gave one day. These qualities are strikingly shown of her twenty-three electoral votes to Cleveties. In politics she was Democratic at States Senate constantly from 1869 to 1897, first, then National Republican, afterward and for two years of this period both her Whig, and subsequently Republican. She senators were Democrats. More than once

in the past twenty-five years a majority of her delegation in the other branch of Congress was Democratic. Several times in this interval she has chosen Democratic governors.

Ohio's situation on the border-line between the East and the West, the North and the South makes her the theater in which the social and political forces dominant in the various localities meet and battle for the mastery. The Wilmot Proviso of 1846 is considered a turning point in politics. It put the slavery issue at the front and kept it there until the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Thirteenth Amendment killed that institution. Four years before Wilmot introduced his amendment, however, an Ohio man, Joshua R. Giddings, in the case of the slaves which escaped from the bark Creole, made slavery a burning issue enslavement would be unconstitutional and by presenting resolutions in the House reciting that slavery was an abridgment of John Minor Botts, a Virginia Whig, passed natural right, that no law was violated by the a resolution censuring Giddings, where-Creole's slaves in escaping, and that their re- upon he resigned, but was reelected by an



HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

unrepublican. The House, on motion of

overwhelming majority. This same Ohio man aided John Quincy Adams in part of the eight years' fight in favor of the right of petition, which ended in 1844 by the rescinding of the "gag rules."

Ohio contributed in 1844 the candidate for vice-president, Thomas Morris, to the first body of avowed anti-slavery men (the Liberty party abolitionists) who figured in American politics; other prominent Ohioans, the Tappans, Chase, and Joseph M. Root among them, were among that organization's leaders. These men were also conspicuous in the first party (the Free Soil party, formed in 1848) which had for its object the restriction of slavery to the region in which it then existed. and its exclusion from the territories. Ohio's distinguished son Chase, elected to the United States Senate in 1849, was the second man who entered that body with the avowed purpose of fighting the slave power, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire,



GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

chosen two years earlier, being the first. national canvass, that of 1872. That Ohio House of Representatives. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, on May 30, 1854, gave the slavery issue portentous shape, destroyed the Whig party, and forced all the anti-slavery elements into combination under the Republican name. Ohio elected a solid Republican delegation of twenty-three members to the popular branch of Congress, chosen in the fall of that year before the name Republican had been generally adopted.

In all other movements in which the issue of morality was involved Ohio took an early and conspicuous part. She was one of the first states which lent a hand to Maine in the temperance crusade. The Prohibition party, which put the temperance issue in national politics, was founded in 1869. The first, second, and third national conventions of that party were held in Ohio, and Ohio contributed nearly half the vote the party attained in the country in its first



ALLEN G. THURMAN.

In the first Congress in which the anti- is quick to register economic factors which slavery men were powerful enough to make are to assume national scope was shown in their influence felt, that of 1849-51, Ohio the case of the so-called "Ohio idea," mencontributed five-Lewis D. Campbell, W. tioned in the first part of this article, which F. Hunter, John Crowell, Joshua R. Gid-principle was the cardinal tenet in the dings, and Joseph M. Root-of the nine creed of the Greenback party, and was a members of that element which were in the vital part of the articles of faith of the La-



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

bor and Populist parties. Ohio furnished the antithesis of that principle, for Rutherford B. Hayes' victory in the election for governor in 1875, in which he defeated William Allen, the leader of the cheap money forces, stopped the rise of the greenback wave and destroyed greenbackism's chances of forcing itself upon either of the two great parties.

Two reasons for Ohio's dominance in national affairs have been cited—the early admixture of the best blood of New England and the Middle States, which gives her sons resourcefulness, independence, and individuality, and location on the border-line of the four grand divisions of the country, which makes her responsive to the influences prevailing in the different sections and converts her into a battle-ground for the various social and political forces of the

nation. Her weight in the electoral college was also a contributory cause, as she was for many years the largest state in the country except New York and Pennsylvania. One other reason for her prominence was her October state elections (changed to November about a dozen years ago), which attracted the eager attention of the entire country every presidential year. These elections revealed the direction and strength of the partisan currents, had a powerful "moral effect" on the presidential contest three weeks later, and showed the importance of winning Ohio's support. All these influences combined to make Ohio a favored suitor for the prizes of national conventions.

Politics is not the only field in which Ohio has won distinction. She has, for example, contributed such men as Howells to literature. Edison to invention, Rockefeller to business, O. M. Mitchell to science. and Murat Halstead and Whitelaw



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Reid to journalism. It is in political affairs, peal to the popular imagination, it is safe however, that Ohio is preeminent. In these to predict that the centennial of the admisdays, when hundredth, two hundredth, and sion of Ohio to statehood, which will come four hundredth anniversaries of events ap- in 1902, will command national attention.

AN OPTIMIST.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

HIS I believe. In æons long gone by, Instinct with God, and so athrob with life, One gathered, from the elemental strife, The dull, blind atoms, born at his command. Ranged them in order, lying in his hand, And watched them growing into harmony.

You say he tossed them idly east or west, To whirl in any greedy, sucking tide? Nay, but he holds them. When their courses wide Run furthest from the sun, his eye can trace The ordered cycle, marked through shining space, With backward sweep that brings them to his breast.

A GENTLEMAN OF DIXIE.

BY ELLEN CLAIRE CAMPBELL.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MOTHER FINDS HER BOY AGAIN. where the mistress lay. Edith, too miserable to be quiet, and untiring in her effort to be of service, moved noiselessly about the room. Hannah dozed beto weep. Without the door on a pallet lay Job, and away back in the kitchen Pete dreamed of his young master, just as he had done many a night of this dismal, dismal winter, often waked to wretched consciousness by his own sobs, as he relived that last day and again heard the loved voice say in almost its last words, "Always be good to Pete." At the quarters, too, the darkies were astir with anxiety, solemnly listening for a dreaded summons to the "big house." death angel when his coming is so sure that one can almost hear the beating of his wings! He may not be victor over those he takes, but how vanquished are those he leaves!

In one of the cabins a group of the older servants were down on their knees, clusthe snow.

"Oh, Gord!" he prayed, "we's yo' po' sheep. We's er-sinnin' eber minute an' dat. But, blessed Lahd, don' cha'ge it up mold'in in de tomb. ergin us! Ef yo'd er made us diffunt we look righ' down squah on us po' niggehs! 'tahmined t' tek huh anyways, oh, Lahd,

Jes' squint er l'il', Lahd, ur dah ain' no libbin' powah whut kin keep us out o' hell. HE lamp burned low in the chamber Oh, Gord! we does de bes' we kin an' sholy yo' ain' gwine 'spec' no mo'. Jes' hab mahcy on us an' bring all de proviguls home ergin!

"Dat's all we wan' fuh ahsebs, Lahd, side the open fire, waking between whiles an' sholy yo' ain' gwine 'fuse us dat. But oh, Lahd! we's got er mighty big favuh t' ask fuh mistis. Lahd, we 'low ez how yo' know all 'bout huh bein' sick, an' now Hannah she say ef de Lahd don' in'feah de mistis'll die 'fo' mahnin'. Oh, Lahd! fuh sake o' de Lamb o' Gord, come righ' down frum heab'n, an' ef she be er-crossin' ub de ribber jes wade righ' in an' brung huh back t' sho'. We done 'fess we's all ole black weddehs, but oh, Gord! yo' knows Miss Eb'lyn's de whites' lamb o' de flock. O God! the desolation of waiting for the We 'lows ez how she's mo' lack er angul den ary angul in de skuy. Oh, Gord! sholy yo' ain' done t'ink how full yo' han's'll be widout mistis heah t' he'p yo' look ahteh t'ings. Has yo' fungot all dese yeahs mistis done took all de trouble o' dese niggehs off'n yo' han's? An' yo' don' know how mons'ous obstrep'ous dey is, an' dey say tered about Uncle Isaac, who was praying dey 'gwine be wussuh ef Mis' Eb'lyn ain' with impassioned fervor for her they loved. heah t' look ahteh 'em. Oh, Lahd! fuh de His every appeal was punctuated by their sake ub all de res' o' de wuhl whut's needin' cries and groans. A candle in one corner yo' keer, leab huh heah t' obehsee dis paht of the room threw the dusky faces into pic- o' muhl vineyahd! Oh, Lahd! please'scuse turesque shadow, glinted from the gay me fuh tellin' uv yo' whutcher ough' do, but bandanna-turbaned heads, and whitened I's so feard yo's gwine mek er big musthe old man's hoary locks to the color of take an' dah won' be nobody t' see whe'r we's got plenty t' eat an' wah. Fuh de sake o' all dese yeahs I's be'n er-sahbin' an' sinful chillun. Dah ain' nary one o' us yo', an' fuh mahsteh, an' Missy Nell, an' kneelin' heah but whut's er mighty lean ole Miss Edie, an' de fambly, an' jes' t' show whutcher kin do ef yo' hump yo'se'f, don' we's er-sinnin' hahd-we ain' gwine 'spute let ah mistis die tell ole Isaac's body lies

"Oh, Gord, I don' know no mo' ahgywudn't be so mean. Oh, Lahd! don' mints t' meet de case. But ef yo's still fuh sake ub de Sabior don' 'fuse us dis: seeing him, and if he did not come to-night sen' down de shin'n'es' angul t' tote huh in Edith dared not think beyond. 'is ahms righ' up t' de cou'ts ub glory! An' hab Mahs Ned er-waitin' righ' at de gate so she won' git skeered 'mong so many strangehs. An' let huh stan' righ' nex' t' de Sabior tell she git use' t' de crowd! Oh, Gord! fuh sake o' de Lamb what died t' sabe us, heah dis pra'h. Amen."

Such a heartfelt petition might have comforted Edith had she heard it. She was sitting beside the bed now, carefully watching each change in the wasted face. Even to her inexperienced eyes the ashy pallor was growing strangely ominous.

"Edith!" came in a faint whisper.

"Yes, dear." Unconsciously the girl is so kind-he gave you to me." employed the tone one uses to a child.

"Has he come?"

"No, not yet, but I'm sure he will be here to-night."

"It seems so long. He may not come in time."

"Yes, he will. Try to sleep and when you wake you will find him beside you. You are not suffering, are you, dear?"

"No, only so tired."

There was a short silence, during which the mistress lay as though asleep. Presently she put out her hand as if in search of some one, but finding the place vacant looked at Edith anxiously.

"What is it, dear cousin?"

"Where is-I want Nellie."

"I persuaded her to let Molly take her to bed. Hannah shall bring her right down."

The child nestled close to her mother, little Nell!" she said with the fondest tenderness.

had been ten days now since she wrote him his wife told him all. and he ought certainly to have arrived unless some mischance had befallen. She had from the first been apprehensive of the her hands. At one stride he reached and dangers infesting his road home, and every knelt beside her and clasped her in his day had seemed an age, with Mrs. Seddon arms. Nell did not awake and Edith fading away like a flower. For twelve slipped away. The hour was too sacred hours she had seemed to live on the hope of for a witness.

Lying with Nell's face close beside her own, the gentle lady looked up at Edith and noticing her wet eyes said:

"Come sit on the other side, Edith."

She obeyed, and began to chafe the hand next her with her firm fingers.

"If only John were here I should be so happy. I think I can say now what I have wished to tell you many, many times, but it has always been hard for me to reveal what lies nearest my heart. I wish to thank you, Edith, for all your kindness to me these weary months. I do not know what I should have done without you. My Father

"Don't! please don't, Cousin Evelyn," sobbed Edith. "I have done so little for you, though I love you so much."

"I know you do, my darling. You have shown it in every way. I have taken note of all your sweet forbearance and unselfishness. God bless you, my child, and deal as tenderly with you as you have with me!"

She looked so like a saint as she turned her eyes heavenward that Edith unconsciously slipped to her knees. "If he would leave me you I could ask no more!" she

"I would both go and stay, but my boy is beckoning me to him. I leave my loved ones to you. Do not part from little Nell till John comes home to stay, and always, dear, be a sister to her and a daughter to him. Show them the same kindness you have me-I could ask no more. And, whose thin hand strayed lovingly over the Edith-my dear, dear Edith!-when the round cheek. "My own little girl! My cruel war is over and Max comes back-Who is that? I think I hear John's step."

It was he. Edith hastened to meet him. Edith felt that she must scream or die. holding up her finger warningly, but he en-Would Captain Seddon never come? It tered as quietly as swiftly. One glance at

"Tohn! at last!"

With a feeble cry of joy she stretched out

tending emotions.

As in a panorama he saw again every incident of their entwined history. Again she bloomed beside her father's hearth in old Virginia, the fairest flower his eyes had ever seen. He recalled with what unbounded pride he had won her love and made her his wife. With what gentle dignity and exquisite devotion she, who had tensity of her holy desire. He could not seemed the merriest of butterflies, had ful- refuse. filled the exacting duties of her position! As the drowning relives his whole life in a moment, so the agony of this hour brought arrange all the rest. My soul is filled with to his memory in swift review a thousand incidents of their happy wedded life he Let us say our prayers together once more had thought forgotten. His very agony in the old way-then kiss me good-night." was held in abeyance till he had unraveled

uncontrollable grief, broke the silence.

me!" she pleaded.

Forgive her! "Why forgive you, dear asleep. heart?"

Ned's death. I tried so hard, John, but and he too slept. somehow I knew from the first how it would be. You know with what dread I always regarded the war. Something warned me coming could make her well again! She of its disaster to us. Yet for your sake and Nellie's I wished to live."

"Don't say you cannot, Evelyn! heart will break-my load is too heavy. Live, dear wife, and let me live too!"

gesture. "It is too late now, dear."

Ah, yes, too late! Her feet were already bathed in the waves of the silent river. Her husband saw it plainly, and, no longer able to repress his grief, wept in pitiful abandonment. Even this did not seem to pain her. Since she had gotten her heart's desire in his coming she was going fast—oh, so fast! Yet once again she roused—her work was not complete.

"Listen, John, for I am getting so tired.

They were not conscious of the passage When Max comes home, be to each other as of time. She was perfectly content to be you were before. Don't let anything divide once more in the shelter of his strong arms; you. Poor boy! he could not see the queshis heart was torn and throbbing with con- tion as we did. Forgive him, John. Promise me."

> "Do not ask it, Evelyn, my love! Ask anything else, but not that! Oh, God, not that! with my boy's grave so new and my wife's heart broken."

> "John, won't you try? At least promise me that-you will try."

> Her dying eyes were relighted by the in-

"I promise—God help me!"

"Thank you, dear. You and Edith can joy. Can paradise be sweeter than this?

He bent his head over hers, and silently, all the chain, from the first day to the last. as they had prayed many times before, their When he reached the end he shivered, petitions ascended to the Eternal: a cry And now she was dying! A groan, born of from her for blessing on those she left; from him for strength to endure. After-His wife heard it. "Dear John, forgive ward he kissed again and again the white face and pallid lips, and then she fell

Holding her close to him he watched be-"Because I had not strength to endure side her till miles of travel overcame him

In the chill dawn Edith found them thus. "She is better," she thought. "Oh, if his

has not slept like this for weeks!"

But when she drew close to the bed she

"Cousin John," she cried, "oh, wake up! Hannah! Job! come quick! Oh, Cousin She shook her head with a mournful Evelyn! Cousin Evelyn! And I did not know!"

CHAPTER XVII.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

LATE in the afternoon of the same day a soldier in blue uniform entered Richard Allyn's law office.

"You air Mr. Allyn, I b'lieve," was the interrogative greeting.

" Yes."

"My name's Sam Smith. You've seed

me in the comp'ny, I s'pose, an' heerd tell formation he might obtain; yet, on the uv me more'n once too, I guess."

"Your name and face are both familiar, Mr. Smith, but I can't place you exactly."

"Didn't you hear 'bout thet time Cap'n' Chester got wolloped at ther covered bridge?"

" Yes."

"An' 'bout thet feller whut wus captured the day afore an' tol' 'em er squad o' soljirs wus comin'?"

"Yes! yes! I know you now."

"I 'lowed thet little p'int 'u'd quicken your mem'ry. . Thet give me er repertation, Mr. Allyn-ackchally er repertation, sir."

"You planned the ruse very cleverly."

"Lord, no! I never planned noth'n'. Cap'n, he done it all. Cap'n's dev'lish cute-an' dev'lish ev'rything else! I b'lieved ev'ry word I heerd him say 'bout them soljirs. I wus fooled ez bad ez anybody. Haw! Haw! You jest ought to er seed thet fat cap'n. He didn't have no more business managin' uv er comp'ny then er jack rabbit 'u'd have. Ef you'd had the hull Rebel army an' shuck 'em up in er bag vou couldn't er foun' er man less sooted fur 'is place. But I ain't got no grudge ergin 'im-I'm 'bleeged fur 'im lett'n' me get erway so easy."

"You made your escape, didn't you?"

"Lord, yes! I jest clumb out o' the wagon in the dark while we wus on ther way to ther bridge. But I guess you air wonderin' what I come here fur?"

Allyn confessed some such question had arisen in his mind.

"Air you shore thar ain't no one in hearin' distance?" lowering his voice to a

"Perfectly. Anything you say will be heard by me alone."

"Wull-er-this is mighty ticklish business I'm on, an' these is mighty ticklish times, an' ef you don't min' me bein' so pertic'lar would you jest look out in thet hall to see thet nobody ain't list'nin'?"

Allyn complied, hardly knowing whether he ought to be amused or impressed at the

other hand, the business he had come on might be worth heeding. The times were pregnant with the unexpected. With this in mind he examined the hall, then locked the door and placed his chair close to his visitor's, who regarded these attempts at secrecy with evident satisfaction.

"You air er frien' to Cap'n Seddon, ain't ye?" was the opening question, which startled Allyn out of his preconceived opinions and made him thoroughly alive.

"Yes, I am. I admire and love him, though the division between us prevents my showing it as I should like."

"Them's my senterments to er T. Lord! Mr. Allyn, you don't know thet man like I do. Ef thar's anybody sick, thar he is tooleastwise he wus 'fore this war come on. Ef anybody's er-needin' uv anything he's shore to know it, and presently here he'll come with er nigger er-bringin' it. More'n once when Lizy an' me-Lizy, she's my wife-wus so pore we didn't know whar ther nex' meal wus comin' frum ther cap'n he he'ped us out an' kep' us frum-"

"But what has all this-"

"You jest wait-I'm er-comin' t' thet. Lord! man, I've got t' work up my nerve by tellin' uv all the cap'n's goodness, ur I'll never git over my skeer. By dog! when I think o' thet, an' this dev'lish plan uv Wire's, I'm bound t' blow on it ef he'd string me up nex' minute!"

"What is this plan?"

"Now you jest wait! I ain't worked up quite ernough yit. It ain't any fun t' run your head into er noose. No, siree! I never did hanker after no sech way uv handin' in my checks-nur bein' shot, nuther. But when I heerd Wire er-talkin', says I t' myse'f, 'You've got er chance now t' pay back part o' all them lifts the cap'n's be'n he'pin' you to all these years, an' ef you don't-""

"In the name of God, come to the point at once, and tell me the danger threatening my friend!"

"You jest wait. You needn't be in sech er all-fired hurry. I'm most t' the p'int anyman's caution. Such a rustic would be apt ways. As I wus er-sayin', I jest kinder to overestimate the importance of any in-preached myse'f er little sarmon on ther dooty uv gratertoode, an' detarmined I'd resk tellin' you, even ef Lizy hed t' look out fur number two."

Allyn could keep his seat no longer, but walked the room with impatient strides.

"You see," Smith continued, "I come near ez p'iz'n j'inin' the Rebels 'cause o' cap'n, but I never owned er nigger an' 'lowed I never could, so I'd jest be fightin' ergin my own intrusts. But, by Jinks! ef I'm er-follerin' ther same cause ez Cap'n Wire I ain't goin' t' set by an' see 'im murder er man whut hes kep' ther wolf frum my door fur ten year!"

"Your secret is out now-do tell it all as soon as possible."

"I'm ready. 'Twon't take long. 'Long erbout noon er yeller nigger whut b'longs t' Cap'n Seddon come t' headquarters an' wouldn't be put off with seein' nobody but ther boss. He tol' ez how his master was fur all them insults he hed piled on 'im when he wus overseer, now wus his chance. I happened in jest then. All ther men say I'm er priv'leged pers'n sence ther covered bridge erfair, an' I must say cap'n's be'n But ef he hed any idee uv whut I'm doin' now—Lordy me! I'd be er goner, thet's all."

to tell me about yourself! Tell me now about Captain Seddon."

goin' t' do it too ef he can. Six uv ther arrived when he reached Heart's Delight. meanest, raskillest men is under orders t' he's feared t' send 'em in daylight."

"The very slaves on the plantation would rise in mutiny! What do you propose to do?"

"P'opose t' do! Lord! Mr. Allyn, don't you think I've did enough? I've resked my life t' tell you. Thar's Lizy-I've got t' consider her."

"Then you are willing to let me take the affair into my own hands and warn Captain Seddon?"

"Willin'! That's whut I come here fur. But afore you go any furder, Mr. Allyn, I want you t' promise me you won't never, ez long ez you live, let er livin' soul know I blowed on cap'n's plans. I ought t' er asked you at first, but I knew you wus er gentleman. Ef you air tempted t' tell, jest think uv Lizy. And I hope God Almighty'll strike me dead ef ever I give you erway."

"Your hand, Mr. Smith, on the bargain. home, an' ef Cap'n Wire wanted t' get even I shall never breathe it unless you give me permission. And now I must be gone at once. It is past six. Heavens! if he should be lost through the delay! We have wasted valuable time."

They left the office immediately; the mighty frien'ly with me-mighty frien'ly. soldier to return by devious and unsuspected paths to the spider's web, the other to make hasty preparation for his ride to Heart's Delight. He too must exercise all "For heaven's sake wait till to-morrow possible caution. If he bungled, not only would it cost Captain Seddon his life, but he might lose his own as well. He left "I am er-tellin' ez fast ez I can. Give Jefferson by a road leading directly away er man er little time, woncher? As I wus from his destination, purposing by a wide sayin', I happened in jest ez Yeller Dick detour to approach by an unfrequented wus finishin'. I don't b'lieve cap'n seed way. He rode with the wind's speed. As me. He wus actin' like some'n' crazy. I the twilight purpled into darkness and a 'lowed I'd heerd men sw'ar, but I hedn't. No, ghostly silence enveloped prairie and woodsiree! them oaths made me fair trem'le. land his anxiety grew. The irony of fate, Ther nigger went out, an' after while I which made him, the devoted Unionist, risk slunk out too-I wus skeered. But I hed his life to save an implacable foe to the heerd whut I wanted to. He 'lowed he'd Union, assailed him, but he did not falter. ketch the devil-meanin' Cap'n Seddon- He was wrought to such a pitch that he an' he'd torcher 'im, an' roast 'im, an' cut was resolved to defend his friend's life with 'im, an' then bury 'im erlive. An' he's er- his own in open fight if Wire's men had

While danger was drawing near on one go out erbout dark an' bring 'im in. I 'low side and on the other succor was making valiant efforts to be in advance, all unconand little Nell-were gathered about their cass perish also." dead in the silent chamber. They had wept their eyes dry, and now, denied the solace of tears, were attempting to console one another with tender words of her they loved. She looked like a white vision, her light hair blanched to almost the marble of months; her sweet mouth was molded into a smile caught from supernal radiance. The longer they gazed the harder seemed the separation.

But the war which brings misfortune and bereavement forbade their bewailing; not even may sorrow be indulged unmolested. Just as the night set fairly in Job opened the door cautiously and softly called:

"Miss Edie! Miss Edie!"

the house, answered the call at once. To places. Go back to your place in the army, her surprise Job beckoned her into the hall where you are needed. Think of Nell-of and closed the door.

"'Fo' Gord, Miss Edie," he said anxiously, "I's mighty feared some'n' else gwine happ'n. Jes' now er man rid up t' de back lost in sobs. In a moment she had choked fence an' called 'Hello.' 'Twa'n' light them back. "Think how bravely Ned 'nough t' mek out 'is face, but he 'peah in died! What would he say to your remaining awful hurry. 'Come heah quick, boy,' he here? And that dear saint!-I wonder she 'im he ain' got ary minute t' lose.' Den he brung yo' de note fus, fuh feah ob 'sturbin' mahsteh."

Edith immediately carried it to Captain Seddon, who read it hurriedly and then thrust it into her hands. It read as follows:

Fly for your life! A detachment of Wire's militia is under orders to come at nightfall and take you to town. You know what his hatred for you is. A horrible death awaits you. I know what I am saying. Lose not a moment in getting as far away as possible.

The writer had concealed his identity well, but the sincerity on its face convinced both Captain Seddon and Edith that the contents of the note were true and that a friend had written it. She wrung her hands him to be gone.

"I will not go," he said. "My hopes

scious of evil the three—the master, Edith, are dead—my heart lies there; let the car-

"You know not what you are saying," she answered. "Sell your life as dearly as possible in the front of battle, but not this way-not in some horrible manner that man may devise."

He had laid his belt on a chair. He her brow by the sadness of those last hastily examined the pistols, found they were ready for use, and buckled it round him. The act increased his courage, if such a thing were possible.

> "Good God!" he cried, "do you think me craven enough to follow like a hound at Wire's bidding? I will sell my life dearlylet him look to the cost."

Edith caught him by the arm.

"Cousin John, for the love of mercy, hear No matter how many of these rabble me! Edith, supposing it to be some affair of you kill, there are others to take their all of us who love you and are looking to you, of the principle you are struggling for! Think of the boy out—" Her voice was say. 'Heah note fuh yo' mahsteh. Tell does not rise from her coffin to bid you go."

He fell into a chair and buried his face gallop off fas' ez 'is hoss could trabel, an' I in his hands. Every second seemed an age to Edith, unconsciously straining her ears to catch a sound of the men's approach. Still she waited.

> Finally he raised his head. "Edith, you are right. It was a moment of weakness, but certainly I may be excused for anything to-day. I ought to go and I must."

> Then his gaze fell on the still form and he groaned with anguish.

> "How can I leave her thus! Oh, Evelyn! my precious, precious wife, how much easier to spend my life at once and then lie down by your side in sweet oblivion! To live is madness-to stay is cowardice. What shall

As though in answer to the question, Job in terror, and at the same time implored hastily entered the room. Doffing his cap with apologetic air he said excitedly:

"I 'lows frum yo' looks dah wa'n't not'i'n

good in dat note. An' now dah's er passel er men comin' down de road. Dey's nigh er quahteh 'way, but I hearn 'em plain ez seein'."

Captain Seddon was himself again, calm, brave, resourceful.

"Run, Job, to the stable and saddle the swiftest horse there. Edith, I leave everyburdens on you, dear child, but whom have the dark sky. I to call on but you? And my confidence in you is perfect. The time may be long will be sufficient. and keep you!"

dearest of all the world. Sobered and chance." made older by the wretched scenes of a good for the dear mother's sake during his world had ever witnessed. absence he found this also impossible. He her eyes and waited. Unconscious of flying time and approaching enemy he stood till at he replied: last she recalled him:

the stiles!"

It was fortunate the night was dark. As Captain Seddon ran out the rear door the soldiers were demanding admittance at the front. Sure of their prey, never dreaming that any warning could have been given, they had taken no precaution toward guarding the entrances, and were now expecting go," the boy pleaded. to spread consternation among the household by the violent pounding of their weapons on the door.

The master ran unperceived to the stable, where Job had his horse and arms in waiting. To entrust his tenderest interests to the servant's keeping, bid him a brief farewell, mount his horse, and ride off into the darkness was the work of a moment. But ere he had gone a hundred yards the animal shied violently, and his rider clearly thing in your hands. I am imposing heavy perceived a man's figure outlined against

"Who goes?" he cried, drawing his pistol. "'Tain' nobody but Pete, mahsteh," came before I return; my life is my country's. the well-known voice. "Oh, mahsteh!"-I shall get south if possible. There will be and the poor fellow actually threw himself few mails; whenever there is a chance I on his knees beside the horse and caught hold The servants—the farm— of the saddle-skirt—"Oh, mahsteh! lemme everything is in your hands. See Mr. go wid yeh. Wid meh Mahs Ned in de Dupey if you need advice, but I think Job grabe an' meh mistis in 'er coff'n, dah ain' Good-by. God bless no place heah fuh me. Ef yo'll lemme go I'll neber leab yo'. I'll nuss yo' ef yo' gits Then taking Nellie by the hand he looked sick—I'll take de bes' keer ub yo' I kin. for the last time upon the face he held I'll die fuh yo', mahsteh, ef yo'll gimme de

Ah, me! ah, me! Who that does not stormy year, the child made no outcry, but know personally can ever understand the clung to her father and sobbed far too piti- attachment between the kind master and fully for one so young. Captain Seddon his slave? Some necromantic power seems was too overcome for coherent expression; to have forged an unbreakable chain that only disconnected phrases escaped him, bound them infinitely closer than the mere His attempts to console her ended in a sob. nexus of owner and owned, and afforded a Then when he tried to charge her to be condition of slavery unlike anything the

To the lonely fugitive master Pete's devocould only weep and weep, and try to tear tion was most sweet. It came as the slenderhimself away, and weep again. Edith hid est sunbeam into a dark room. A longing to grant the request was evident in his tone as

"But you have no horse and I cannot "Forgive me, but you must hasten! I wait. Anyhow the men would be searching hear the men Job spoke of. They are at the stable by the time you could get back."

> "Hi, mahsteh, Pete ain' fuhgit dat! I's got meh hoss-Mahs Ned's hoss what yo' gimme, yo' know-tied t' de bushes heah."

> The Confederacy needed fighters, not servants. A hardly perceptible indecision crossed the captain's mind.

> "Fuh lub er meh young mahsteh, lemme

It was the irresistible appeal. Permission was quickly given, and away they rode, whither or to what destiny no man could tell.

gallery she hastily locked the death-chamber, Seddon was in concealment here. and with her arm thrown protectingly around Nell advanced to the front of the to unlock the door. "And be quick about hall, while one of the servants unfastened it-we haven't got no time for foolishness," the door. Half a dozen rude fellows stalked into her presence.

"We want to see the boss. We've got a little business to transact with him," said the leader with a leer at his comrades.

"Captain Seddon is not here," Edith answered quietly.

the cap'n and his doin's. We don't intend no harm to you, young lady—just call him."

"Indeed, I tell you truly; Captain Seddon is not here. He was, but has gone away," was her positive assurance.

"Here, boys, two of you run around the back way to see that he don't get out there. You go too, Jack. Hurry to the barn. The rest of us will search the house."

Edith waited in the lower hall while they searched every room of the upper floor, examining every nook and cranny with the utmost scrutiny. When they came down stairs she had taken care to have all the doors thrown open except that of the room where the body lay, hoping thereby to divert their attention. It would be unendurable, she thought, for them to pollute the sanctity of this with their boisterous presence.

The plan seemed about to succeed, for in the long search this was overlooked, until one of the men exclaimed:

"By Jinks, here's a room we almost forgot!"

Edith was beside herself.

"I beg you not to go in there!" she cried. "I give you my word no living being is there."

Naturally her excitement and opposition been told that Captain Seddon was at home vit ef yo' hosses is rale fas'." and were ordered to arrest him; they knew house except this room, without success, as party was in hot pursuit.

When Edith heard the soldiers on the a matter of course they concluded Captain

Consequently she was savagely ordered accompanied the demand.

Still she hesitated, trying to frame a brief explanation of her objection to their entering; but before she could begin, at a sign from the officer two men threw themselves against the door with force enough to drive the screws from their sockets. With noisy "Oh, come off now. We know all about tread and congratulations at the prospect of their search being rewarded they entered, and had almost reached the sheeted figure before they saw it. The most hardened nerves cannot unexpectedly behold death unmoved. All but one left the room as quickly as they had gone in. The one, somewhat more daring than the others, delayed long enough to lift the sheet to see if any one were in hiding beneath the coffin. Then he followed his companions.

> "Ugh!" growled the leader when they stood again on the porch, "such a sight makes me creepy. Confound Wire for sending us here at such a time. It looks too as if the cap'n had got away. But if he's anywhere 'round we've got to find him. We'll pay for it if we don't."

At this juncture Yellow Dick, with officious interest, approached. "I 'low yo' be lookin' fuh Cap'n Sedd'n," he said.

The title he used was significant. the trusty slave it is "mahsteh" to this day; the untrusty dropped the name before the Emancipation Proclamation.

"Yes," was the eager answer. you help us find him?"

"Yo'll hafter hurry. Him an' Pete's went by de souf road. I wur watchin' an' seed 'em, an' 'ud tol' yo' afo', but Job he wur watchin' me, an' Job's mons'ous strong intensified the men's vigilance. They had w'en he git mad. But yo' kin ketch 'em

Not a moment did they lose. nothing of the tragedy just enacted there, their victim slip through their hands in this And now, when they had gone carefully manner would be most culpable in Captain through the outbuildings and the entire Wire's sight. In three minutes the whole

SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISH POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS?

BY CHARLES S. BURWELL.

the direction of Mr. Gladstone, then chan-1875, France in 1881, Austria in 1883, Sweden in 1884, Hungary in 1886, and, more recently, Russia, Finland, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands. They are also in successful operation in most of the British colonies, including Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

in the United States has been before Congress several times, but so far has received but slight support. Mr. Wanamaker, when postmaster-general, strongly recommended the adoption of this system by Congress, incorporating in his report for 1892 valuable follows: in the New England the plan, and under his recommendation the of these people. present Congress will take up the question. of most careful consideration.

OSTAL savings banks are not an in which deposits and payments are reexperiment. The plan has been corded. The governments shall take charge well tried and continues to be success- of these deposits, paying for them such inful, not costly to the government to main- terest as the law shall provide, two per cent tain, and highly advantageous to the people. being commonly suggested by most advo-The first post-office savings bank was cates of the system, and the money shall be established in Great Britain in 1861, under subject to withdrawal at any time, under proper regulations. In this way it is incellor of the exchequer. Since then nearly tended to offer facilities for saving to comall the leading nations of the world have munities not now reached by existing banks established them, Belgium in 1869, Italy in nor in the nature of things ever likely to be, except by some such plan as this.

In this country eighty per cent of the savings banks and savings deposits are in the New England States and New York. Throughout the West and South, except in the larger places, it is impossible for private enterprise to furnish savings facilities suf-The proposition to establish such banks ficient to meet the needs of the people. By an investigation made under the direction of the postmaster-general in 1892 the distances of savings depositories from postoffices (which are intended to be centrally located) were ascertained to average as statistics from European countries showing ten miles; in the Middle States, twentytheir success and popularity. Since then five miles; in the Southern States, thirtythe plan has received the active support of three miles; in the Western States, twentymany newspapers and societies, as well as six miles, and in the Pacific States, fifty-two of a number of influential men both in and miles. This is a remarkable showing and out of Congress. It is understood that clearly indicates the need of bringing some Postmaster-General Gary strongly favors safe and convenient depository within reach

The total number of depositors in savings and a very strong effort will undoubtedly banks in the United States are now a little be made to pass a law establishing the sys- over five million, or about one in fourteen tem in the United States. In view of these of the population. In England one person facts the question, Shall the government in seven is a depositor in the postal savings establish postal savings banks? is worthy bank, to say nothing of the depositors in private savings banks, who probably are as In a general way the plan of the postal numerous in proportion to the population savings bank is, that such post-offices as the as in this country. The fact that the bulk postmaster-general may designate shall ac- of the savings deposits in this country is in cept deposits in sums of one dollar or more New England and New York is accounted and provide each depositor with a pass-book for by some on the ground that the people

there are more economical and thrifty than in the other parts of the country; but the advocates of postal savings banks assert that the people of the South and West would be equally saving were they given like opportunity and encouragement.

The comptroller of the currency reported last year 988 savings banks—certainly an inadequate number for the needs of the people of this country. In Great Britain there are more than ten thousand post-offices, and in France over eight thousand, that receive deposits as agencies of the postal savings bank.

The remarkable growth of our postal money-order system (there were over fifty-two million transactions, aggregating \$200,000,000, last year) indicates the ease with which the post-offices could be adapted to this work. This would also reduce materially the cost of inaugurating an entirely new system. In this connection it is worthy of notice that in 1895 France handled in its post-office savings banks 2,500,000 accounts, at a profit of \$170,000, after paying three per cent interest, and the English department the same year handled 6,500,000 accounts, paying two and one half per cent interest, and realized a surplus of \$83,000.

The establishment of postal savings banks in this country, then, would be made in the expectation that certain very positive and beneficial results would follow. Postmaster-General Gary has given this clear exposition of these benefits, in his report just made public:

A large amount of money is undoubtedly secreted by people who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens. It is dead capital; but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment, it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. the government undertook this task the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their faith in the government is unbounded. Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount in the aggregate to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class, who would realize the advantage of depositing their savings with the government instead of wastefully and

uselessly expending them. It would tend to better citizenship, bringing into closer relationship the government and its citizens, and developing practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship constitute a powerful appeal to statesmanship to make a way for these beneficent consequences.

A postal savings system is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe, the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain seven million depositors have upward of \$550,000,000 in savings accumulated during thirty-five years; and in ten years fewer than ten thousand Hawaiian depositors saved nearly \$1,000,-000. Canada, whose savings banks in 1867 held less than \$3,500,000 as the accumulations of a century, inaugurated a system of postal savings depositories in 1868, and in twenty years the deposits exceeded \$22,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the governments, which guarantee their repayment, and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors. At the end of 1895 Great Britain, after paying interest at the rate of two and one half per cent and covering all losses incurred, held \$3,500,000 in undivided dividends.

More than a third of the postal savings accounts in European offices are held by minors, and over two thirds by the most humble callings. It is essentially the bank of this class. Postal savings would not conflict with the savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations. The conversion of money-order offices into savings depositories would soon afford infinitely more facility for receiving interest-bearing deposits than the interest-paying banks do now. The most aggressive opponents of the plan are among the private institutions engaged in somewhat similar enterprises, though associations of the larger cities recognize in it a valuable feeder to the financial currents of the country. Security, and not the rate of interest, is the primary and essential condition of such a system; and bonds of states, counties, and municipalities and real estate furnish an illimitable field.

There is some opposition to the system on account of what is claimed would be the unfair competition it would offer to the present banking institutions, especially the savings banks. The general testimony, however, from other countries is that private banks have nothing to fear from the postal savings plan. The manager of the department in France says: "The operation of these banks relate principally to small amounts, and experience has shown that they do not in the least interfere with the development of private banks which receive

persons of greater means, as is plainly extent of comparatively small deposits, would States average \$370.

There are difficulties in the way of the time accumulate an enormous deposit. successful working of the system in this assumes a great responsibility in guarantee- country, that would make \$700,000,000. ing, as it must, the return with interest of government either to conduct a safety deposit business at great expense, which exto make the system pay its own way.

we have no statistics that show the actual troller of the currency, that of 1896.

we may realize the enormous amount of settlement. such funds there are in the country. In this connection it is well to remember that culties, for which I offer no solution. \$500 and under.

larger deposits." The vast majority of so large a proportion is held in the Eastern private banks have their depositors among States, and that it is made up to such an shown by the fact that, while the seven seem to indicate that postal savings banks million depositors in the English postal having the government guaranty of depossavings banks average \$70 each, the five its, reaching all parts of the country and million in the savings banks in the United especially those portions not now provided with savings bank facilities, would in a short

I have asked the question, How much? country, and the plan has and will have But any estimate is a matter of speculation. many decided opponents. The government If the money hoarded in stockings, under in undertaking the care of millions of dol- hearthstones, and in other secret hidinglars of the small savings of the people places would average \$10 per capita in the

I have given these figures to show the every dollar deposited. This compels the possibility of gathering a great amount of money in the postal institution, for therein lies the greatest danger, as I apprehend, in pense the people must pay, or to go into the working of the system in this country. the banking business as much as do the What shall be done with the money when savings banks and trust companies, in order it comes into the hands of the government? We are at a disadvantage here with Euro-How much money would such a system pean nations. They are all in need of money be likely to accumulate? Unfortunately and their government securities offer a ready and convenient investment of all their savdeposits in the banking institutions of the ings deposits. Our national interest-bearcountry that are purely savings. There are ing debt is only \$800,000,000, and is already now in the United States about a thousand absorbed, and while at first the funds of the savings banks, having an aggregate deposit postal savings banks might be invested in of about \$2,000,000,000. The individual government bonds, bought in the open mardeposits of national banks are about \$1,- ket at rates that would warrant two per cent 600,000,000, of state banks and trust cominterest, the time must shortly come when panies about \$1,200,000,000. I take these wise provision must be made for other figures from the last report of the comp- sources of investment. The danger here is that the possession of so much money Of course but a small percentage of the will invite unwise expenditures and schemes, deposits in national and state banks and many such having already been proposed. trust companies are savings deposits, but We must not forget what every careful when we add this percentage to the \$2,- banker recognizes, that with every depositor 000,000,000 of actual savings deposits there must sooner or later come a day of

These to my mind are very grave diffieighty per cent of the savings bank de-establishment of any new system of such posits are held in New England and New magnitude and importance will inevitably York, and that ninety-seven and one half meet with many objections and present per cent of this amount is in balances of numerous difficulties inseparable from constructive legislation. But in a matter pre-This enormous sum of over \$2,000,000,- senting so many possibilities of benefit to ooo, taken in connection with the fact that such great numbers, and so evidently needed

need that cannot in the nature of things be cient law.

in a very large portion of our country, wise supplied by private enterprise, would prostatesmanship should be able to provide a mote thrift and good citizenship, and would law that would minimize the dangers sug- thus prove a great boon to millions of our gested without destroying the advantages people, I think the government ought to of the system. Believing, therefore, that establish postal savings banks under the postal savings banks would supply a public operation of a carefully prepared and effi-

WHO WILL EXPLOIT CHINA?

BY RENÉ PINON.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES."

their chances of success.

Asia what nature and men refused them in Lazareff. Europe. Two routes were opened to them, Russia now comprehended that she could lutely toward the far East.

OR this gigantic operation several frontiers of Korea. In 1858 she occupied European, American, or Asiatic states the territory of the Oussuori and founded are in rivalry. Our object in this upon the sea of Japan the port of Vladistudy will be to indicate their respective vostok. At last Russia reached the sea. She pretensions and consider their powers and had a port free from ice during eight months of the year. This was a great step taken, but In the first rank, by the antiquity of its Vladivostok is blocked during four months relations with China and the continuity of of winter; it opens upon a sea closed by its political aims, appears Russia. From straits impracticable or of which the banks the time of Peter the Great, Russian states- are Korean or Japanese. Suddenly Russia men, with a profound conviction, with a busied herself gaining outlets to the ocean. religious faith in the future, have sought for In 1875 she made the mikado accept the the domination of their race upon the im- exchange of Saghalin Island for the Kumense continent which unrolls its infinite riles, the substance for the shadow. In plains from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan. 1876 she led him to renounce all sovereignty "The politics of great states," said Na- over Korea in exchange for the opening poleon I., "is in their geography." It is of a Korean port (Fusan) to Japanese comgeography which has created for Russia the merce. Thus there was already revealed imperious necessity of reaching an open the importance of the Korean question. sea. Since Peter the Great, to give to the In 1886 Russian vessels and troops occu-Muscovite plains an outlet to the sea, an pied Port Lazareff. Installed there, the issue to the rest of the world, has been the Russians at last possessed a port accessiconstant care of the diplomacy of the czars. ble all the year, and they were masters of Checked in the West by the German power, Korea. But the English were watching in the North by the ice, in the South by the and by occupying the islet and bay of Port "eastern question," they have sought in Hamilton compelled the evacuation of Port

to the Indian Ocean by way of Afghanistan, neither make any progress nor even mainto the China Sea by way of Manchuria. tain her positions in the far East as long as The jealousy of England closed decidedly she did not have the shores of the Pacific to Russian expansion the route by way of connected with her European possessions by the Indian Ocean, and Russia turned reso- a railroad. From this day the idea of the Trans-Siberian Railway was adopted; the pre-Little by little she surrounded the Mid-liminary studies commenced. At the same dle Kingdom with an immense line of cir- time the government gave heavy bounties to cumvallation from Hindu Kush to the the navigation company connecting Odessa

with Vladivostok. In 1891 the czarevitch and distrust of the government of Pekin. Nicholas laid at Vladivostok the first tie of To-day Russian counsels are listened to, if the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Work on the not as those of a master, at least as those of road has been pushed forward and the Rus- a guardian. At the beginning Russia ensians expect that before the close of 1898 dured consenting to many concessions; the one will be able to traverse all Siberia by emperor of China looked on the czar as a steam.

opening toward the Chinese seas a shorter they awaited the propitious hour. Throwway than that of Suez, and one entirely ing forward daring officers, ready to dis-British. She undertook the Trans-Cana- avow them in case of failure, to sustain them dian Railway and created a line of naviga- if they succeeded, they arrogated to themtion from Vancouver to Hongkong. The selves the right of navigating on the Amour, mining cause of the construction of the two Shortly afterward the territory of the Ous-America, the other all Asia.

monoseki almost decided the question in plotted by the English. favor of the third pilferer, Japan.

It made too sudden leaps, which discon- France have only one object: to make losing her credit in the far East.

most oriental of occidental people; between the middleman between producing China tience are capable of inspiring confidence being put in contact with the innumerable lations of China with its neighbors of the established between China and Russia by North, Since the treaty of Nerchinsk (1689) the new railroad will carry life and prosthe diplomacy of the czars has always felt they will rapidly make it one of the greatthe precise limit where it was advisable to est centers of agricultural production in stop in order not to awaken the irritability the world. In the economic development

vassal. The Russians admired these preten-Like Russia, England felt the need of sions and consented to humiliating treaties; affair of Port Lazareff was, then, the deter- and annexed all the left bank of that river. great iron ways which traverse, one all souri was occupied and Russian diplomacy profited by concessions granted to England The Chino-Japanese War modified pro- and France to have the legitimacy of its foundly the respective situation of the rivals new acquisitions recognized. Yet the Musfor gain in China. Before this war Russia covite policy has always been to have the inand England alone prepared in silence for tegrity of the Chinese Empire respected, to the struggle for China; the treaty of Shi- baffle all the projects of dismemberment

The intimacy of China and Russia has It was the English who in the first half most profound causes. The Chinese have of the century succeeded first in opening a very distinct feeling of their interests. several Chinese ports to commerce. But the Between Russian and Chinese interests admirable English diplomacy, so disciplined there is no opposition; there is similitude. and supple, did not succeed in the far East. England, the United States, Germany, and certed and frightened Chinese immobility. of China an immense market for the prod-During the Chino-Japanese War, England uct of their industry, to impose upon it, by the fluctuations in her policy ended in by force if need be, their merchandise. On the contrary Russia and Japan seek to facil-By geography, by customs, by his good itate the exportation into Europe of Chinese qualities and his defects, the Russian is the products. Russia with its railroad will be him and the man of yellow race there is no and consuming Europe. The Russian violent contrast. Much more than British provinces produce nothing which China haughtiness. Muscovite pliability and pa-furnishes; they have every advantage in in Chinese apathy. There has been no population of the Celestial Empire. The violence, no cannon-shots in the pacific re- immense current of exchanges which will be the political relations have always been ami- perity into the Siberian steppe. In exploitcable, and yet the encroachments of Russia ing China the Russians will with the same have been incessant. With marvelous tact stroke throw Siberia open to improvement; everything to gain.

ideas, instincts, fashions of being, acting, and thinking which constitute the Chinese soul is for us an undecipherable enigma; the Japanese have the key of it. If not of the same race, at least of the same family, and more open intelligence give.

The Japanese does not hate the Chinatake advantage of him. He wishes to bring Son of Heaven. this deluded brother to his senses, to communicate to him his own energy, vitality, task of freeing the yellow race from the adversaries.

of China, Russia has nothing to lose and of the Korean peninsula. Russia would have had the east side, that is to say, an In Asia Russia has encountered her most open port and one bank of the strait, while dangerous adversary as regards China- to Japan would have been restored the west Japan. The Japanese owe to the Chinese part, productive of rice, and the island of their civilization; they have great affinities Quelpaert. Whether the negotiators would with them. The complicated ensemble of have had the good will to come to an agreement the war did not permit us to know.

The details of the struggle between China and Japan are known. Intoxicated by success, finding a China even more decomposed and friable than they had imagined, the victhey have the superiority to their yellow torious Japanese asserted the pretension not brothers which a more elevated character only to make Korea independent under the tutelage of Japan but to occupy southern Manchuria with the peninsula of Leao Tong man: he considers him as a relative too and Port Arthur, to march upon Pekin, and slow to spring into the way of progress, too to go and declare their triumph to the eyes apathetic to drive out the Europeans who of the Chinese in the very capital of the

This time Japan went beyond bounds, and the Russians roused themselves. Noiseand faith. War could break out between lessly, by utilizing the lines of the Transthe two peoples, but it could not form a Siberian, they concentrated great military chasm between them. Japan, indignant forces in the province of the Amour, and at Chinese inertia, took upon itself the they sent into Chinese waters an imposing squadron composed of their best ships. The humiliating tutelage of the Europeans, of Japanese were alarmed; they had to retard snatching from westerners the benefits of their march, renounce the triumphal journey exploiting the Orient. To reach this result the mikado was going to make to Port it took the right means: China closed its Arthur, and accept the overture of pacific doors, Japan threw its own open. It pre- negotiations. Great were the pretensions pared to fight us with our own weapons; of the vanquishers. They claimed the ocit became for Russia the most dangerous of cupation of Manchuria and of Leao Tong with Port Arthur. Russia, Germany, and By its geographic situation and its wealth France opposed their veto, and the same the Korean peninsula was naturally the day they gave to the government of the first object of litigation between Japanese mikado the friendly counsel to renounce and Russians. On the two banks of the pretensions which might bring a general Korean strait are found the same cultiva- conflagration into the far East. Japan hestions, products, and climate. The ports of itated: it cost something to renounce advan-Japan receive and distribute to the whole tages so dearly purchased, but the greater country Korean rice and salted fish. Eco- part of its army was in Manchuria, victorious nomically, then, Japan and Korea are closely but worn out, and war would have exposed united. Up to the Chino-Japanese War the Hondo and especially Yezo without defense rivalry between Russia and Japan mani- to a disembarkment of the Russians. In fested itself almost solely in Korea. Yet spite of England's encouragement to the the question did not appear insolvable. At contrary, Japan accepted the conditions imthe commencement of the war of 1894 the posed by the powers. By the treaty of government of the czar was negotiating with Shimonoseki the country obtained only that of the mikado for an eventual partition Formosa and an idemnity of about \$298,-

500,000. It had to renounce all territorial and Germany lost. But the French interests and England, she had made use of one and rival, Japan. credit.

for coal, provisions, and arms, and in case progress of the country. of war troops can be concentrated there. Success has responded to the efforts of and in case of war to occupy it militarily. to £12,500, in 1895 to £78,000. This great roadstead, fortified and made importance.

into her hands.

acquisition in China or even in Korea, in the far East are only secondary, and Thus the real conqueror was Russia, who Russia would seem to have conquered defiposed as the guardian of China. She nitely in the struggle for the exploitation closed the continent to Japanese influence; of China if she did not see herself brought as to her two European rivals, Germany face to face with a young and dangerous

had dealt a decided blow to the other's As those of Germany in 1870, the triumphs of Japan have been the prelude and China owed her safety to the support the cause of a marvelous development of which Russia had given or had had given all the living forces of the country. The to her. She had neither the time nor the Japanese have known how to make use of means to show herself ungrateful. In the indemnity of the Chinese War-as the November, 1896, a treaty was finally ratified Germans of our milliards—for a prodigious between Russia and China which gives increase of their military and economic brilliant satisfaction to the ambitions of the power. After the treaty of Shimonoseki Russians. What a war would not have Japan began to work with the ardor and the been able to assure them they obtain with- faith which give success, "The Japanese out striking a blow. Militarily and com- industrial world changed face completely. mercially they become masters of North The spirit of commercial enterprise, urged China and Manchuria. The government of on by optimistic people, swelled with nathe czar engages to aid the Chinese to tional pride gained ground." The governrestore and fortify the ports of Leao Tong ment instigated and seconded private inpeninsula, Port Arthur, and Talienwan. In itiative; from 1896 to 1906, it looks forexchange the Russian navy will freely use ward to an expense of about \$69,950,000, the roadstead and arsenal of Port Arthur under the form of subsidies of all sorts to and will be able to establish there a depot commerce and industry, to aid the economic

At last the Russians possess a port on the the Japanese; in Korea their commerce open sea always free from ice! To protect has so far supplanted Chinese commerce this position Russia also received the right that the China Merchant Company no to lease for fifteen years the magnificent longer send their ships into Korean ports; Bay of Kiao Chou south of Cape Shantung, Japanese imports there amounted in 1894

The Japanese have carried their new the winter station of the Russian fleet, will activity into China itself; not content with have in the future an immense strategic forming relations of exchange with their neighbors, they have gone to develop the Kiao Chou and Port Arthur will be the riches of the Celestial Empire on the spot. two solid bases of Russian power in China. Travelers, merchants, engineers have over-Port Arthur will be directly connected by spread all China, insinuating themselves railroad with Siberia and St. Petersburg, into the most backward provinces, Every-Russia has also been given other important where understood and everywhere well reconcessions concerning railroads which will ceived because of analogy of civilization throw a large part of the trade of the Orient and identity of writing, they have studied, taken inventories, computed the riches of In fact only France and Russia of the the Middle Kingdom, and sought for means European nations have obtained material of carrying off part of it. The young Japadvantages in China; it seems as if they anese have almost all been initiated in have gained in prestige all that England Europe to our processes of civilization, and

have been accustomed from youth to direct, according to new methods, great commercial companies, industrial and agricultural undertakings, hence they have creative energy and the spirit of enterprise. Very quickly they began to establish factories in China.

The Chinese, impressed with the success brought back to them by these yellow brothers, until recently so scorned and despised, seem ready to let themselves be they will create rivalry, but nothing indiguided by their conquerors. Reconciled by cates that they should make war. a common hatred for Europeans, Chinese and Japanese come to an understanding in which divides Japanese and Russians pronese will play in China the rôle of the English in India; scattered throughout the If Russia and Japan allow armaments transformation of their ancient fatherland; future. they will disdain to study for themselves the awaken from their eternal slumber.

necessary concessions for exporting by the out of its long meditation in Europe. Trans-Siberian Chinese merchandise and remuneration of the enormous capitals en- the economic life of the whole world, but, gulfed in the execution of the great Asiatic furthermore, the question of knowing make China produce, the greater will be the important in the highest degree to the vital prosperity of the Trans-Siberian.

To carry to the Russians this remunerative transit the subjects of the mikado are developing their navigation companies. Russian railroads and Japanese boats will ruin all the English or German enterprises and defy all rivalry. They will respond to different economic needs; the prosperity of one will not be the ruin of the others; they could coexist without destroying each other;

Hence does not the reciprocal animosity order to take on economic ground a brilliant ceed from an exaggerated and misplaced revenge for past humiliations. The Japa- self love? Is it not the result of a veritable misunderstanding?

country, they will everywhere be masters and ruinous military expenses to allure and directors; with Chinese workmen they them down-hill and wish to expel each other will employ Chinese capital, they will make from the Chinese markets, they will not of the entire country a center of intense only miss their aim but they will open production. But if they modify the physiog- the door to foreign ambitions. Japan will nomy of the soil they will not change the be stopped in its economic flight; Russia character of the inhabitants. The Chinese will lose the opportunity to settle in other will assist, interested but apathetic, in the parts of the world questions vital for its

In these circumstances the rôle of France usages and the civilization of the "barbari- is marked out: to open the eyes of the two ans"; they will let themselves be led by rivals, to show them the danger and the their yellow brothers, and the direction the remedy, to perform once more in the far Japanese will know how to impose upon East the work of peace and concord. We them will be so gentle that they will not are joined to Russia by close friendship, and with Japan our relations are excellent. This improvement of China by the Japan- Under these circumstances France seems to ese will be an accomplished fact at the hour be reserved for the generous task of mediwhen, in five years, Russian railroad ator. It will find there the means of incoaches penetrate as far as Hankow. There creasing the prestige of its name, of developis no doubt that the government of the czar ing its commerce and its colonies, and at obtains from the Son of Heaven all the the same time of permitting its ally to come

All things hold together to-day in the products. It will come about thus that in domain of politics. Not only will the exdeveloping Chinese production the Japanese ploitation of China by the Russians and will work for the Russian railroads. The Japanese have an incalculable reaction upon way can only be assured by a considerable whether the Japanese and Russians will commercial movement between China and share amicably or will dispute by force the Europe. The more Japanese activity will benefits of developing so much riches is interests of all the great powers.

HENRY GEORGE, AN APOSTLE OF REFORM.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

and kingdoms subverted, and whose doc- an assembly of Hungarian patriots. trines will be treasured as revelations of inspired truth.

Henry George, the prophet of an indus-

trial millennium, could claim all the signs of a fate-favored avatar. He was thoroughly in earnest; he had the courage and the eloquence of an enthusiastic belief in the earth-redeeming tendency of his gospel, and that gospel appealed strongly to the hopes of toil-burdened millions, the pariahs and step-children of modern civilization.

That the lodestar of his projects may have been an ignis fatuus detracts little

nents aflame with the fires of revolt.

selves of the opportunities to witness a notions when the reflux tide of the exmass-meeting of Georgian devotees and hausted placers had swamped the labor listen to the impassioned harangues of their market. But all his leisure hours were prophet missed a rare chance to get an idea devoted to reading; as early as 1874 his of contagious enthusiasm: the fervid appeals thoughts turned to projects of reform, and of the orator, his absolute and unmistak- in debates on his hobbies he often forgot able unselfishness and wholly reckless de- eating and drinking.

HE significance of the portents that attention and kindling ecstasy of his hearers, herald the advent of a new era can- and the storm-bursts of irrepressible cheers, not always be clearly inferred from sounding like hosannahs, and often strangely a single omen; but unless a whole constel- like yells of defiance to the opponents of lation of auguring stars should have owed their idol-cheers that differed from an ortheir aspect to an illusion of the atmosphere dinary ripple of applause as the rising roar we cannot doubt that this century and of a forest fire differs from the crackle of country of ours have borne, bred, and bur- a blazing brush pile. In Europe I have ied one of the world's great reformers-an heard the like only once, when Louis Kossapostle in whose name sects will be founded uth, on his last visit to London, addressed

The Georgian gospel of tax reform has been fiercely assailed from half a hundred different points of views; but it has been

> justly said that a better way to deal with a strange creed is to trace its origin. and the career of the author of "Progress and Poverty" presents suggestive data that may help to explain the genesis of tenets that cannot be exercised by vituperation.

Henry George's childhood was not cradled in a bed of roses. His parents were poor, and, after several vain attempts to secure employment that would

or nothing from the chances of his apotheosis. leave him a little leisure for study, Henry Eloquence less irresistible than his has lured decided to try his luck in California, at a mighty nations to a will-o'-the-wisp hunt of time when the Golden State was still a land centuries. Less plausible arguments than of promise. He was not afraid to work those of his social evangel have set conti- where wages were fair and contrived to save a few hundred dollars doing odd jobs Contemporaries who did not avail them- in Oakland and Sacramento or peddling

votion to the service of his cause, the rapt There is a pretty anecdote about an



Oakland shopkeeper who had made young Francisco charmed the young home-seeker from the dust clouds.

you said a high tariff would secure a home cents per hundred pounds. you probably meant; but who's going to five times as much, or more." comes to sharing profits they will play their peddle." old game over again and screw down their It was the same with the real estate marforce them to accept."

equal zeal.

George then worked a year or two as a Rents in San Francisco were outrageously journeyman printer, and finally drifted to high, but by dint of Spartan self-denial the literary and commercial metropolis of Henry George had managed to save enough the state. The social atmosphere of San to buy a printing outfit and rent an office of G-Jan.

George's acquaintance in the course of a few as much as the climate. There were just business transactions—the future reformer foreigners enough to leaven the Puritan was peddling clothes-wringers at that time— conservatism of the homogenous states; disand got into a controversy with him on tariff senters of all classes were tolerated, if not legislation, a topic which had occasionally encouraged; a boom-tide of enterprise kept been agitated by the San Francisco press, up wages, and all western California would George lingered on the grocer's back porch have been paradise if it had not been for to champion the cause of free trade, but the curse of the middleman incubus. Not remembering a business engagement on more than twenty miles from town the finest Berkeley Heights finally left, promising to fruit in the world could be bought for a call again with another job lot of his no- dime a peck, but the patrons of the city tions. It was a stormy day, whirls of fine markets had to pay a dime a quart. The sand sweeping the streets in gusts of fitful price of cord-wood quadrupled in the course fury, and just before dark the grocer was of a day's haul. There were mines of surprised to see the young peddler reemerge lignite fuel on the Pacific coast, a little further north, but their owners would sell "Why, Mr. George," he said, "I'm sorry only at corner rates, and eastern imports you went to all that trouble in such weather; could not be had for less than twelve dollars there was no such hurry about those wring- a ton for the same grades of bituminous coal that sold for three dollars in Kansas "Those wringers? No, I shall fetch them City and could be shipped west for four. to-morrow or Wednesday," said the ama- In Monterey Bay George saw the native teur dealer in tariff projects; "but I couldn't half-breeds haul out wharf-boats full of fine eat my supper till I had called your atten- sea-fish, glittering golden red, and in all tion to a serious mistake of yours in your hues of the rainbow, and was surprised to arguments for protection. You remember learn that the fishermen received only fifty

market? That's correct, for better or worse; "Then why in the name of sense don't but then you added that it would insure high you fetch them to the city?" asked the inwages. Enable employers to be generous, vestigator. "We would be glad to pay you

compel them? Isn't there a great risk that "Yes, but then we would lose our wholethey will take a double advantage? Raise sale market," sighed the pescador. "The the price of their products, oh, yes; but if it commission dealers won't allow us to

serfs to the lowest possible wages they can ket. Vacant land was still abundant, but the middlemen had cornered whole counties, Hungry, footsore, fagged out with the fa- They chased squatters from the timber tigue of a busy day, he had walked three lands of the coast range, and prospectors miles in a blinding gale to reopen the dis-from the bars of the inland rivers. Good cussion of that little point. farming lands were held at forbidding prices, But of such is the kingdom of world-sway- and there were speculators who bribed ignoing ideas, for their converts will propa- rant ranchers to sell them the reversion of gate their discussion-tested doctrines with old Mexican crown grants of fabulous areas of the rich southern pasture grounds.

his own, and early in the seventies he caring a newspaper, the San Francisco Post, middlemen nuisance. three other dailies in the field, but the became a fixed idea. talents of the reform enthusiast asserted

tered the arena of agricultural competition; beach of the Cliff House. thought, increase enormously with the openthe suburbs of San Francisco rose hunwas taken up and held for high prices. But the anticipated rush of immigrants did not take place. Labor and capital could not pay so much for land and make

That panic developed the germs of the ried out his long-cherished project of start- single tax theory. The young free-trader had seen the octopus of land monopoly in its for the special purpose of fighting the ugliest forms, and the plan of regenerating There were already society by a radical anti-land-grab measure

The failure of the San Francisco Post has themselves before long, and the Post began been ascribed to the machinations of the to sell, though its advertising columns looked California land-sharks, whom the editor had rather straggling, the circulation of the paper classed with the worst enemies of the human being long limited to the working classes, race, but it is probable that the editorial whose rights were more and more aggres- monomania brought about the collapse of sively championed against all monopolists. the paper in a different manner. In 1877 The commission-house grievance did the soul of Henry George had already beright itself after a fashion, but the land- gun to labor under the birth-throes of his grabber incubus grew more burdensome- reform project; he could not sleep and got so much so, indeed, that it finally threatened up in the middle of the night to add scrap to arrest the progress of all industrial en- leaves to a boxful of manuscript notes; "California," says the eye-wit- he deputied much of his newspaper work ness of that phenomenon, "had already en- and took long, solitary rambles beyond the So when his but real estate speculation ran up land creditors seized his office and gave him an values in every direction, till the produce of excuse for accepting the position of an inthe richest soils almost ceased to repay the spector of gas-meters he rather welcomed cost of cultivation. If the population of the change. It insured him from six to California had steadily grown when the ten hours of daily leisure, and in the spring long, costly, fever-haunted Isthmus route of 1879 the Messrs. Appleton of New York was the principal mode of communication City received the manuscript of "Progress with the Atlantic States, it must, it was and Poverty." There is a tradition that Murray at first declined the copyright of ing of a railroad that would bring New "Eothen," and the shrewd New York pub-York Harbor and San Francisco Bay within lishing firm seems to have hesitated on the a week's easy travel, and when in the state brink of a similar mistake when their readitself the locomotive took the place of stage- ers reported on the heresies of an unknown coach and freight wagon the expected in- writer who denounced the theorems of Malcrease of land values which would then thus and Adam Smith as pitiful fallacies; accrue was discounted in advance. Lots in but the inspiration and what the Germans call the Beruf of the work were too unmisdreds and thousands per cent; farming land takable, and under the impulse of a timely report of land riots in Ireland and southern Italy the Appletons decided to accept the manuscript.

"In a discussion with a learned mollah," fair returns. Production was checked. As says the French translator of the "Arabian the transcontinental railroad approached Nights," "I was told that one main proof completion, instead of increased activity of the supernatural origin of the Koran symptoms of depression began to mani- could be found in its literary perfections; fest themselves, and when it was com- its grammar was faultless, its pathos unpleted that depression spread to the north-equaled in daring metaphor, yet free from ern limits of the mining region and resulted all dross of bombast, the whole a classic in the failure of numerous business firms." production abounding in happy phrases not found in any former writer." Even thus the perusal of "Progress and Poverty" must have impressed the connoisseur of the Appletons. Where did an autodidact acquire that mastery of diction, that skill in the use of similes and classic antitheses? Had his drudgery as printing proprietor of a polemic daily left him leisure to study Burke's "Impeachment" and the Philippics of Demosthenes? And where did he get some of his phrases? Would the appearance of that enthusiast in the lecture field not result in founding a new school of oratory? How did he develop his talent?

The key to these riddles can, however, be found in the speech-transfiguring influence of all mental exaltation. thought finally flames out in burning words and phrases luminous with the light of clear conviction; the whole oratorical edifice at last begins to glow, as the Temple of Serapis was irradiated by the presence of spirits.

Sincerity is a main condition of such inwould also seem to be a privilege of onetemporary Europe, but he could not have done the work of Martin Luther. Mohamas his traveling companions hungered after gold, but if he had really availed himself of the chance to attend the lectures of a Syrian savant the Koran would perhaps never have been written.

Still, after all those explanations, the eloquence of the California job-work hunter seems often little short of miraculous. Let us waive the ban of his heresies and venture a glance at a passage or two:

It is not labor in itself that is repugnant to man; it is not the natural necessity for exertion which is a curse. It is only labor unrewarded by progressexertions of which the toiler cannot see the results. To drudge day after day and yet get but the necessaries of life, the bare means enabling the toiler to toil again to-morrow—this is indeed hard; it is like the infernal punishment of compelling a man to

pump lest he be drowned, or to trudge on a treadmill lest he be crushed. . . . But to remove want and the fear of want, to give to all classes leisure and comfort and independence, the decencies and refinements of life, the opportunities of mental and moral development, would be like turning water into a desert. The sterile waste would clothe itself with verdure; the barren plains where life seemed banished would ere long be dappled with the shade of trees and musical with the song of birds. Talents now hidden, virtues unsuspected, would come forth to make human life richer, fuller, happier, nobler.

Political economy has been called the dismal science, and as currently taught is hopeless as despair. But this, as we have seen, is solely because she has been degraded and shackled-her truths dislocated, her harmonies ignored, the word she would utter gagged in her mouth, and her protest against wrong turned into an endorsement of injustice. Freed as I have tried to free her, in her own proper harmony, political economy is radiant with hope.

The verdict of the public at first seemed to endorse that conclusion. For nearly a year the work had a large and steady sale in the United States and Canada, but especially in landlord-ridden England, just spirations, but in some of their forms they as the seed of Buddhist pessimism found its most congenial soil in China, where for idead and self-taught men. Thinkers of millions life had really ceased to be worth broader culture are rarely millennium living. The shilling edition of one London prophets: they see obstacles that modify publisher sold a thousand copies a week for the fervor of their hopes. Erasmus could months together, but England also raised hold his own against any scholar of con- the first hue and cry of protest, and a frightened henchman of conservatism called the doctrine of the political heretic "that latest med hungered and thirsted after knowledge pest from the land of Tom Payne." The alarm spread to Canada, and back to the birthland of the schism, and the jehad for and against the gospel of the new prophet has begun to be waged with a bitterness far exceeding that of the controversy provoked by the publication of the "Gorilla Nightmare," as the Duke of Argyle called Darwin's simian apocalypse.

Collated with their most cogent pros and cons, the chief theorems of "Progress and Poverty" may be stated as follows:

1. Land monopoly is the chief cause of pauperism: Pro.-The unfair distribution of land debars millions from the primary opportunities of industrial enterprise. Con.— You forget that poverty likewise prevails where fertile land is cheap and abundant.

to a degree that would make it a crushing monopoly makes one. burden on what you call the primary opof physical and mental abilities.

reduce your basis of taxation.

not the high price of dry goods that drives citizens." hard physical labor.

2. A tax on land values is the only fair plan would work cheerfully if they could see tax, and could be made to cover all state a hope of progress. Land monopoly has and municipal expenses, thus freeing indus- turned them into worse than slaves by detry from the weight of a cruel handicap: priving them, not of the blessings only, but Pro.—The fiscal burden would thus be the very hope of independence. Con. shifted from the productive to the non- Experience has shown that about eighty productive classes, and the distribution of per cent of the alleged victims prefer slum wealth would be more nearly equalized, tenements to cheaper suburban homes. Con,—A tax of that sort would not begin to They would not accept farms in a tempercover the expenses of a civilized govern- ance state as a present. The liquor traffic ment unless its rates should be increased has made a thousand paupers where land

Numerous other objections to the single portunities of industrial enterprise. As for tax project voiced the alarm of imperiled the contrast of wealth and poverty, it will interests, and one critic denounced the remain till you can equalize the distribution Georgian millennium scheme as "the most dangerous and immoral plot ever hatched 3. The single tax would prevent land against the established order of modern monopolies even without a resort to confis-civilization," This charge amused George cation. It would also facilitate the collec- so much that it almost atoned for the antion of taxes: Pro.—It would compel nine noyance of other attacks. He threw back out of ten monopolists to sell unused lands. his head and indulged in a low, half-inward Tax collectors would have easy work, be-chuckle. "I thought I would bring them cause real estate cannot be hidden like per- to time," he said. "You know there is no sonal estate nor denied like secret sources surer sign of your adversary's being clean of income. Con,-Your tax might deter out of better arguments. The moment one buyers, the monopolist would simply drop of these moralists gets worsted in a debate his claim to superfluous real estate and thus he contrives to remember that your boy robbed a hen-roost or that one of your aunts 4. The single tax would check the ex- ran away with the coachman. 'A clever odus from the country to the city: Pro. orator, but oh, what immorality!'-that's Yes, because our plan of tariff reform im- their clutch at the last straw. If you spike plies free trade, and the enormous reduc- all their other guns, a volley of personal tion in the price of many commodities insinuations comes whizzing about your would enable agriculturists to expend a ears; they heard it whispered that you go large percentage of their earnings for the fishing on Sundays and warn the public that increase of personal comforts. Con.—It is you are not a fit associate for self-respecting

thousands of peasant boys from the paternal He thought of framing that inquisition grange to the Babel of a great city; it is article, and never wearied of quizzing its the lack of pastimes, the intolerable tedium author. "Look at these triumphs of proof village life, and a growing aversion to tection," said he nearly a year after, exhibiting a sample of Canadian sulphur 5. Our reform will civilize the savages of matches. "They are not worth picking up the city slums and turn thousands of idlers in the gutter, but the Dominion government into industrious, self-supporting citizens: protects them by a prohibitive tariff on Pro.—The possession of a private home Yankee imports. They burn slow, go out would form a rallying-point of other acquire- easy, and smell horribly, but if you would ments, physical, mental, and moral. Men oblige the responsible manufacturer to adwho now get discouraged at the prospect of mit all that he would get out his trump perpetual drudgery on the hand-to-mouth card and tell you in confidence that the 'Dog-gone,' and that his factory should be entered the arena of party politics? boycotted by all friends of law and order." The narrowly defeated candidate did not

great republic.

land protection paper. "Penny-wise and of his spirit. Pasha and Ayub Pasha."

of popularity? And in a city, too, where of reform. his appeals would be lost upon thousands A more questionable phase of that self-

Yankee inventor of parlor matches is in the his chances depended almost exclusively on habit of saving 'Great Scott' instead of specialty influences? What new power had

Henry George had a vein of rollicking regret the experiment. It had answered humor that often surprised visitors who had his purpose in other ways, and at last enknown him only from his writings. "I won- abled him to plant his banner upon a der how such a funny talker could write a vantage-ground of success which six years book on such a dry subject," said one of ago loomed only afar off among the dayhis lady acquaintances. "You ought to re-dream visions of his prophetic intuition. member that he did not make it a dry book," He had become famous enough to live for shot in Mrs. George, who will not tolerate a and by the promotion of his pet project. doubt that her husband is the most amiable, The demand for supplements to his political as well as most immortal, citizen of this Koran exceeded his means of supply; he could not write as fast as his friends would "If they ever build me a temple they have got his pamphlets published at liberal have a ready-made formula of idolatry: 'By rates of compensation. He received tempt-George!'" laughed the millennium prophet ing offers from press syndicates and lecture in reply to the flattering forecasts of one of agents, but generally contented himself with filing the addresses of such applicants "The present tariff vindicates the sterling and would not bind himself to any engagegood sense of our party," said a New Eng- ment that could hamper the free moving

pound-sterling foolish would be nearer the From a party council's point of view Henry truth," remarked the champion of free trade. George was indeed a rather unmanageable "But that fellow reminds me of a funny entity. He tolerated the freest criticism story from Turkey at the time of Abdul but would accept no campaign injunctions Assiz. He had given Ruloff Pasha two and sign no contracts. One of his partisans millions and Ayub Pasha a million and a relates that in California once they asked half, and there was a rumor that the sultan him to be a candidate for the state senate, must be crazy. But the next day a com- and he was willing. At their convention, munication to the leading periodical denied when he mounted the stage, they inquired of the impeachment and stated that His Ma- him, as of other candidates, if he would jesty had given unquestionable evidences subscribe to the platform and govern himof sterling good sense; signed, Ruloff self by the directions of the executive committee, when elected. His reply was a Five years after the publication of "Prog- flat refusal-blunt to the verge of an insult: ress and Poverty" the author's mail had "What do you take me for," or words to assumed proportions that would have en- that effect. He would be no party hack grossed his leisure hours if he had not read and wear nobody's dog-collar, no matter and answered half his letters by proxy, and how tastefully plated. They dropped that in 1886 he was nominated mayor of New peculiar candidate, of course—dropped him York. Professional politicians marveled at from every emergency list, while they were the boldness of the candidate, but their about it, but his principles went on record amazement assumed the form of consterna- with or without the assistance of committees, tion when the venture came within touch of and even before the publication of his manisuccess. By what tricks of leverage had festo the voters of nine out of ten American this parvenu lifted himself to such a height cities would have hailed him as a champion

of foreigners and routine voters, and where dependence was his indifference to all

other reform projects whatever. To him it passengers at a cent a mile; laborers could seemed a sin against the holy spirit of his earn enough in one day to travel a hundred apocalypse to doubt the all-sufficiency of miles and back in prospecting for more his plan for every purpose of human re- attractive homes. The means of existence generation. He snubbed temperance com- no longer depending on government patronmittees and Sabbath associations and as- age, men would become more self-reliant: cribed the exclusiveness of the A. P. A. to education, too, would be conducted on less the delusions of the Malthus doctrine, servile and less pedantic plans, Nay, the private view of the immigration problem. The chance of remunerative work, he felt sure, would empty out the dram-shops; people get drunk to drown their misery, but as soon as they found better employment prohibitive laws would become superfluous. On the other hand, he predicts that his reform will abate the monomania race for wealth. He says:

Under present circumstances poverty is a concentration of all courses, and men work with feverish energy to push want and the remotest risk of want beyond the sphere of possibility; but when the means of a comfortable existence shall have been brought within easy reach of all, that dread will cease to haunt the dreams of well-to-do people, and a time will come when the accumulator of superfluous wealth will excite as much surprise as if he were trying to thatch his head with six hats or wear double overcoats in warm weather.

most conducive to independence. The rather than the master's fallibility. market quotations of farming produce might Unselfish devotion is the price of such selves and their children?

land values would enable railroads to carry but he has tried to save."

"The more the merrier" seemed to be his single tax would even make men more moral. In "Progress and Poverty" (p. 325) we read:

> The growth of morality consequent upon the cessation of want would diminish the business of the criminal courts. . . The rise of wages, the opening of opportunities for all to make an easy and comfortable living, would soon eliminate from society the thieves, swindlers, and other classes of criminals who spring from the unequal distribution of wealth.

> George's confidence in the regenerative omnipotence of his project occasionally approaches the limits of the grotesque, and in the words of a western humorist, "often reminds one of that pill-vender who vaunted his specific as a golden key to the treasure-house of health, and all that health and happiness imply-material prosperity, peace of mind, good will of neighbors, and the future rewards of a well-spent life,"

Like Voltaire, Henry George died amid As a collateral, or rather coordinate, a blaze of triumphs that probably shortened measure of his plan of salvation, he pro- his life by several years, but the work of posed to carry free trade to the length of that life sufficed to insure the progress of abolishing custom-houses altogether, and his propaganda. Even now zealous advothus give America an a-priori advantage over cates of the single tax project are found Great Britain, where commerce is partly from San Francisco to Budapest, from free but industry groans under the burden Auckland to St. Petersburg, and there is of taxation. Sundry protection-pampered no doubt that his plan is destined to be American manufacturing enterprises would tested on an enormous scale. It is almost perhaps be forced to the wall; but what of equally certain that the experiment is prethat? The ousted operatives would find destined to failure; but for centuries that cheap vacant farming lands in abundance, failure will be ascribed to incidental causesand engage in agriculture—after all the only the treachery of trusted leaders, official correally natural employment for beings of ruption, perversions and misinterpretations our species—the healthiest, too, and the of the master's pure doctrine—to anything

thus be depressed by over-competition, but trust; and of Henry George and many of would it count for nothing that thousands his critics it holds good what Landor said would have found shelter and food for them- of Jean Jacques Rousseau and the wits of the Holbach Club: "They tried to amuse The remission of all taxes but those on and they have succeeded; he has failed,

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

NEW YEAR'S CUSTOMS IN MANY LANDS.

BY ELIZABETH T. NASH.

EW YEAR'S was not observed as a it in the records before the eleventh century. and some parts of the United States. A. D. 1550. Most countries celebrate New impressive service is held at the hour of in every nineteen years. This makes their door to welcome the new year in. New Year a movable holiday. The Mober this year.

The Chinese celebrate their New Year in the early part of February, its date depending on the moon. The celebration lasts a whole month. New Year's is ushered in by a beating of drums and firing of crackers. The houses are decorated with flags, banners, and lanterns. The people visit their Joss houses, worship their gods, and look solemnly at each other, shake hands with themselves, and say, "Gong he fat Foi," which is the nearest they can come to wishing a "Happy New Year." A Chinaman who does not pay up all his debts and come out even with the world on New Year's Day is looked down upon as unworthy of the friendship of a Chinese gentleman.

The ancient Saxon children used to dance around an apple-tree on New Year's Eve, singing this song to insure a plentiful crop the next season:

Stand fast, bear well top, Pray God send us a howling crop. Every twig-apples big; Every bough-apples enow; Hats full, caps full, Full quarter-sacks full.

Ringing the bells to announce the death Christian festival until the year of the old year and birth of the new is a 487, and there is little mention of common custom in England and Scotland It was not included in the liturgy until In many of the churches in England an Year's on January 1. The Jews, however, midnight. According to another English celebrate in September. As the Hebrews custom, as the midnight hour strikes, the arrange their calendar according to the new outer door of the house is opened and its moon, their months are either twenty-nine or occupants with great formality "let out the thirty days long, and in order to make their old, let in the new." In the dales of Westcalendar correspond with the solar system moreland it is customary to open the west they have seven leap-years of thirteen months door to let the old year out and the east

The "mummers," or "guisers," play an hammedan New Year also came in Septem- important part in celebrating New Year's in Scotland. All the boys in the village who can sing practice songs for the occasion, and on the important night they borrow old shirts of their fathers and cut out brown paper miters from which to hang masks to conceal their faces. Each guiser is accompanied by a squire dressed as a girl, who goes before him to open the door when he sings. While the song is in progress she sweeps the floor with a broomstick or plays some curious prank. They receive in return small pieces of money.

> When pins were first invented at Gloucester, England, in the sixteenth century, they straightway became popular as New Year's presents, but later money for their purchase, called "pin money," was given instead.

> A New Year's celebration among the Greeks, including all of the Greek Church, whether Russians, Bulgarians, or Hellenic Greeks, is described somewhat as follows: Christmas being a holy day but not a holiday, New Year's takes its place as a time of gifts, frolics, family gatherings, and general rejoicing. The women usually give presents of beautiful embroidery, often their own work, but the father of a family,

money is placed in a little earthen jar and medicinal virtues. kept, so when the child grows up there is a snug little sum for his start in life. tom, perhaps worthy of imitation in some The gentlemen of the higher, wealthier respects. In very ancient times the ancesclasses call on their fair friends and must tors of these Germans believed in a god eat some of each article on the table. which are two coins-gold, silver, or copper. New Year." It is set upon the table and each person reare elected king and queen of the feast and are crowned with much ceremony. The young girls bite off a piece of their cake, wrap it in blue paper, and place it under their pillows to dream on; the man they dream of will be the husband designed for them by fate.

An ancient superstition made it a sure sign of death before the next New Year to see your own shadow in the moonlight on the 1st of January. According to another superstition, unless one wished to court misfortune he should not leave the house on New Year's Day until some one had entered, and the visitor, to bring the best luck, must be a dark-haired man.

In Wales fires are often burned on New Year's to purify the house for the entrance of the New Year, and the ashes of these

however poor, must give his wife and each fires are kept most sacredly from year to child a present of money. The children's year. They are supposed to possess special

In Jena, Germany, there is a curious cusalways take a present. The caller is who brought light and warmth into the offered sweetmeats, a glass of water, a cup world each year, overcoming the darkness of Turkish coffee, but no wine or liquor, and cold of winter, A great bonfire an-When he leaves he finds the servants all nually typifies this ever-new gift of the drawn up in a row and he presents them genial old god. A huge pile of wood is each with money. This is repeated in placed in the center of the market-place, every house he visits, and he must visit and here the people flock, bringing with all his friends and friends' wives on New them things they wish to cast behind them Year's or be forever deprived of their friend- in entering a new year. Maidens cast in ship. He must also give his own servants love-letters containing promises that have presents of money. The children have a not been kept; bits of ribbon and feminine few cheap toys, candies, and dried fruits. keepsakes are brought by young men who "Watch service" is held, and on returning have newer affairs of the heart; bottles from church the head of the family breaks are thrown in by a few persons who a pomegranate on the floor to insure good decide that in the coming year they will fortune and health. They then have a feast drink only from mugs; pipes are offered by of all kinds of nuts, candied fruits, raisins, those who have learned to prefer cigars. A figs, and dates. Some nutshells are thrown little before midnight the square is crowded into the four corners of the room to with townfolk. The huge bonfire is started blind the evil one. Then each one must and the young men dance around it. After a little the crowd melts away, while from At night they have an immense cake in every quarter arises the cry, "Health to the

The following description of a regimental ceives a piece. The ones having the coins custom is given by Rev. E. J. Hardy, an English chaplain, in "An English Soldier's Christmas."

> The Scotch regiments keep New Year's much as the other regiments keep Christmas. At five minutes to twelve the band and pipers of the Seaforth Highlanders, preceded by "Father Time," the oldest soldier in the ranks, in costume, with hourglass and scythe, played across the square and out of the barrack gate, which closed behind them. The strains of "Auld Lang Syne" bade farewell to the old year. As the clock struck the hour of midnight a knock was heard at the barrack gate. To the sentry's challenge "Who goes there?" came the answer, "The New Year." "Advance, New Year, all's well," was the sentry's reply. The gates were thrown open, the guard turned out, and the "New Year," represented by the youngest drummer-boy in full Highland costume, was carried on shoulders, preceded by the pipers of the regiment. After making the round of the barracks he finished at the officers' mess. The evening was spent in concerts and Highland dancing.

A PLEA FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

BY CARINA B. C. EAGLESFIELD, B. A.

personal recollections are being written that the long-suffering public, like the proverbial worm, has finally turned, and a loud protest is sent up against this deluge of trifling details from the records of ephemeral lives. Yet, as is usually the case, each is in a measure right, the public to object and the writer to persist. Some of these books have intrinsic literary value, but others are "impertinent, superfluous, worthless, obnoxious, and inane," as one critic violently affirms. This, alas! is the people who are estimable, but dull to the point of stupefaction.

Discretion is a lost art with the memoirist and we would hail its return with joy and relief. Mr. Leslie Stephen makes the bold statement that there is no such thing as a dull autobiography; but, unfortunately, many are deadly in their dulness, and some are read because of the fame of the writer alone. Dulness is in truth the gravest sin important as his had been.

conscience for his public, otherwise the and reminiscences.

O many autobiographies, memoirs, and pects may be enlarged upon to the heart's content.

That prince of gossipers, the genial Montaigne, says: "I have a singular curiosity to pry into the souls and the natural and true opinions of the authors with whom I converse." I heartily agree with him. Since this species of gossip contains no venom, no corroding poison, we may indulge in it with impunity, and our stock of entertaining facts and curious details will be sensibly enlarged.

This brings us to the claim which autocase; for they are too often the record of biography makes and upon which it rests its innocent complacency—the debt which the historical muse owes to it. What if some autobiographies and a few memoirs are dull? How much duller would history be without them. The debt is an honest one, and the gravely supercilious tone which history takes toward her humbler but more charming relation is most irritating to the lovers of the latter. This vital quality of interestingness depends largely upon the which can be brought against a memoir, for gossip and personal color which the histothe prime object of the book is supposed to rian gives to his account of things, for we be entertainment, not many reaching the have come to the conclusion that history lofty egotism of Cellini, who declared it the must entertain as well as instruct. Its duty of every man to write the record of his much-coveted longevity is endangered if life, providing it was as instructive and this quality is neglected, and most modern historians, as Motley, Prescott, Macaulay, In the liveliest personal accounts there and Froude, owe much of their well-deserved are long stretches of dreary and trivial de-popularity to their ability to draw a portrait tails, since no man can so entirely separate or tell a tale. The historian must steep himself from his soul as to gauge with dis-himself so thoroughly in the time of which passionate accuracy the interest of his he treats that he necessarily fills his mind reader. To him everything must be de- with innumerable details and all sorts of lightfully fresh and entertaining, else he odds and ends before he can make a picture could not have put it down. He is supposed for us, and nowhere can he find such rich to eliminate some episodes and have some abundance of material as in annals, memoirs,

length, against which so much can be It is the duty of history to tell the truth alleged, would be even more of a trial than first of all, yet it is no less imperative upon it is. But when this is said we are almost the historian to make his picture lifelike through with our charges, and their as- and real to the reader. Long before the 426

function and offices of history, Herodotus struggle was entirely spiritual; but Rousand Plutarch, Froissart and Pepys uncon- seau is always the slave of his emotions, sciously did what we moderns attempt so and his wild, unbridled rehearsal goes on strenuously, and it is these very qualities and on, drawing neither strength nor fortiwhich we find so delightful in the famous tude from the sufferer. In St. Augustine autobiographies of the world.

provement made in the writing of autobi- yet the picture is clear and impassioned. ography, though it is certain that the number will increase as our curiosity to know express the deepest, most vital crises in a the writers continues to grow. But the field man's life; we are ever searching for exhas changed, and my notion is that we pression, and striving with agonized energy must go to the novel to find real confessions to bring ourselves into perfect harmony and perfectly truthful histories of men's with the soul of our other self. St. Augussouls. We have the same eagerness to tine's lofty purpose was to unite his soul fathom the secret of a man's inner life, the with that of his Heavenly Father, and his same curiosity to see motives and springs of effort was so strenuous, his faith so pure, action unfolded; but we are not so simple, his need so urgent that his divine ambition so outspoken, so innocently vain as were must surely have been crowned with ultithe men and women of a younger genera- mate victory. An autobiographer stands tion. The heart is as interesting to-day as somewhat in the attitude of a lawyer pleadit was when St. Augustine penned the fiery ing his own case, and his narrative should record of his tumultuous experience; but be so told as to engage the love and devowe prefer to mask the histories of our souls tion of his hearers. St. Augustine does in the garb of fictitious character, and when this, notwithstanding the meagerness of depersonal experience burns at white heat and tail, while with Rousseau, the more he enters den ourselves we do not write "Confes- and disgusts. sions," a la Rousseau, but rather take our Mr. Gibbon seems to have had the faculty ing tranquillity and relief.

world began to philosophize upon the the curious ear of the world. St. Augustine's we miss the personal details which would I doubt whether there will be much im- serve to brighten the somber monologue,

At best words fail and language cannot we are driven by inexorable force to unburinto motive and analysis, the more he repels

souls to the publisher in the guise of a of endearing himself to his readers, and novel. This is the reason why the day of were it not for a certain lack his memoirs great autobiographies has passed, and if would be almost perfect. I fancy if he had ever again a man is driven to pour out his speculated less on their probable reception, secrets without reserve or shame it will not and had written simply from an overburbe done with the purpose of publication in dened heart, we should still be reading him view as much as to relieve the tension of with delight. The ideal autobiographer mind and make an outlet for the surcharged never thinks of his public; he is like a agony of the soul. We may not all have rushing stream, overflowing and turbulent, the literary art of Amiel, but our humbler intent upon his message and reckless of conefforts are none the less effectual in bring- sequences along the way. Holmes once said that there were three men in each one Looking upon autobiography as the truth- of us: the real man, as God sees him, the ful record of a soul's life, I would count the man as he sees himself, and the man as the "Confessions" of St. Augustine and Rous- world sees him. Now Gibbon was too seau as the greatest in the world—in fact conscious of the world to write always as hethe only two perfect specimens. Each is saw himself. Carlo Goldoni, on the other the delineation of an extraordinary intellect hand, writes only as he saw himself, and and the story of a remarkable experience. his obliviousness to the world's estimate is Such subtle unveiling of motive, such unre-entrancing. Nowhere can so vivacious and serve were surely never before revealed to faithful a picture be found of Italian life in

seriousness of his disclosure.

guine and hopeful as to render him inca- have good reading. pable of feeling remorse, and, though ready There are some memoirs which are tues of others.

to be desired.

least literary training.

ingly. We read Gibbon and Darwin and in the autobiographer.

the last century as in his autobiography. Mill for themselves, but Cibber for the Our own Benjamin Franklin is alone to be glamour which the rascal casts over the compared with him in good-humored frank- trite and inane details of his foolish life. ness, unreserve, and ingenuousness. Both He fairly glories in his vanity and invulnerhave the irresistible faculty of telling dam- ability to ridicule. It is vanity which aging statements without exciting the least makes it possible to tell the truth so barely, displeasure on the reader's part, and we are and vanity again which leads him to imagine left in a provoking state of doubt whether that his tale will find readers. So we conthe autobiographer realized the import or clude that vanity is the corner-stone of a perfect autobiography; and when we find The dominant note in Franklin's memoir this trait united to great mental gifts, as in is buoyancy; his temperament was so san- Hans Andersen, Franklin, or Rousseau, we

to recognize his faults and correct them, he specially valuable for the pictures they give had such genuine admiration for himself of their times, and some future historian that he preferred his own faults to the vir- will make good use of them, blending their own dull facts with these brilliant bits of It is amusing to read how anxious most local color. Of such, the autobiographies memoirists are to account for the fact that of Miss Cobbe, Miss Martineau, George they have thought it worth while for poster- Ebers, and James F. Clarke are distinctly ity to know their lives, and to disabuse the worth reading. None of them had the public of the notion that vanity is connected requisite qualities for writing a graphic with this ambition. Gibbon, Goldoni, An- history of their souls; they were too redersen, Leigh Hunt, and Trollope all look served, too shy, and their emotional exupon vanity as a sort of bugbear which perience lacked that tragic touch which must first be slain before the modest writer might have lifted them, as in Amiel's case, can open his story; Franklin alone confronts above the ordinary level. But they knew the charge with a bold face and humorously every one in their respective countries, and tries to make it not only a legitimate quality the famous persons of the day are reviewed in the autobiographer but a virtue greatly with a light and graceful touch. No history of Italy could be written without reading In direct contrast with that of Franklin, the story of Benvenuto Cellini, of whom who had the artist's love for expression, Horace Walpole says: "Cellini was one of and, had circumstances permitted, would the most extraordinary men of an extraorundoubtedly have made himself a master of dinary age, and his life written by himself style, is the autobiographical writing of is more entertaining than any novel I Charles Darwin. Were the man not so know." In a sparkling and deliciously famous, his work not epoch-making, we funny way he gives us distinct, if brief, would be a trifle bored in wading through views of all the great artists of the day. so many pages with the hope of catching and, liar as he truly was, we gather clearer glimpses of his inner life, but as it is, every notions of the Italy of that time than from detail is interesting, and we only regret that any other source. His naïve and monuhis defective education failed to give the mental egotism, his delight in his own performances, his impudence in crediting his If Mr. Darwin had had the faculty of readers with belief in all those impossible taking the reader into his confidence as did exploits, plunge one into a constant state of Colley Cibber, he would have achieved a wonder. We are quite ready to affirm, famous success. Cibber gives the impres- after reading and enjoying his myths, that sion that he could have told a story charm-truth is no longer a necessary qualification

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of our own souls that it is really surprising ties. The result made him as lovable as he that we ever succeed in depicting the inner was logical. The doctrine of circumstances life of another. Hector Berlioz affects to was verified in his case; he was the product scorn Rousseau's method and says: "I have of his surroundings. Taine should have not the least desire either to appear before taken him for a text, while Berlioz' struggles God as the best of men or to write confessions, against his environs, his home life, his proand I shall only say what I choose to say." fession-against everything planned for him fessions, and his autobiography is a charm- genius is. ing book, full of fire, and with such natural expression of a strong and original nature, knowledge of his private life as we can

his education in time and his whole subse- loved than any we possess in the flesh.

We are so apt to know little or nothing quent life was an effort to balance his facul-Nevertheless he is continually making con-show how strenuous and impelling native

It is perhaps obvious that we can interpret grace of style that we feel it to be the real Shakespeare quite as well with our scant Mr. Mill's autobiography is the exact Rousseau or Goethe or Alfieri with the intiantithesis of Berlioz'; it might be called a mate and familiar view we have of them; history of the mind under certain abnormal yet I think the reader will get more from conditions, and we have to read between the an author whom he has learned to love lines to catch glimpses of his pathetic personally than from one whose life is a spiritual life, his starved emotions, his blank to him. A book is worth only what stunted esthetic tastes. His life leaves an we get out of it, and every road which may impression of incompleteness upon the lead to the inner shrine should be tried. reader, almost as though he did not have Now letters and memoirs are a sort of introadequate means of expression, and this in duction to the scribbling guild, and the perface of the fact that he did express himself sonal interest which leads to a study of most clearly on what might be called his their works is surely far better than total own subjects. This I ascribe to the rigid ignorance of them. We may not have training of his youth—to the terrible father, acquired many new facts in the reading of who could not recognize the existence of these lives, but we have gained vastly in feeling, and upon whom all the warmth, knowledge of human nature and have probaffection, and impulse of his gifted son were ably made some friends who are more intilost. Mill fortunately felt the limitations of mately known and more sympathetically

A CITIZEN'S HOUSEHOLD IN PARIS.

BY EUGEN VON JAGOW.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER."

ARIS is not lacking in those mod- of solid sandstone, which can be had cheap racks with from thirty to thirty-five apart- ing but false ornamentation which disfigures ments and furnished with all the latest most of the Berlin brick buildings. They comforts; but they are much less common are not magnificent to look at, and the arthan in Berlin, to which city I will make chitecture of their inner apartments has not frequent comparison in the following article. the tendency to dazzle one, but at all events Indeed Paris has many old dwelling-houses, they are more comfortable than those of the and I will lead the reader through them, for German metropolis. it is only here that a citizen's household is Little attention is given to the stateroom,

ern houses which are designated as in the stone-quarries of the country, and are maisons de demains-gigantic bar- very attractive in the absence of the impos-

to be found. These houses are mostly built but the dining-room and sleeping-rooms are

unknown in Paris.

mingling capitally with those of the Empire; hold it is only the exception. and again the sleeping-rooms are distinguished for their comfortable arrangements proves that the wisdom of the English -indeed one spends almost a third part of proverb "Time is money" is also valued his life there. It is to be understood that I on the banks of the Seine. The lady of speak only of the household of the middle the house never wastes her time in receiving classes, for in the apartments of the rich, "first calls," but lets those who have left who receive all Paris, such an overloading, their cards know that she receives on such such pomp prevails that Max Nordau dared and such a day, which, by the way, is not assert that they were only theater orna- called jour fixe (fixed day) but plain jour ments and lumber-rooms, frippery-stalls and or mon jour. Here one is presented to the museums, which, however, applies by no host and hostess, also to the guests, or rather means to Paris alone, but is an international to some of them, only at special request, error in taste.

the citizen's household, and it cannot be general conversation. It is not a question said of them that they improve it. The of magnificent material entertainment or complaint against them is as constant in of refreshment, as in Berlin; people are open question which of the two countries leave when they choose and seek out yet a has the worst servants—and the best cooks. second and third salon in the same evening, cook" means and may therefore decide for inate, such as literary, artistic, political, or himself.

ians is worthy of mention because it exercises material entertainment under the influence course and its uses. Berlin has already not answer to the French tradition and the come a city of the world too quickly to have hates the great banquet table. been able at one stroke to attain to a symme- Now let us glance at the children, who utive development.

the most important. The French kings can make a visit without disturbing his host. and queens often received in the sleeping- Invitations are usually issued only for dinroom. The word 'egalite' is no empty sound ner, the beginning of which meal is always with the Parisians, the apartments of the delayed, and then it encroaches upon the fourth story differing little from those of theater hour. For this a man removes the the entresol (ground floor), and the magnifi- dust of the day's work and the office, makes cent staircases of the Berlin houses, begun his toilet for the table, and then spends the in white marble with bronze balustrades only evening in conversation, if his wife does not to end in wood and carpetless, are almost visit the circle or the coffee-house. The English "five o'clock tea," which reminds There is more freedom in the furnishing one a little of the Berlin "afternoon cofthan prevails, for instance, in Munich, the fee," has long been the rule in the emistyles of Louis XIV, and Louis XV. often nent Paris salons, but in the citizen's house-

which in no way prohibits conversation with Unfortunately the servants are a part of the rest. There is no place like Paris for France as in Germany. I will leave it an there for the sake of conversation and can However, the reader knows what "French in which other intellectual interests predomwhere gossiping society is enjoyed. Only The division of time observed by Paris- in society circles of people of rank has the the greatest influence upon the social inter- of the American won a place; but it does learned much from Paris, but by no means spirit of conversation. The sensitive Frenchall that is worthy of imitation. It has be-man loves now as ever the small dinner and

try of government which with the older city form the chief element of the citizen's houseis the result of a century of enduring exec-hold. The family, as you know, is not large in France. Let us take for example a Paris has usually the same hour for both household with one son and one daughter. the principal meals of the day, while a per- Both have grown up under the eyes of the son in Berlin never knows at what hour he mother, have been spoiled and kept depend430

over, as with all romantic peoples.

ners have forcibly changed, which is attrib- yet France is the land of bureaucracy. uted in the first place to the international Hitherto the responsibility of the father personages of the novel and of the theater, decried as a tyrant and feared by his son. but the pleasure of emancipation remains The latest ideal of the French father of a —that is an historical fact.

a wife for her son, naturally a woman with finds innumerable counterparts.

ent. But as for the rest, the education of rich dowry, for he has been educated with the boy and girl is very dissimilar. Each this in view. And to what profession? enjoys, outside of the school, a proportion- asks the reader perhaps. To a profession ally great freedom in satisfying the desire promising a safe, rising income which defor employment, and this is carefully watched mands little work and no energy at all. In the cradle of the French citizen's house-It is true that in the later years the man-hold there are indeed mostly future officers:

woman's movement and the increasing in- was only slight, and indeed with good terest in sport, especially the bicycle, with grounds, because the so-called head of the the feminine as well as the masculine family is only the fifth wheel of the wagon. bicycle costume. Formerly the young girl During the day he remains out of the house was an artless creature whom we know in an office or some other place of business. sufficiently from the repertoire of Eugene and when he comes home tired he does not Scribe; to-day she likes to be masculine. wish to play the schoolmaster. So he is She coquettes usually in the language often weaker than the mother, and if he is learned from her brother, of which a an exception to the rule it leads either to clergyman recently said a monkey would family scenes which are not exactly necesbe ashamed. It is not so bad as that; Gyp sary for the children's education or, weary and Lavedau overdo in patterning after of the quarrel, he yields in order not to be

family is to be the friend, the comrade of Side by side with the latest ideal girl is his son; that is, to leave his duties as a that of the young man fin de siècle. The father unfulfilled and thus also renounce his mother learned for him in order to spare rights as a father. That unnatural, friendly him the school work; she found all that he relation between father and son has naturdid charming; she protected him against his ally this result: that the latter has not the teacher and often against his father. She greatest respect for the former, talks a great "mothers" him, too, when he is grown up, deal at table, and "educates" his parents tries to free him from military duty, or to if they are not informed in the most modern lighten these duties for him by intercessions of affairs of the world. The product of such all kinds. She follows him even into the gar- a perverse education is the "young man" rison, leaving her husband to do without her as he can be observed in the citizen's housefor a few months. And finally she chooses hold, and who in modern French literature

THE HOURS OF WORK OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY FLORENCE KELLEY

OF HULL-HOUSE.

HE hours of work of women and vided for all employees, men as well as children vary greatly in different women and children, in the state constituparts of the country and in dif- tion, and has been sustained by the Suferent branches of industry. The most preme Court of the state. Next to Utah, advanced position on this subject has been the most enlightened state in this regard is taken by Utah, where the eight-hour day Massachusetts, where the hours of labor of in mines, factories, and smelters is pro- women and children are limited by a statute

ing week to sixty hours.

punishable with a fine to employ any fe- increasing. male longer than eight hours in any one Owing to the failure of the new Illinois day or forty-eight hours in any one week in law to prohibit night work for children, it any manufacturing establishment, factory, is still legal for boys to work from six in the or workshop was unconstitutional. The evening to three in the morning, and they court, however, pointed out that this de- do this constantly in nail mills and glasscision would not apply to a measure limit- works. It is, however, possible that this may ing the hours of work of employees under be checked under the new law which prohibthe age of eighteen years. Accordingly, at its the employment of children under sixteen the last legislature a provision was incor- years of age in any extra-hazardous occuporated in the new child labor law prohib- pation whereby life or limb is endangered iting the employment of any child under or health may be injured or morals depraved. sixteen years of age in any manufacturing The position has not yet been taken that night establishment, factory, workshop, store, of- work is injurious to children to the extent fice, or laundry longer than ten hours in of being extra-hazardous; but the heat, any one day or sixty hours in any one week. over-exertion, and danger of collision with This is the first step toward retrieving the red-hot pipes in the wavering hands of injury wrought by the decision of the Su-sleepy children would seem to constitute, in preme Court. It is a very small step, in- in the case of the glass-works, just such an deed, because the eight-hour law, at the extra-hazard as that contemplated by the time of its annulment, affected thirty thou- law. Should the courts take this view of mate places at twelve thousand the children stopped. The same reasoning applies to hundreds work in the Christmas season as the great cities. cash girls, any step toward a normal, legal In the laundries irregularity of work is a working day is to be welcomed.

enacted in 1875, sustained by the Supreme do not work longer than ten hours in any Court of Massachusetts in 1876, and twenty-four. The usage of keeping the amended in late years to limit to fifty- stores open far into the night on certain eight hours the working week of women days of the week has hitherto not been and minors. This statute is in advance of mitigated by the employment of shifts. the legislation of other states having old The same little girls who began to carry established manufactures, and is confirmed cash at 7:30 in the morning, when the first by long usage. In New York and Penn- early bird attacked the bargain-counter sylvania the working day for women under worm, were still staggering under their twenty-one and for minors under eighteen burden of fatigue and sleepiness at eleven is limited to ten hours and the legal work- o'clock on Christmas Eve. The pulpit has at last begun to inveigh against this custom, In Illinois the Supreme Court decided in and in all the great cities those stores whose March, 1895 (Ritchie vs. the People), that customers are found only among the wealthy the statute of 1893 known as the "eight and well-to-do avoid late-at-night work. hour-law," which made it a misdemeanor But such stores are few and they are not

sand women and girls, while a liberal esti- the matter such work could be summarily affected by the ten-hour provision of the messenger and telegraph boys employed new law. Yet in a state in which little girls to go to all sorts of places at all hours of work in the laundries until two and even the night, in all possible weathers and in three o'clock on Sunday morning, and many contact with the most deprayed people of

normal condition, and is merely aggravated Under the new provisions the great de- by the urgent haste for the return of fresh partment stores may still legally have girls linen bred in the customer by the heat of of fourteen at work so late that they cannot summer. The hours of work per week difreach home before midnight, provided the fer in the different branches of employment children begin their "day" after noon and in the laundry; thus the washers begin on

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Monday morning early, but the ironers only lishments which have steam-power, and even at noon on Monday, or even on Tuesday in these the improvement is seeming rather morning. Before the washers can begin, than real, many of them requiring employhowever, the sorters and markers must do ees to carry home work at the close of the their share, at least to the first lots of goods. day whenever a sudden pressure requires After the washers go home, on Friday night "rushing." Throughout these trades the or at noon on Saturday, the ironers toil on pay is so meager and the season so short until the last piece is ready to be returned and precarious that girls who have worked to its owner—perhaps at four o'clock on Sun- with the intensity which the steam-driven maday morning. It is the unlimited working chine exacts, for nine, ten, or even eleven or day, as much as the extreme heat and the twelve hours a day, eagerly seize every exertion, which exhausts the laundry girls, opportunity to work over time whenever rendering them an easy prey to rheumatism opportunity offers. and nervous prostration. Fainting and prostration from the heat are common epi-power is used the working day is practically sodes in the best ordered laundries, with unlimited, being determined only by the enartificial ventilation, as well as in the worst durance of the operative. Even in states in ones in tenement-house cellars, where ventilation is impossible.

tial clerks from the nature of their work en- are practically exempted from such limitajoy a short working day. Yet from time to tions by their very numbers and the impostime bitter complaints are made by the sibility of inspecting them often enough to stenographers in large mercantile establish- enforce the law effectually. ments that they too are sacrificed to the into the small hours of the morning.

large and growing body of women who upon reasonable hours. trical works, which employs more women working day. than any other manufacturing establishment purpose of keeping awake.

girls have been reduced only in those estab- working days in the year.

In all factories and shops in which footwhich the working day of women and girls is limited by statute to ten in any one day, Stenographers, typewriters, and confiden- or sixty in any one week, the garment shops

Women and girls are worse off, as a rule, "rush" season and compelled, on pain of in the matter of the hours of labor than men dismissal, to work for weeks together far and boys, because they have no organization and relatively little skill. They have, It may seem incredible that there is a therefore, no adequate means of insisting Although the work regularly all night. But it is only sweat-shop form of the threat, "If you do necessary to reflect that all the department not like our hours of work there are plenty stores, railroad depots, office buildings, and of girls who do" may be exchanged for a other sky-scrapers are scrubbed by women suaver formula, the substance of the threat at night, to verify this statement. The tele- is always present in the minds of working phone girls in the offices of the great dailies girls, and effectually prevents them from work at night; and in one of the great elec-making any consistent stand for a shorter

Improvement in this direction has been in Illinois, girls are engaged regularly from seriously interrupted by the Illinois Supreme six at night to five in the morning thirteen Court precedent, and the path of social weeks of every year. The effect of this amelioration by constitutional methods work upon the health is ruinous, for the never was steeper or stonier than it is togirls do not acquire the habit of regular and day. The shortening and regulating of the sufficient sleep by day, but work, as they hours of work of women and girls in this say, "on nerve," using stimulants for the country now seems likely to be accomplished only as an incidental feature of the In the sewing trades, since the "Song of world-wide struggle of the working class for the Shirt" the hours of labor of women and more leisure each day and a longer series of

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY. President of the United States.

As both houses of the Fifty-fifth Congress were already organized when they met in regular session on December 6, President McKinley's message was the one matter to claim public attention. This document, which is of about the usual length of such messages, is written in a clear, straightforward style, without ambiguity or rhetorical display. The three questions which it gives greatest consideration are the currency, Cuba, and Hawaiian annexation. Concerning the first of these the president says that the evil of our present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining \$900,000,000 of our currency on a parity with gold. As the government's receipts are not required to be paid in gold, the only sure way it has of obtaining gold is by borrowing. The president regards it as a duty that as soon as the receipts of the government are sufficient to pay all its expenses any United States notes that are redeemed in gold shall be set apart, and be paid out only in exchange for gold. He considers it of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export, and invites attention to Secre-

tary Gage's plan for removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve. He concurs with the secretary of the treasury that national banks should be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds they have deposited for circulation, that the tax on circulating notes should be reduced to one half of one per cent, and that authority should be given for the establishment of banks of a minimum capital stock of \$25,000. He also recommends that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

To the consideration of our duty toward Spain and Cuba the president devotes almost half the message. He quotes as signally relevant to the present situation passages from President Grant's message of 1875. President Grant at that time deemed it unwise to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans, as he did not find evidences of a substantial political organization, as the contest was carried on wholly on land, and especially because such recognition would entail upon this country difficult and complicated duties. President McKinley is, moreover, of the opinion that recognition at the present time would be of questionable advantage to the Cubans. "For these reasons," he says, "I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise, and therefore inadmissible." He further states that in view of the change of government in Spain and the new policy adopted toward Cuba, Spain should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations. The president is able to announce that the government has no knowledge of a single American now in arrest or confinement in Cuba, and asserts that the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies an honorable and enduring peace.

In treating of the annexation of Hawaii the president declares that every consideration of dignity and honor requires the confirmation of the treaty now before the Senate. Concerning Alaska, he agrees with the secretary of war that a military force should be sent to the territory and urges the establishment of a more flexible system of government. Civil service reform calls forth the remark that there are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others not classified which may properly be included. Other subjects treated by the president are the Bimetallic Commission, the sealing negotiations, international arbitration, the Paris Exposition, the navy, yellow fever and quarantine, etc.

COMMENT ON THE CURRENCY SUGGESTIONS.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.) part of the message the careful attention which it

* This department, together with the book "The Social Spirit in America," constitutes a special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

deserves, nor will any intelligent citizen, whatever We do not need to urge our readers to give this his political and financial opinions may be, fail to observe the courteous tone in which the president frankly avows convictions which he is aware that a considerable part of Congress and of the country have not hitherto shared. On this and other controversial topics the message is remarkable alike for Congress will very likely not follow this moderate the firmness and the suavity of its utterances.

The Courier-Journal. (Louisville, Ky.) The Courier-Journal is not inclined to quarrel with the president for not pressing a more elaborate scheme for currency reform. It would be glad to see this first step taken. It believes that for the present, under existing circumstances, such a step would reassure the country, protect the gold reserve, and prepare the way for an ultimate completion of the reform thus begun.

(Ind.) Providence Journal. (R. I.)

These are not radical changes; they would not give us the full measure of reform and reconstruction that we ought to have. But they would do something to check the fatal working of the endless chain and toward educating the people in the use of bank currency instead of government notes. The grapple with a subject on which voters disagree.

advice; but the president has put himself squarely on a right platform in the matter, and for that we have, all things considered, reason to be thankful.

(Rep.) The Burlington Hawkeye. (Ia.)

His policy is bold and clear-cut. It may not be, it cannot be, all that the extremists are demanding. Mr. McKinley is conservative and practical. He knows the temper of Congress and the personnel of its members. He knows that little can be expected of the political conglomerate in the Senate. All the president can do is to clearly, lucidly, and courageously map out his policy to them and wait for public sentiment to grow up to his standard.

(Dem.) The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

The impression likely to be made by the financial portion of the message is that of indisposition to

COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S CUBAN POLICY.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.) (Rep.) While there are many people in the United States, some of them members of Congress, who are ardent advocates of immediate intervention in behalf of the struggling islanders, the prudence and justice of the president's position cannot fail to appeal to all who weigh dispassionately both the duty and the responsibility of our government in dealing with this important problem.

(Dem.) Cincinnati Enquirer. (O.)

Patriotic citizens will hardly have the patience to read that portion of the message which discusses the Cuban question. The elaboration of the defense of the administration policy is in itself an exposure of weakness. To reduce a mass of words to a simple proposition, he is not in favor of doing any-

thing for the Cubans, but asks Congress to wait till the Spanish scheme of "autonomy" works itself out. (Ind.) The Evening Post. (New York, N. Y.)

The message can hardly fail to have a strong influence in Spain and Cuba, as well as in the United States, and we cannot doubt that the influence will be beneficial.

(Rep.) Denver Republican. (Col.)

Apparently the president intends to pursue the do-nothing policy regarding Cuban affairs which he inherited from his latest predecessor, and which he has faithfully pursued up to the present time.

(Dem.) The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

There is no trace of jingoism in the discussion of the attitude of the United States toward Spain and her rebellious colony.

COMMENT ON THE REFERENCES TO HAWAII.

The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.) Certainly, in view of the facts, the president's assertion that there is freedom and self-government on the Sandwich Islands is a surprising one to come from such a source. He must know the government is an oligarchy, wielded by a petty minority.

(Rep.) The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

We have gone so far in the encouragement of the Hawaiians that to withdraw our support now would mean probable revolution and financial ruin. We must keep faith. The islands should be made a territory.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

In the passage relating to Hawaii the president is on familiar ground as regards considerations of both national and party policy and speaks for a positive line of procedure. As a consequence annexation may be set down as a certainty of the near future.

(Dem.) Baltimore Sun. (Md.)

This portion of the message is as weak as that portion of it relating to Cuba is strong. Of the

forcible "annexation" of Cuba, says the president, "I cannot speak, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression." How much less "forcible" and therefore "criminal," so far as the mass of the Hawaiian people are concerned—that is, nineteen twentieths of the population-will be the "annexation" of those islands, by virtue of a bargain between the president and Senate of the United States and President Dole and the Hawaiian "state"?

(Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

It is gratifying to learn that the annexation of · Hawaii need not be retarded by any lack of cordial belief in Japan in the sincerity of our purpose to deal uprightly.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

But cruelly wrong, unjust, and mischievous as the annexation of Hawaii would be, its realization seems to be assured, and that despite the fact that neither the people of that country nor this want it

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

For about two months legislation in Austria has been blocked by disorder in the lower house of the Reichsrath, disorder which developed into hand-to-hand conflicts between opposing factions and led to the resignation of Premier Badeni and his cabinet November 28. The trouble grew out of the race question. The Austrian Empire is made up of many races, animated by strong feelings of rivalry and animosity. The Slav element, which outnumbers the German, has always felt resentment that German should be the official language, and recently gained a concession from the government that Czechic as well as German should be official in Bohemia. This angered the Germans and has been one of the causes of the riots. Another was a disagreement regarding a bill to renew for one year the compact between Austria and Hungary, the point at issue being what Austria's share in the expenses of the dual monarchy should be. The resignation of Count Badeni, who is a Pole, is looked upon by the Germans as a victory for them, and led to such an outbreak of the Czechs in Prague that the city was placed under martial law. The new premier is Baron von Gautsch von Frankenthurn, a German.



COUNT BADENI. The Late Premier of Austria.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

In the polyglot empire of Francis Joseph it is impossible to do anything to soothe one nationality without arousing fierce opposition in two or three of the rest. There is apparently no alternative between recognizing the "German cement" as the sole element worthy of consideration in the composite Hapsburg monarchy or permitting the little nationalities to wreck the empire.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Should the council again become unruly the emperor might have to fall back upon his one resource, prorogue the Reichsrath again, and, acting under an emergency clause of the constitution, try, singlehanded and without parliamentary ratification, to act with the Hungarian legislature in renewing the Austro-Hungarian Alliance. This is exactly what the radical Hungarians will not stand-not because they really object to the manner of the negotiation, but because they are not anxious that the alliance be renewed at all. The situation, therefore, is still precarious in the extreme.

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

and security on the life of one man, who is now minister has ever had to deal with.

advanced in years, is regarded by politicians as the danger spot in Europe. It is feared that after Francis Joseph will come the deluge. The present wild and stormy scenes in the Reichsrath augur ill for the peace of the empire, and increase the apprehensions that have long been cherished of anarchy and revolution that may ensue at the death of Francis Joseph.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Count Badeni considerately resigned for fear his remaining in office would cause bloodshed. It really seems at times as though a little blood-letting might be a beneficial thing for the Austrian government. Count Badeni deserves to be remembered as a statesman who did his duty to the best of his ability in circumstances of surpassing difficulty, and who erred, if at all, on the side of moderation and leniency. His successor is not to be congratulated upon the task before him.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

The new president of the ministry has a large measure of personal popularity, and that, with his



BARON VON GAUTSCH VON FRANKENTHURN. The New Premier of Austria.

reputation for moderate views, will assist him in Austria, having long been dependent for its peace meeting one of the most difficult situations a prime

SUPREME COURT DECISION CONCERNING INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

ANOTHER blow at the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission was dealt by the United States Supreme Court in its decision in the Troy (Ala.) case, handed down November 8. The merchants of Troy complained that Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, known as the "long and short haul" clause, was violated by two railroads which charged higher rates from Baltimore, New York, and the East to Troy than from the same points through Troy to Montgomery, fifty-two miles beyond. The railroads claimed that the lower rates to Montgomery were necessary to enable them to compete with water lines; but the Interstate Commerce Commission decided adversely, holding that authority for preference in rates must be obtained from the commission. The case being finally referred to the United States Supreme Court, the opinion of that body was given by Justice Shiras as follows: "Two questions arose in the consideration of the case: First—Could competition caused by rival railroads and water routes be taken into consideration as showing that the circumstances of the two routes were not substantially similar? Second-If the circumstances were found not to be substantially similar could the railroads themselves, in the first instance, without appealing to the commission, make allowance in their schedules of rates for that fact? Both the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals substantially decided these questions in the affirmative, and in their conclusion the Supreme Court concurs."

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

The decision is in the line of common sense and fairness. Practically all the business between the large commercial centers on the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard is taken in competition with the water transportation companies. The water-carriers' rates vary from day to day, and the railroads practically have no way of meeting them. Being under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commission, while the lake carriers are not, the railroads have been compelled to give three days' notice of intention to change rates. By the expiration of that time the lake carriers have made a still lower reduction in rates. In the movement of emergency freight it is easy to see that the railroads, under such conditions, were at a great disadvantage and could secure very little business. decision is one of vast moment to the transportation radical revision of the interstate law to the end that its benefits.

commerce may be properly regulated without imposing unnecessary hardships upon railroad companies. The World. (New York, N. Y.)

This decision gives up the whole case. It is an affirmation by the court of the right of railroads to make "discriminative rates" from "competitive points" without granting equivalent rates to noncompetitive points. It was precisely to forbid this discrimination that the long and short haul clause was enacted, and so the decision in effect undoes all that Congress intended to accomplish by the enactment of that clause. Whether the new rule will be advantageous or the reverse is a matter of opinion on which men will differ widely. It robs way stations of their right to the same rates that are given to competitive points, and to that extent gives The the competitive points an advantage over the way stations. But it may be argued that competition is interests of the country, and is certain to impress a publicly valuable factor in commerce, and that upon Congress the urgent need of a complete and those towns where competition exists are entitled to

GERMANY SEIZES A CHINESE PORT.

On November 17 Admiral Diederichs, commanding the German Asiatic Squadron, took possession of three forts on Kiao Chou Bay on the Shantung coast, China. As the Chinese garrisons fled when the German force of six hundred men approached, no shots were fired. This move Germany claims was made that she might be enabled to obtain satisfaction for the recent murder of two German missionaries, and was necessary because China had shown great indifference in the matter of punishing the murderers. The Chinese government, on the contrary, asserts that prompt measures were taken for the capture and punishment of the offenders, four of them having already been arrested when the forts were seized, and that Germany was fully informed of this fact. As China insists upon the abandonment of Kiao Chou Bay as a condition of discussing Germany's demands, a deadlock in the negotiations has resulted. A later despatch says that on December 3 the Germans advanced and seized the city of Kiao Chou, eighteen miles from the bay. There has been much speculation as to the attitude other European nations will take toward Germany's coup d'état.

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.) advantage of its claims for indemnity against China permanently.

for the murder of German missionaries to seize the It is generally believed that Germany has taken port of Kiao Chou with the purpose of holding it

Denver Republican. (Col.)

While Germany's action must be pronounced arbitrary, the western world can find little in it to object to, for it would seem that the eastern problem, as far as it is affected by the position of China, finds its best solution in some sort of division of the Chinese Empire among nations that would open up the country to foreign trade and subject it to the influences of western civilization.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Perhaps he [the Chinese commander of the Kiao Chou forts] really did China a service by his discreet withdrawal. The German ships seem to have been strong enough to capture the forts, and had they done so, at the cost of life, Germany might have insisted with more reason than now on keeping Kiao Chou Bay. At present China has a chance of limiting the indemnity to its proper subjects, although that chance may depend largely on the intervention of Russia or some other power.

The Cleveland Leader. (O.)

In St. Petersburg the press seems to have been instructed by the imperial government to urge the equalization of conditions in the Chinese Empire, not by driving out the Germans, but by taking enough territory all around to give every power an

appropriate share in the spoils. In fact, the last thing Russia appears to care for is the preservation of the integrity of Chinese territory, provided that there can be a fair division of the spoils.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

If it suits the czar to let his German cousins establish a foothold in China, Emperor William will, most probably, keep the one he has made. It seems to have been judiciously selected with regard to both land and water advantages, and may probably be made as important to Germany as Hongkong is to England.

The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

Of course the trouble which is now brewing may not result in actual hostilities, but unless Germany decides to withdraw from China voluntarily and to settle her grievance through the ordinary channels of diplomacy there are sure to be interesting complications.

The Tribune. (Salt Lake City, Utah.)

China will soon conclude that there is no other great power of the world that she can deal with that will not have the ultimate intention of stealing a part of her territory except the United States, and that ought to supply an advantage to us which no other country can gain.

DECISIONS ON CIVIL SERVICE RULES CONFLICT.

The rule laid down by President McKinley last July that "no removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause, upon written charges filed with the head of department or other appointing officer, of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense," has led to several cases in the United States courts and to conflicting opinions of judges. The first decision brought prominently before the public was that of Justice Cox of the District of Columbia, who held that the power to appoint conferred upon an officer carried with it the right to remove, and that the rule declared by the president did not deprive him of that right. On the contrary Justice Jackson, of West Virginia, has recently decided that the rules promulgated by the president and the Civil Service Commission are within their scope and power and therefore are binding upon the officers affected by them.

(Dem.) The Sentinel. (Indianapolis, Ind.)

As a question of fact, it seems clear that Judge Jackson's view is the more rational on account of one fact which he states, and that is that "the leaving of discretionary power in the hands of the heads of departments makes the civil service a dead letter." We say this is a fact, for it is so obvious that we think no one can successfully controvert it.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

"Judge Jackson's opinion seems to be on the side of common sense, and as it would, if supported, remove almost the last resource of the spoilsmen, the public cannot but hope that it will be sustained.

The vast progress made by civil service reform is only appreciated when one reflects that we now have an executive rule prohibiting partisan remov-

als, and that the only question is whether this rule possesses the force of law, the administration having made it a feature of its policy, so that it is committed to its enforcement, whatever the courts may finally decide.

(Ind. Rep.) The Evening Transcript. (Boston, Mass.)

We suppose that a cry will go up that Judge Jackson, the great enjoiner, has tied the hands of department chiefs to such an extent as to deprive them of opportunities to get rid of incompetent subordinates, but in fact he has done nothing of the kind. Chiefs who have incompetent or dishonest subordinates have only to prove the latter's incompetency and dishonesty to secure their removal. Only those who try to conceal partisanship under a vaguely official phraseology are interfered with by Judge Jackson.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN SEALING CONFERENCE.

SEALING experts representing Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States met in Washington from November 10 to 16 and after careful comparison of notes and data unanimously agreed upon a report. This report shows that the Pribyloff herd has noticeably declined in numbers from 1884 to 1897, that pelagic sealing, which destroys large numbers of females, is mainly responsible for this decline, and that the herd is not in danger of actual extermination so long as its haunts on land are protected and the protected zone is maintained. Although, according to Great Britain's specification, the conference was one of experts only, it was made the occasion of a visit to Washington by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the Dominion of Canada, and Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries. The Canadian visitors, the British embassy, and representatives of the United States State Department held several meetings looking to an agreement concerning the sealing question, but no conclusions were reached, as the Canadian representatives insisted on bringing in other matters at issue between that country and the United States, such as reciprocity, the boundary dispute, border immigration, and the Atlantic fisheries. Since the return home of Premier Laurier and his party it has been reported that he took with him from this government two propositions for submission to the Canadian cabinet: (1) that both nations agree to suspend pelagic sealing for one year, beginning December 1; (2) that representatives of the United States and Great Britain, including Canada, be designated to consider with as little delay as possible all unsettled questions between this country and Canada. It is further reported that the Canadian government has replied that it cannot comply with the first proposal, as an order to suspend pelagic sealing must come from the imperial parliament, which does not meet until February, but that it suggests that the proposed commission be appointed and meet at once.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

troversies in a way satisfactory to Canada, pelagic of justice before the privileges of reciprocity are sealing will be suspended. If it does not thus settle them, pelagic sealing will not be suspended. And if the United States does not agree to such a plan, of course pelagic sealing will go on as at present. "Grant us everything we ask, or you will get nothing," is the practical interpretation of that reply.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

In view of Canada's plaintive protest that she couldn't stop pelagic sealing even if she wanted to, it would be interesting to know just what she sent her commissioners to Washington for anyhow.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

Nothing remains but to persuade the Canadians to abandon pelagic sealing. It has all simmered down to a question of dicker. The Canadians are ready, and unless the Yankees have lost their cunning they should have no fear of the result of such a controversy.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Canadian pelagic hunters than to permit ourselves to be entrapped into assent to any form of reciprocity that Canada is willing to propose.

The Ledger. (Tacoma, Wash.)

The Canadian cabinet desires reciprocity, and ought to have it if a treaty can be arranged mutually just and advantageous. However, as the United balance. The harsh exactions from our fishermen ample of Europe in other respects.

on the Atlantic coast, alien laborers' rights, and the If the commission shall settle all these other con- bonding privileges, all need to be adjusted on lines granted.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

The racial, commercial, and social relations between Canada and the United States are necessarily intimate, and it should be the desire of both governments to make them as strong and equitable as possible.

Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

A reciprocity agreement applying only to natural products would be of no advantage to the United States and it is not probable that Canada would favor American manufacturers, even if the British government were to permit it. The Canadian policy is to protect home industries and whatever discrimination is made in favor of outside industries is applied to those of England. The difficulties in the way of reciprocity with Canada seem almost insuperable. However, the effort is worth making.

The Toronto Globe. (Canada.)

The question of discrimination against Great Better suffer the last seal to die at the hands of Britain will probably not come up at all. It is raised on both sides of the line by people who are eager for objections to any sort of arrangement. There is plenty of room for freer trade relations without treading on this ground. But the result for which we do look forward with some hope is a settlement that will show where each country stands, and put an end to all controversy that is States has the most to lose and Canada equally based upon mistaken notions. Even if we maintain much to gain, there are a few other little questions tariff barriers like those of the European continent that should be thrown into the scales to make a there is no reason why we should follow the ex-

HAITI'S TROUBLE WITH GERMANY.

THE Black Republic has been greatly disturbed by a difficulty into which it fell with Germany. Early in the fail a young man named Leuders, the son of a German father and a Haitian mother, was arrested by the Haitian authorities at Port au Prince on the charge of resisting officers of the law (who were attempting to arrest his servant) and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and undergo a year's imprisonment. The severity of the penalty is explained by the Haitians on the ground of a second offense. The German minister to Haiti intervened and on October 17 went to President Sam and demanded that Leuders be set at liberty and that an indemnity be paid amounting to \$1,000 a day for every day Leuders had spent in prison-23 in all; he added that a further indemnity of \$5,000 a day would be claimed for every subsequent day he should be confined. Haiti refused to comply with the demand and the German minister broke off diplomatic relations with the republic. Great excitement was roused in the island by the proceedings and United States Minister Powell, in order to relieve the tension, made request that Leuders be released out of courtesy to the United States. His request was granted and Leuders was immediately sent to New York and thence to Germany. On December 6 two German cruisers entered the harbor of Port au Prince and an ultimatum was delivered to Haiti which led that government to accede immediately to the demands of Germany. It is understood that the terms imposed were that Haiti should apologize to Germany, pay Leuders \$30,000 and permit him to return to Haiti and live there without danger, and that the president of the republic should graciously receive Count von Schwerin, the German chargé d'affaires at Port au Prince.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The main offense from a Haitian point of view, which is also the point of view of the civilized world, is in the honors demanded for Count Schwerin, the German minister, who is said to have acted in a manner contrary to diplomatic etiquette, but quite characteristic of German officials. himself obnoxious, or, in diplomatic language, persona non grata, to the Haitian government, and wellsettled diplomatic usage gives that government a right to demand his recall. Instead of being permitted to exercise that right it is obliged to humiliate itself before Count Schwerin, and thus give the Haitian populace demur to this piece of arrogance, and it would not have been surprising if some act of violence had been committed which national tribunal.

would have given the German vessels at Port au Prince an excuse for shelling the place. Happily, Haiti has humiliated herself sufficiently to comply with Germany's hard conditions, and the incident now seems to be closed.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N.Y.)

If Haiti is willing to concede, without appeal to Whether he did so or not, he certainly rendered stronger powers, what she regards as an unjust claim, it is, of course, entirely her own affair. Apparently she had more confidence than had the rest of the world in Germany's threat to blow the foundations from under the Black Republic.

The Cleveland Leader. (0.)

The quick submission of Haiti seems to prove him more dignity than ever. It is no wonder that that it had a poor case; otherwise it would have resisted payment of the claim presented, at least until it could have submitted the matter to an inter-

THE BANKING SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE annual report of James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, for the year ended October 31, 1897, contains an amount of valuable information on banks and banking. After briefly reviewing the history of the legislation constituting the present National Bank Act and calling the attention of Congress to amendments recommended in former reports, Mr. Eckels reiterates the recommendation that the Bank Act be amended to allow banks to issue notes to the full amount of their deposits with the United States. He also calls attention to the superiority of bank notes over government paper, asserting that the volume of federal paper in circulation has more than once jeopardized the credit and injured the business interests of the country. He cites the banking systems of England, France, and Germany as affording examples of how a sound, safe, and elastic bank note issue may be secured. The statistics given concerning national banks show that the total number organized since the first certificate of authority was issued in 1863 has been 5,095. On October 31st last there were 3,617 in active operation, with an authorized capital of \$630,230, 295 and a total outstanding circulation of \$229,199,880. During the year just closed 44 banks were organized, with an aggregate capital stock of \$4,420,000. In the same time 38 were placed in the hands of receivers. Mr. Eckels states that governmental supervision is growing more and more effective as improved methods of handling the affairs of insolvent associations are evolved. There were paid to creditors of insolvent banks, during the year, \$13,169,781, an amount unequaled in any previous year. According to the report there were in the United States, about July 1, 1897, 12,817 incorporated and private banks. The failures during the year amounted to 160, of which 38 were national, 56 state banks and trust companies, 19 savings banks, and 47 private banks. The comptroller dwells at some length on the subject of postal savings banks and shows the operation of the system in the countries in which it is in use. The report also gives the amount of money per capita in the principal countries of the world, as follows: United States, \$23.70; United Kingdom, \$20.65; France, \$34.68; Germany, \$18.95; Austria-Hungary, \$9.33, and Russia, \$8.95.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

gests that "Congress should seriously consider such a change in the method of bank note issues as would enable the banks of the country to more adequately meet the demands of trade and commerce in all sections." And the representatives in Congress of all sections ought to be a unit as to the necessity of that change, however they may differ as to other propositions.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

It is easy to talk about taking the government out of the banking business. The comptroller's farewell report proves that much. But he hasn't a word to say as to how the thing can be done without adding to the national debt. That is a problem which ter him. If the government is in "the banking power to issue bank notes should be abolished.

business" now, as theorists of the Eckels school Comptroller Eckels in his annual report sug- would have us believe, it will never get out until it gets out of debt. It has no capital save the evidence of what it owes, and when it has paid those obligations it will be in position to shut up shop and turn its financial affairs over to other hands.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

Under existing conditions we must use a large amount of paper currency in this country, and the true policy to pursue is to have all our paper money issued directly by the government without intervention of banks. Instead of calling in and canceling outstanding legal tenders it would be far better to abolish the currency-issuing function of the banks and to replace their circulation with treasury notes. That cannot be done at present because the char-Mr. Eckels inherited from his predecessors, and he ters of many of the national banks run for several promptly passes it over to those who are to come af- years to come, but when these charters expire the

A GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

PROBABLY not since the great fire of 1666 has London been visited with so destructive a conflagration as that which occurred November 19. The fire broke out in Hamsell Street shortly after noon and raged for five hours, destroying about one hundred and fifty warehouses, a number of business blocks, and a few residences, with their contents. The loss is variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000. About 1,500 persons were thrown out of employment, but no lives were lost. Great difficulty was experienced in checking the fire because of the narrowness and crookedness of the streets in the part of London in which it took place. The burned district covers about six acres, bounded by Nicholl Square, Edmunds Place, Jewin, Crescent, Australian Avenue, Paul's Alley, and Red Cross Street. It lies in one of the oldest parts of the city, and near many places of historic interest. The Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate (built in 1545), was barely saved from destruction, after sustaining considerable damage. The vicarage adjoining it was burned. In this church Oliver Cromwell was married and Defoe buried. It contains the tombs of Milton, Foxe, and Frobisher.

The Tribune. (Salt Lake City, U.)

The greatest protection, after all, lies in wide streets and as many parks as a city can afford. To this can be added that care which looks out for inflammable material and prevents its accumulation in large quantities, and the facilities for crushing

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

don fire department is not up to date. The fire in human affairs. alarm telegraph system is incomplete, the number of steam fire engines is considerably smaller in London

on hand engines for safety in case of fire. The men are not trained, as our American firemen are, to develop quickness of attack on a starting conflagration.

The Courier-Journal. (Louisville, Ky.)

That there should be such a memorable disaster out fires before they get under dangerous headway. at the beginning of the twentieth century, and in a city which should boast every appliance of science The causes of the extreme destructiveness of to prevent and check combustion, is a striking comthe London fire are not hard to find. The Lon-ment upon the part which chance must always play

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

It has been asserted, and proved, that the firemen than in Chicago, a great part of the town relies were not only not furnished with coal to run the enshort, so that instead of the blame resting on the fire that of the London fire of 1887. The burned disthe flames.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

that of the great fires of Boston and Chicago, and it apprehended.

gines at the great fire, but the water supply was is doubtful if it will finally prove to be as great as department it should really be placed upon the city trict is not one of warehouses of the highest grade, authorities who were so improvident and neglectful but was given up to storage of the cheaper grade of as to not furnish the means tor the firemen to fight goods and to manufacturing. So extensive a fire naturally created something of a scare about insurance companies, but it is likely that when losses There is probably much exaggeration about the are adjusted the companies will make a much better magnitude of the loss. It does not compare with showing than those who were afraid of their shares

A CHANGE IN PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S CABINET.

GOVERNOR JOHN W. GRIGGS of New Jersey has accepted the office of attorney-general of the United States to succeed Attorney-General McKenna, who has been appointed to the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court caused by the retirement of Justice Field. Governor Griggs will not resign as chief executive of New Jersey until after the meeting of the state legislature, January 11.



JOHN W. GRIGGS, OF NEW JERSEY. The New Attorney-General.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The president will find in Mr. Griggs a man of large capacity for public affairs, possessing a trained legal mind and a vast storehouse of mental energy. Governor Griggs is one of that class of farmers' boys to which this country owes so much. He was born and reared in Sussex County, N. J., and from his boyhood days self-reliance was taught him by precept and experience. Largely by dint of his own industry he was able to get a course of study in Lafayette College, from which he was graduated in 1868. After that he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was twenty-six years of age when, in 1876, he took his seat as a member of the assembly. He served two terms in that body and two in the state senate, and as president of the latter body in 1886 presided at the Laverty impeachment trial. Notwithstanding his successes and achievements, Mr. Griggs was never what is known as a uation in that state which is somewhat complicated that sense of personal dignity and a scorn for shams cedent, as, under the present constitution, no such

that kept the sycophants and wire-pullers at arm's length. As a lawyer and constructive statesman he was seen at his best, and in lashing public abuses his pen and tongue were caustic and fearless.

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

If Governor Griggs of New Jersey shall undertake the duties of attorney-general they will be well performed, or his past career is no criterion.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

Governor Griggs of New Jersey may be well enough qualified for the attorney-generalship, but it is pretty safe to guess that the real reason for his selection is to be sought in its expected political effect in a state which is still counted as doubtful.

The Evening Post. (New York, N. Y.)

The resignation by Mr. Griggs of the office of governor of New Jersey to accept the position of attorney-general of the United States creates a sit-



JOSEPH J. MCKENNA, OF CALIFORNIA. The New Justice of the Supreme Court.

"popular" politician. He had always about him and to assist in the solution of which there is no pre-

vacancy has ever before been filled. The constitu- will his position as a senator henceforth be? The tion of New Jersey does not provide for any lieuten- best legal authorities agree that he cannot unite the ant-governor, but directs that the duties of the gov- duties of executive and legislator-cannot, for inernor, when his position becomes vacant for any stance, vote on and sign bills as president of the reason, shall devolve upon the president of the senate. senate which he may sign or veto as governor. At Then, on the resignation of the governor, the duties status even after entering the executive chamber as of the latter office will devolve upon him. What governor.

It is settled that Senator Voorhees of Union County the same time it seems to be conceded that if he will be chosen president as soon as the senate meets. should resign his senatorship he would have no

LORD SALISBURY'S HINT TO FRANCE.

A PORTION of Lord Salisbury's speech at the lord mayor's banquet, held in London November 9, has been regarded by the European press as conveying a distinct warning to France not to interfere with England's rights on the Niger. The following is the part of the speech which has been commented upon: "We do not desire unjust and illegitimate achievements, and we do not wish to take territory simply because it would look well to paint red on the map. Our objects are strictly business. We wish to extend commerce, trade, industry, and civilization; to throw open as many markets as possible and bring together as many consumers and producers as possible, and to open the great natural highways and waterways of the continent. We wish trade to pursue an unchecked course onthe Niger, the Nile, and the Zambesi; but in doing these things, while we wish to behave in a neighborly manner and to show due consideration for the feelings and claims of others, we are obliged to say that there is a limit to the exercise of this particular set of feelings, and we cannot allow our plain rights to be overridden."



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY. Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The Daily Telegraph. (London, England.)

Apart from portions of Africa which may be recognized as of doubtful ownership, and therefore as fit matter for negotiation and arrangement, there have been clear invasions of territory indisputably British. The French government must be held responsible for the actions of those who are their legally or self-constituted agents.

Temps. (Paris, France.)

What a strange idea it is that any country taking hold of colonial possessions owes its success to the prodigal liberality of England! It sounds as if England thinks she has a first mortgage on the conti-from any position already assumed. nents of the world, and gives away what she does not take herself, renouncing of her own free will what she allows others to take. This idea is really at the bottom of all "imperialist" demands. Surely bury has said his meaning would be clear enough. Lord Salisbury is not going to join Chamberlain in Lord Salisbury, however, is no Bismarck.

the worship of this jingo idol. France as well as England has her rights, and it is for diplomacy to determine them.

Journal des Debats. (Paris, France.)

No one in France ever thought of overriding the "plain" rights of England. It is just because her rights in West Africa are anything but "plain" that a commission has been appointed by her government and ours. Language like that used by Lord Salisbury is therefore unnecessary. We, no more than England, care to annex territory simply because it looks well to have it painted a certain color on the map. What we have in view is the development of our commerce and the cause of civilization in general.

Neue Journal. (Vienna, Austria.)

England has proven herself the perpetual enemy of the whole continent, and now proclaims her right to the exclusive possession of everything valuable in the Niger district. She will not budge till she has found her master, which may happen sooner and more thoroughly than she expects.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

In the event that France is not prepared to go to war with England, the policy of that country will take a conciliatory course. It will not push matters in Africa in a way to stir up ill feeling in England. Doubtless it can do this without seeming to retreat

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

The real force of a remark depends upon him who utters it. If Bismarck had said what Lord Salis-

SECRETARY GAGE'S PLAN FOR CURRENCY REFORM.



LYMAN J. GAGE. Secretary of the Treasury.

THE first annual report of Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, submitted to Congress upon the opening of that body, sets forth a somewhat elaborate plan for the improvement of our banking and currency system. The secretary recommends (1) that a separate department of the treasury be established, to be known as the Issue and Redemption Division. There should be set apart for this division \$125,000,000 in gold from the general fund in the treasury, to be used only for redemption purposes, all the silver dollars now held for the redemption of silver certificates, and all the silver bullion and dollars coined therefrom, bought under the Act of 1890. Further, \$200,000,000 should be collected and deposited in the division and be paid out only in exchange for gold coin, which when received is to be held as a part of the redemption fund. The secretary recommends (2) the issue of two and one half per cent refunding bonds, payable in gold coin, to take the place of any part or all of the outstanding loans of the United States which mature in the years 1904, 1907, and 1925. To make good any contraction of the currency brought about by these measures Mr. Gage favors

an enlarged issue of bank notes and recommends (1) that the organization of national banks with only \$25,000 capital be permitted in towns of 2,000 inhabitants or less; (2) that the rate of taxation on circulating notes be reduced to one half of one per cent; (3) that banks be permitted to issue notes to the par value of the refunding bonds they have deposited with the United States treasurer and that they be allowed to deposit greenbacks, treasury notes, or silver certificates to the total amount of \$200,000,000, for which the secretary of the treasury may substitute two and one half per cent bonds and for which the banks shall be given national bank notes to an equal amount; (4) that banks that have availed themselves of this privilege and have made deposits and have received bank notes to the amount of fifty per cent of their capital be allowed an additional issue of bank notes to the amount of twenty-five per cent of their deposit; (5 and 6) that the government guarantee all bank notes and secure itself by a tax of two per cent per annum, on the unsecured circulation, used to create a safety fund; (7) that the redemption of notes by the government shall be made from a redemption fund of ten per cent maintained by the banks; (8) that the issue of bank notes be restricted to denominations of \$10 and upward.

(Ind.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The plain citizen will naturally conclude that if the government is to assume the risk of loss on the paper currency of the nation it may as well take the profits of its issue also. It is as easy to provide for the redemption of its own notes as it is for the redemption of the notes of the banks, and certainly the saving of interest on from \$200,000,000 to \$800,000,000 of bonds is not to be despised.

(Rep.) Omaha Bee. (Neb.)

The free silver organs that have discussed the plan have unreservedly condemned it. With these elements in opposition and powerful in Congress, it is perfectly obvious that Secretary Gage's plan for revising the currency system hasn't the ghost of a chance of being accepted, nor will any plan which shall come from the monetary commission have a better chance of being adopted.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Gage's currency plan is his suggestion for the con-reform. tinued use of national bonds as the basis of circulation. That provision is not in conformity with

scientific banking principles, as the secretary himself doubtless would admit.

(Dem.) Times-Union and Citizen. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Every party in the country agrees that our national finances need reform. Whether Mr. Gage's plan is the best possible we do not venture to say, but it has consistency and simplicity, and, so far at least, is far better than the heterogeneous and complicated system now afflicting the country-one which favors nobody but the jobber and the stock gambler.

(Rep.) The Hartford Courant. (Conn.)

This is as far as possible from the government's going out of the banking business. It is just the opposite: the government goes in further. The project is in the main an improvement of the existing law, mainly in increasing the number of banks and in making the issue of currency easier. But The most unsatisfactory feature of Secretary it is a long way from the expected and needed

> (Ind.) Indianapolis News. (Ind.) It is not radical, but it is comprehensive. Under

demand debt would be put in process of extinguish- silver. It is a sermon in favor of taking from the ment. The extension of bank facilities is much to government the function of issuing currency and for government currency is proper and scientific. A careful study may reveal defects in the scheme, but on its face it has much to commend it.

(Dem.) Cincinnati Enquirer. (O.)

That portion of Mr. Gage's report which pertains to the subject of finance is a plea for the banks, tence of comfort for the people. It is a shout for sound, and respected as any country on the globe.

it the government would be on a gold basis, and our gold, gold, gold, and a continuous deprecation of be desired, and the substitution of bank currency putting the people at the mercy of banking corpora-

(Rep.) The Kansas Capital. (Topeka.)

These recommendations are obviously not intended as a specific and complete cure for the financial troubles of the treasury. But they are in the line of treatment that, followed up consistently, will in a from exordium to peroration. There is not a sen-few years give the country a currency system as stable,

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STATE OFFICIALS.

In Missouri and Kansas certain state officials are making it difficult for insurance companies to carry on business. In Missouri a union of companies adopting a uniform scale of agents' commissions and other regulations was recently enlarged, with the result that the attorney-general has begun quo warranto proceedings against seventy-one foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the state, on the charge that they have violated the anti-trust law of Missouri. In Kansas trouble has been experienced for a number of years, but in the early part of last November District Judge Hazen, of Topeka, decided that sixty-one eastern fire companies have violated the state anti-trust law by entering into combination, and he also held that State Insurance Superintendent Webb McNall was legally empowered to revoke the license of any company that would not leave the combine. But it is with Superintendent McNall that the companies have had the greatest difficulty. He refused to grant a license to the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, claiming that the company had not dealt fairly with Mrs. Hillmon, a widow who has now in the courts a suit against the company for \$20,000. A short time ago Judge Williams, of the federal district court, granted an injunction against McNall, ordering him to grant a license to the company and forbidding him to interfere in any way with its business. The court also enjoined him from revoking the license of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which refused to pay a claim of Mrs. Hillmon's. Superintendent McNall refuses to obey the order of the judge and the affair may be carried to the Supreme Court of the state.

(Rep.) The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

Judge Williams does not in his decision, at any point or in any place, prevent the state of Kansas from enforcing its laws. The decision simply prevents Mr. McNall from bringing a suit which he is not authorized by law to bring. It prevents Mr. McNall from assuming jurisdiction of the federal court and usurping its powers, deciding the Hillmon cases in advance and ordering their claims paid. As Webb McNall is not the state of Kansas, the enjoining of Mr. McNall is not an injunction on the state.

(Dem.) The Kansas City Times. (Mo.)

If there is in the Supreme Court a sense of justice capable of successfully combating the greed for power which has prompted the invention of the injunction, then it will be declared that federal judges have not this despotic power over all things human. In that event, government by injunction will be killed at one blow.

(Rep.) Denver Republican. (Col.)

It should be observed in this connection that the case the whole question is one of the interpretation tyranny.

of a state law. What the federal court has done is to step in and claim the right to dictate to an officer of a state how he shall discharge his duties under a state law. Practically it is an attempt to dictate to the supreme court of Kansas how it shall interpret the laws of that state.

The Journal of Commerce. (New York, N. Y.)

The result will more than make up for the trouble and expense inflicted if the final decision clips the wings of the various insurance superintendents and commissioners very materially. With rare exceptions they know almost nothing of insurance, and instead of guarding the interests of policy-holders they simply increase the cost of insurance by worthless examinations and charges for taxes and license fees.

Insurance World. (Pittsburg, Pa.)

We trust that . . . the discretionary power hitherto freely exercised by state insurance officials will be greatly reduced. Decency requires that in this nation no company should be permitted to be shut out from a state when it complies with rule is for federal courts to follow the interpretation its laws and reasonable requirements. We hope given by the courts of a state to its laws. In this this will be the death of official, irresponsible

DR. THOMAS W. EVANS.



died in that city November 15. Although Dr. Evans had spent most of his life abroad he was a thorough American. He was born in Philadelphia in 1823. After an ordinary school education he became apprenticed to a goldsmith and displayed so much skill and ingenuity in making plates that he determined to be a dentist. With this in view he attended Jefferson Medical College and took a special medal when only eighteen. Three years later he went to Paris to represent American dental surgery at a convention and decided to start in business in that city. He was not long in gaining an extensive practice among the nobility, partly because he was practically the first dentist in Europe to use gold filling. Soon he gained access to monarchs, and eventually it was said there was not a royal family in Europe he had not attended. He formed a close friendship with Napoleon III. and when Paris fell into the hands of the Germans in 1871 it was he who effected Eugénie's escape from the country. Dr. Evans' knowledge of medicine and surgery was such that during the

DR. THOMAS W. EVANS, "the American dentist of Paris,"

Crimean War he was sent by Napoleon to study the sanitary condition of European camps, and at the time of the Franco-Prussian War rendered similar service. During our Civil War he came to the United States, organized the National Sanitary Commission, and used his influence with Napoleon to prevent him from recognizing the Confederacy. This fall Dr. Evans again came to the United States. He spent over a month visiting various cities and formed plans to utilize a large part of his extensive fortune in educational enterprises for the benefit of his native land. Dr. Evans always liberally aided others with his wealth. His most substantial gift to the public was the Lafayette Home in Paris, designed to furnish a home for American women studying in that city.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

of American dentistry, the result, perhaps, being as much due to his worldly tact as to his mechanical bent and his skill as a dentist, in the last two of which qualities he was equaled by hundreds of make the best dentists, because of their mechanical skill, their quickness, their energy, which enables them to do nearly twice as much work in a day as a

foreign dentist can do and to keep it up day after Dr. Evans was the first American dentist to win day; and to these natural qualities are added in wide celebrity and fortune in Europe. He did not, American dentists the superior training of the as has been sometimes said, revolutionize dental sur- American dental schools, to which students come gery. He did call European attention to the merits from all parts of the world. In every European city of any extent American dentists have won reputation and fortune.

Cincinnati Enquirer. (0.)

Dr. Thomas W. Evans was a remarkable man and American dentists. It is still true that Americans an honor to his native country. He was a man of affairs, and did more than any other person, probably, to give deserved dignity to one of the newest and most useful professions.

FOOTBALL.

THE last of the great football games about which the interest of a season centers occurred during the past month. First among these was the encounter between Yale and Harvard, who after a lapse of two years renewed friendly relations on the Harvard field at Cambridge on November 13. Neither side was able to score. Just a week later games were played between Yale and Princeton at New Haven and Pennsylvania and Harvard at Philadelphia. The first of these, contrary to general expectations, was a victory of 6 to o for Yale. In the second Pennsylvania won by 4 to o. Opposition to football on account of its roughness has culminated in Georgia, where a player was recently killed during a game, in the passage of a bill by the legislature forbidding the playing of football where an admission is charged.

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

to 6; wherefore, as Yale could not beat Harvard, that it was no better. Pennsylvania takes first place. Yale, which could not beat Harvard, beats Princeton 6 to o-a result

which may change Yale's satisfaction at the results As to net results, Pennsylvania beats Harvard 15 achieved in the game with Harvard to curses in

> Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. (O.) The game of football should not be abolished or

made a misdemeanor by legislation, and there is no suffers most. It should be understood to begin outcry against it on the part of numerous people. feature, in the shape of "mass plays," may be well as brain. eliminated.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

soundest objection to the modern style of play. The list of recent casualties is numerically appalling, and the sum of serious injuries entailing more or less interruption of studies in addition to the pain and the cost of cure is unwarrantably large. Moreover, it is a fact not to be ignored that an injury from which a quick and complete recovery seems to have been made may have remoter consequences which cannot be foreseen or perhaps accurately in executing all plans adopted. traced back to their source.

·The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

Even in the prize ring, when one is down, his person is sacred; but not so in this highly civilized game educationally called football.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

It will be impossible to prevent accidents. A man is liable to be thrown heavily while running with the ball, as was the case in one of the fatalities of the present season. But let us remember that it is the inexperienced, the unfit player who usually

probability that it will be, in spite of the present with that the modern game of football is not a pastime for infants and invalids. It is designed for But the game should be amended and altered by young men who are trained to the best possible conits friends in order that its sometimes dangerous dition, and who propose to use some brawn in it as

The Cleveland Leader. (0.)

Energy and decision are two of the most useful As we have recently said, it is not the few fatal- forces in human life, and the man who has them in ities, but the many injuries, which constitute the large measure is very fortunate. In so far as university training may tend to weaken either by the development of antagonistic traits there is need of an antidote. Perhaps that is why football has gained such immense vogue in the higher institutions of learning in the United States. the students unconsciously realize their need of a form of training which means dash, daring, instant choice of methods, and absolutely unchecked energy

The Medical Record. (New York, N. Y.)

In view of the great number of serious accidents on the football field between college teams, it is impossible any longer to view the game in the light of innocent recreative amusement with harmless and healthful athletics as its object. It is certainly time we should look the matter fairly in the face. If we wish to develop pluck, courage, endurance, and strength, we can do so in more healthful and safer ways. It is time that the new game, with mere weight against weight, should be abolished.

A PERSISTENT WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

is because all of the politics is not on the surface. New Hampshire abounds with surprises. The most principle of feminine representation. persistent and most conspicuous of late surprises is woman in the country who ever tried to vote. That was twenty-seven years ago. She went boldly paralyzed with astonishment, but, yielding to her eloquence—perhaps it was a mere show of gallantry straight Republican ticket. lenged by the Democrats. pioneer of the woman voters.

Colombia. Two prominent politicians forthwith tion was defeated. But that was no discourage- tage it gives one sex it would give the other."

ment. So, last week, she declared that she would New Hampshire has more politics to the square contest the eastern congressional seat with Confoot than any other New England state. At a dis- gressman Cyrus A. Sulloway of Manchester. Again tance it hardly seems as if this was a fact, but that the politicians laugh. But Mrs. Ricker is serious. She avers that she will continue to fight for the

This is the essence of her views: "I say to all Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker. Mrs. Ricker is the first women, Get the ballot! That is the first thing. Women have quite as much interest in good government as men, and I fail to see why they should be to the selectmen of her ward and asked to have her cut off from the ballot-box. If taxation without name put on the voting list. The selectmen were representation was tyranny before the Revolutionand it is generally conceded to have been one of the great causes of the war-then it is equal tyranny toon their part-they did as she requested. Three day. Women are taxed under the laws, are put days later, to their aggravated astonishment, Mrs. into prisons and are hanged under the laws, and Ricker came to the polls and tried to vote the they should have a voice in the making of laws. In Her vote was chal- other words, if women are citizens, they should have Thus she was the all the rights of citizens. A man said to me not long ago, 'The ballot does not make men happy, Early last summer she petitioned the president to rich, or respectable.' I at once replied, 'I admit appoint her minister to the United States of that, but they guard it with sleepless jealousy." Why? Because they know it is the golden gate to announced their opposition. Mrs. Ricker's ambi- every opportunity; and precisely the kind of advan-

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

November 7. Consul-General Lee leaves Washington for Havana.——A vein of Bessemir iron ore 77 feet deep and 40 feet wide is discovered on the Menomonee Range, Michigan.

November 8. Dr. W. F. Godfrey Hunter receives formal appointment as minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

November 11. The president appoints C. P. Bryan of Illinois minister to China and Sardis Summerfield United States attorney for the district of Nevada.

November 15. The Supreme Court of the United States decides against claimants for land grants in New Mexico.

November 17. The general assembly of the Knights of Labor, in session at Louisville, Ky., passes resolutions against an arbitration treaty between the United States and England.

November 18. The committee on organization of the Citizens' Union of New York decides to continue the organization as a permanent political force in the city.

November 19. The Tammany Hall executive committee votes to give \$20,000 to Cuba and an equal amount to the poor of New York.

November 20. The Chicago Inter Ocean passes into the hands of a syndicate under the leadership of Charles T. Yerkes.—The floods in the state of Washington are checked by extremely cold weather.

November 21. President Eliot of Harvard University issues a statement defending inter-collegiate football.

November 23. Henry S. Boutell is elected to succeed the late Congressman E. D. Cook in the sixth congressional district of Illinois.

November 25. More than 30,000 of the Creek Indians appear before the Dawes Commission for enrollment

November 27. Twelve thousand Illinois coalminers resume work after winning their fight.

November 28. Two steamers arrive at Seattle from Alaska with twenty-five returning gold-seekers who left Dawson the middle of October. These miners declare that the food shortage at that time almost amounted to famine.

November 29. Baron von Halleben, the recently appointed German ambassador, presents his credentials to President McKinley.

December 1. The residence of the late Henry W. Sage of Ithaca is presented to Cornell University for a students' hospital, and besides being well equipped it is endowed with \$100,000.

December 2. Mrs. McKinley, mother of President McKinley, is stricken with paralysis.

FOREIGN.

November 7. The threatened crisis in the cotton industry at Manchester, England, is averted by the spinners' agreeing to submit to arbitration the proposed reduction of wages.

November 8. The charges against Signor Crispi, ex-premier of Italy, in connection with the bank scandals are annulled by the Court of Cassation at Rome.—Horatio David Davies is installed lord mayor of London.—Marshal Blanco issues an edict granting full pardon to all Cuban rebels who have been persecuted for rebellion.

November 9. Count Nishi succeeds Count Okum as foreign minister of Japan.

November 10. Galif Bey, Turkish ambassador at Berlin, is dismissed by the sultan.

November 16. The Whitney ministry, Newfoundland, formally resigns.

November 18. The complete pacification of the Philippine Islands is reported from Madrid.——The family of Captain Dreyfus claim that the documents he was charged with selling to Germany were never really sold to the agents of that country but were prepared in imitation of Dreyfus' handwriting to blackmail him.

November 20. Russia demands that Turkey pay arrears of the Russo-Turkish War idemnity.

November 21. The steamer *Victoria* returns to Tromsoe from Spitzbergen without having obtained any news of Andree.

November 22. The Spanish cabinet approves a plan of Cuban autonomy except as to tariff.—
The Turkish government announces postponement of reorganization of the navy.

November 23. General Weyler arrives in Barcelona, Spain, and is greeted by 20,000 cheering people.—Marshal Blanco is authorized to use \$100,000 for relief of the Cuban peasants.

November 24. Earthquake shocks in Saxon Thuringia damage the famous railroad viaduct of the Goeltzsch valley, rendering it impassable for some time to come.

November 28. Members of the Austrian ministry resign. Troops guard the royal palace.

NECROLOGY.

November 15. General Albert Ordway, formerly chief of ordnance in the United States army.

November 17. Rev. Dr. George Hendricks Houghton, for nearly fifty years rector of the Church of Transfiguration in New York ("The Little Church Around the Corner").

November 19. Rev. Dr. William Seymour Tyler, professor of Greek at Amherst College.

November 20. Henry Calderwood, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

FOR JANUARY.

First Week (ending January 8).

- "Imperial Germany." Chapter XIV.
- "The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XV.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The City of Berlin."

Sunday Reading for January 2.

Second Week (ending January 15).

- "Imperial Germany." Appendix.
- "The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XVI.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "Schools and Education in the American Colonies."
- "The Social Habits of Insects."

Sunday Reading for January 9.

Third Week (ending January 22).

- "The Social Spirit in America." Chapter XVII.
- "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter I.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "The Geographical Position of Germany."
- "The Sovereigns of Italy in Germany."
- Sunday Reading for January 16.

Fourth Week (ending January 29).

- "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter II.
- "A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapter I.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Lessing."

Sunday Reading for January 23.

FOR FEBRUARY.

First Week (ending February 5).

- "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter III.
- "A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapter II.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Rhine Country."

Sunday Reading for January 30.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FOR JANUARY.

First Week.

- 1. Essay-The great men of Germany.
- 2. A Paper—The rivers of Germany.
- An Address—A visit to the principal cities of Germany.
- Book Review—"The Art of Living," by Robert Grant.
- 5. Table Talk—The news of the week.

Second Week.

- 1. The Lesson.
- 2. Essay-Insect life.
- 3. A Paper—German politics.
- 4. General Discussion-Sunday recreation.
- 5. Table Talk—The president's message.*

 Third Week.
- I. The Lesson.
- A Paper—Religious organizations and their methods of doing practical work.
- An Essay—The curriculum in a boarding school for young ladies.
- An Address—The relation of Germany to the other European powers.
- 5. Table Talk-Germany and China.*

Fourth Week.

Pliny Day-January 23.

Nothing, I allow, excites me so much as the desire of having my name handed down to posterity; a passion highly worthy of the human breast, especially of his who, not being conscious of any crime, fears not to be known to future generations.—*Pliny*.

- I. A Character Study-Pliny.
- A Biographical Sketch Tacitus, Pliny's friend.
- 3. An Essay-Pliny's contemporaries.
- 4. A Talk-Pliny's literary work.
- A Paper—Pliny's attitude toward the Christians.

FOR FEBRUARY.

First Week.

- I. The Lesson.
- 2. An Illustrated Talk—The ancient city of Rome.
- 3. An Essay-Missionary work in ancient times.
- 4. An Essay-Migration, its causes and results.
- 5. A Paper—The Byzantine Empire.
- 6. General Conversation—Current news.

QUESTIONS ON "THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

The following questions on "The Social Spirit in America," prepared by Prof. C. R. Henderson, may be used as subjects for interesting discussions at the weekly meetings of the circle:

Chapter XV.—Charity and Correction.

Distinguish between poverty and pauperism. Why not let paupers starve?

^{*}See Current History and Opinion.

What classes of children need public care?

Give an account of various measures for dealing with the "unemployed."

What are the objects of "charity organization"?

Chapter XVI .- The Social Spirit in Conflict with Anti-Social Institutions.

What motives support the drink evil?

Give the main points in the history of the temperance movement.

What are some of the allies of this effort?

Describe the Gothenburg system.*

Tell of any other reform movement in your town.

Chapter XVII.—The Institution of Ideals.

What is the relation of Christianity to progress? What is the social function of the church?

What is an "institutional church"?

What is the Y. M. C. A.?

How would you organize a home department of the Sunday-school?

* See "How the Gothenburg System Works," in The Chau-TAUQUAN for January, 1897.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN THE TEXT-BOOKS.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

P. 314. "Landsgerichte" [länts'gä-rikt-e].---"Amtsgerichte" [ämts'gā-riKt-e].

P. 315. "Corps d' Armee" [kör dar-ma']. Army Corps.

"Abgeordnetenhaus" [ab'ga-ord-net-P. 317. en-hous]. House of Deputies.

P. 322. "Holy See." The see of Rome.

P. 322. "The Ultramontane party" in German politics is the Center party and it opposes any legislation unfriendly to the Church of Rome.

"A SHORT HISTORY OF MEDIÆVAL EUROPE."

P. 12. "Prætorian guard." A member of the body of troops which attended the prætor or the general of the republic. In rank and pay they were above the ordinary soldiers and they acquired sufficient power to depose and appoint emperors.

P. 17. "Comitatus." A Latin word meaning an escort, a retinue. "Gefolge" is the German word having the same meaning.

P. 19. "Esprit de corps" [es-prē' de kor]. The spirit which animates a body of people.

P. 21. "Haruspices" [ha-rus'pi-cez]. The plural form of haruspex.

"ROMAN LIFE IN PLINY'S TIME."

P. 19. "The age of the Antonines" is the period in Roman history which includes the reign of Antoninus Pius and that of Marcus Aurelius, who political writer, mathematician, and philosopher. reigned from 161 to 180 A. D.

P. 19. "Legouve'" [le-goo-va']. A French au-

P. 19. "Trajan." A Roman emperor from 98 to 117 A. D.

P. 20. "Tullia." The daughter of Cicero .-"Tusculan disputations." One of Cicero's works containing conversations which he represents as having taken place at Tusculum, his estate. I.-Jan.

P. 21. "Boissier." A French writer and scholar. He is the author of several works on Roman archeology, "Cicero and his Friends," "The Opposition under the Cæsars," and other works.---- "Fronto."

An orator and rhetorician of Rome.

P. 31. "Lares" [lā'rēz]. The Latin plural of lar; tutelary gods which were considered protectors of the household and of the state. "Bulla." An ornament worn about the neck as an amulet by Roman children. It was laid aside when they reached maturity and dedicated to the household Lares by the young men. The young women consecrated it to Juno.

P. 32. "Cornutus." A stoic philosopher of Rome. He lived in the first century.

P. 32. "Liberalia." A Roman festival celebrated in honor of Liber, the Italian god of wine, March 17, the day on which youths received the manly toga (toga virilis). -- "Toga prætexta." The outer garment, having a purple border, worn by Roman youths until they assumed the toga virilis.

P. 33. "Lamiæ." Witches who were said to draw blood from children's veins.

P. 34. "Sappho." A Greek lyric poet who lived about 600 B. C.

P. 34. "Suetonius" [swē-tō'ni-us]. A Roman biographer and historian of the second century A. D.

P. 34. "Martial." A Latin poet of the first century A. D.

P. 35. "Condorcet" [kôn-dor-sā']. A French

P. 44. "Apuleius" [ap-ū-lē'us]. A rhetorician and philosopher of Rome. He was born about 125 A. D.

P. 52. "Aquamarine." A fine beryl having a bluish-green tint.

P. 54. "Stola:" A long outer garment, falling to the ankles, worn by Roman women.

P. 56. "Arria." The wife of Cæcina Pætus, who, convicted as a traitor, was condemned to kill himArria, was the wife of Thrasea, a lover of liberty husband, who was exiled by the order of Nero.

self. He hesitating to do it, his wife took the dagger and freedom. He was condemned to death and and stabbed herself, saying as she returned it to her his wife would have died with him had he not husband, "It does not hurt." He immediately put entreated her to save her life for the sake of their an end to his own life. Her daughter, also named daughter Fannia. The daughter accompanied her

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"THE CITY OF BERLIN."

- 1. "Champs-Elysées" [shon zā-lē-zā']. A park and magnificent avenue of Paris. On each side of the avenue are handsome buildings and it is one of the most fashionable promenades in the city.
 - 2. "Great Kurfürst." Great Elector.
- 3. "Lustgarten." One of the fine squares of Berlin.
- 4. "Gymnasien." The plural of gymnasium; a grammar-school.
- 5. "Mascagni" [mäs-kän'yē]. An Italian musical director and composer.

"SCHOOLS. AND EDUCATION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES."

1. "Rule of Three." A term applied to the method of obtaining the fourth term of a proportion when the other three terms are given; compound proportion was known as the Double Rule of Three. The Golden Rule is another term for the Rule of reason for existence.

Three. "Rule of Fellowship." The rule for distributing profit and loss among the partners in proportion to his share of stock. --- "Rule of False." Another term for rule of trial and error; the process of finding the value of an unknown quantity by assuming an approximate value for the unknown quantity and from the data given in the question determining its value.

"THE SOCIAL HABITS OF INSECTS."

- I. "Saint-Simon." A philosopher of France who lived from 1760 to 1825. He was the founder of French socialism. "Fourier" [foo-rya']. A French socialist born in 1772. He died in 1837.-"Owen" (1771-1858). The founder of socialism in England.—"Karl Marx" (1818-83). A socialist of Germany.
- 2. "Raison d'être." A French phrase meaning

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L.S. C. TEXT-BOOKS,

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

- preponderant position? A. To her great men, to the organization they have effected, and to the excellent qualities of the race.
- 2. Q. In what is every difference of creed and party submerged? A. In the high sense of duty and an earnest devotion to work.
- 3. Q. In what is this particularly observable? A. In the honesty of the administration of the country.
- 4. Q. Architecturally, what do the modern public buildings of Germany show? A. A grandeur and solidity of monumental architecture rarely met
- 5. Q. What is one of the indirect evidences of healthy national life? A. The excellent municipal organization.
- 6. Q. What is the center of influence? A. The army.
- 7. Q. What is perhaps the most useful lesson the study of Germany teaches us to-day? A. That laisses-faire as a system of social and political advancement is no longer the only shibboleth to swear by.
 - 8. Q. What is the character of the history of

- Germany since 1815? A. It has been one of con-1. Q. To what does Germany owe her present tinual growth from monarchical toward constitutional government.
 - 9. Q. At the outbreak of the French Revolution of what was Germany composed? A. Of nearly three hundred petty states, principalities, and cities without political unity.
 - 10. Q. For what purpose was the Congress of Vienna called together? A. To define boundaries and settle European disputes.
 - 11. Q. What was the first result of the political struggles after 1816? A. The National Assembly at Frankfort in 1848.
 - 12. Q. From 1850 to 1871 what was the direct outcome of Bismarck's policy? A. The growth of Prussian power.
 - 13. Q. What is the character of the German Confederation? A. It is a union of states of different forms of government under an hereditary head with imperial powers.
 - 14. Q. Of what two houses is the legislative part of the imperial government composed? A. The Federal Council (Bundesrath) and the House of Representatives (Reichstag).
 - 15. Q. How are the fortified towns of Germany

- connected? A. By underground telegraph wires and by a strategic system of railroads.
- 16. Q. What four great political parties arose in Germany after 1871? A. The Conservative, Center, National-Liberal, and the Social Democracy.
- 17. Q. What has been the principal question since the formation of the empire? A. That of the position of the Catholics and the pope with reference to the government throughout the empire.

"THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

- I. Q. What are the best relief agencies? A. Those which tend to make themselves unnecessary.
- 2. Q. To what does all rational charity tend? A. To sincere fraternity, and to the development of self-reliance and self-support.
- 3. Q. What is the real problem of charity? A. To rid society of its degenerate members.
- 4. Q. What is one method proposed for the prevention of degeneracy? A. The adoption by the entire nation of methods of life which will not deprave human life.
- 5. Q. What is a social defense against crime and vagrancy? A. Compulsory education.
- 6. Q. In almost every state what is one of the first public institutions to be established by taxation? A. An asylum for the insane.
- 7. Q. What are two agencies for discriminating between honest workingmen and the tramp? A. Labor bureaus to provide information and the labor test.
- 8. Q. What does the work test sometimes reveal? A. That some of the unemployed are strong and willing but have never learned a trade.
- 9. Q. What seems to be the chief recommendation of the suburban garden scheme? A. Its educational value.
- 10. Q. What are some of the objects of a charity organization society? A. To obtain full information concerning dependent persons in the neighborhood, to aid the needy, and to study the social conditions of the community.
- 11. Q. In dealing with the drink question what is the first duty suggested? A. A study of the history and causes of the drink evil.
- 12. Q. In whose studies did the temperance movement originate? A. Those of Dr. Benjamin Rush.
- 13. Q. What is at present the most conspicuous organization in the temperance movement? A. The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union.
- 14. Q. What reform is carried out in organic connection with the crusade against alcohol? A. The social purity reform.
- 15. Q. What is an important factor in the promotion of temperance reform? A. Instruction in the schools.

- 16. Q. What is claimed for the Norwegian method of dealing with the liquor traffic? A. That it would work educationally toward abolishing the traffic.
- 17. Q. What is the object of the "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon"? A. To furnish recreation for weary working people.
- 18. Q. What is the specific function of the church? A. To administer to the religious wants of man.
- 19. Q. To what should the local church minister? A. To the whole complex nature of man.
- 20. Q. What is a characteristic social institution of the American church? A. The Young Men's Christian Association.

"ROMAN LIFE IN PLINY'S TIME."

- 1. Q. By what was the age of the Antonines characterized? A. By a number of transformations in the manners of the Romans.
- 2. Q. What was one of the most interesting of these? A. That which took place in the attitude of fathers toward their children.
- 3. Q. Under the republic what sentiment was lacking toward childhood? A. Affection.
- 4. Q. What authors made an appeal for more attention to children? A. Favorinus and Plutarch.
- 5. Q. Who was among the first to put a check on the business of the comprachicos? A. Trajan.
- 6. Q. In what did his correspondence with Pliny show him to be interested? A. In organizing public aid for abandoned children.
- 7. Q. About what do the writers of the first century mourn? A. The enfeeblement of paternal authority.
- 8. Q. Under the Antonines in what were the emperors much interested? A. In the establishment of schools.
- 9. Q. Who was the first to pay the Greek and Latin rhetoricians? A. Vespasian.
- 10. Q. Who was the first to establish student aid funds? A. Trajan.
- 11. Q. What was the object of the Roman education? A. To acquire the art of oratory.
- 12. Q. Under the republic how did the young Romans train themselves in oratory? A. By listening at the forum to a noted speaker and afterward declaiming at home.
- 13. Q. What were the principal subjects of the schoolroom drill in oratory under the empire? A. Political subjects relating to the past.
- 14. Q. What course did the Roman youths choose when they assumed the *toga virilis*? A. That which led to languid pleasure, and riches and power easily acquired.
- 15. Q. In the education of a Roman girl what was the first lesson taught? A. The duties belonging to her sex, especially weaving and spinning.

- 16. Q. What was the object of the mental become a monarchy? A. In 27 B. C. Octavius training that many Roman girls received? A. usurped the power by concentrating in himself the Preparation for social life.
- 17. Q. What class of girls often received a very complete education? A. Patrician girls.
- 18. Q. At what age did Roman girls complete their education? A. At the age of fourteen.
- 19. Q. After the empire was established, by what considerations was the choice of a husband or wife determined? A. Considerations of convenience, rank, and fortune.
- 20. Q. According to the law what was the marriageable age for girls? A. Twelve years.
- 21. Q. What was the most important equipment for a girl? A. A dowry.
- 22. Q. From the earliest period of Roman history what position in the home was occupied by the wife? A. She was queen in the atrium.
- 23. Q. How did Augustus attempt to improve the morals of society? A. By causing two laws to be passed-the Julian Law and the Papia Poppæan Law.
- 24. Q. How did the extension of Roman commerce affect the women? A. It made luxury in dress an absolute necessity to them.
- 25. Q. What impression regarding morals may be obtained from Pliny's letters? A. Under Trajan morals seemed to become purer.

A SHORT HISTORY OF MEDIÆVAL EUROPE.

- 1. Q. By what has the history of Europe been greatly influenced? A. By the general contour of the grand division and the physical features of the country.
- 2. Q. How have mountains affected the political divisions of Western Europe? A. They have prevented the formation of extensive states and governments.
- 3. Q. In the third century what were the boundaries of the Roman Empire? A. The Atlantic on the west, the Euphrates on the east, the Sahara on the south, and the Danube, Main, and Rhine Rivers on the north.
 - 4. Q. When and how did the Roman Republic

most important offices which had previously been elective.

- 5. Q. What was the result of this change? A. Peace and order were restored by the emperor.
- 6. O. What change did the early emperors make in the laws? A. They introduced a humane spirit into the laws.
- 7. Q. What was the policy of Rome in regard to her subjects? A. To Romanize them.
- 8. Q. What fatal mistake was made in the establishment of the empire? A. No law of succession was established.
- 9. Q. By what were the last traces of republican rule destroyed? A. By the reforms of Diocletian.
- 10. Q. Into what classes were the inhabitants of the empire divided? A. Slaves, plebs, curiales, and senators.
- 11. Q. Who were regarded as curiales? A. All who owned twenty-five acres of land or its equiva-
- 12. Q. What burdens fell to the curiales? A. Those of office-holding and the taxes.
- 13. Q. At the beginning of the period under discussion what territory was occupied by the Germans? A. Scandinavia, and nearly all the land between the Rhine and the Vistula, and the Baltic and the Danube.
- 14. Q. What was the form of their government? A. Democratic, with a well-defined system of local self-government.
- 15. Q. What territory was occupied by the Slavs? A. A large belt of territory east of the Germans extending into Russia.
- 16. Q. What was the attitude of the Christian Church as a whole toward the Roman state? A. Friendly.
- 17. Q. When was the first edict of toleration published? A. In April, 311.
- 18. Q. By whom was Christianity made the only legal religion? A. The emperors Gratian (375-383) and Theodosius (379-395).

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

GERMAN HISTORY .-- IV.

- 1. When and by whom was the Fürstenbund reign of Frederick William III.? established?
- 2. What design of Emperor Joseph II. was frustrated by the Fürstenbund?
- 3. When was the dismemberment of Poland concerted?
 - 4. With whom did the plan originate?

- 5. What troubles agitated the last years of the
- 6. What league was formed by this king?
- 7. By what war was Austria as a German power extinguished?
 - 8. By what treaty was this war concluded?
- 9. When and where did the first German Reichstag assemble?

10. What honor did the German National Assembly offer to Frederick William IV. of Prussia? Why did he decline it?

GERMAN LITERATURE .--- IV.

- 1. What city has been called the German Athens?
- 2. What was the character of Christian Weise's poetry?
 - 3. When did he gain his greatest popularity?
- 4. The succeeding betterment of German literature was due to the influence of what French authors?
- 5. What effect had the death of William I. of Prussia on literary development?
- 6. What German dramatist was born about the time of Shakespeare's death?
- 7. Which of his works deals with one of Shakespeare's own themes?
- 8. Who was the first man to substitute the German for the Latin language as the medium of instruction?
 - 9. When did Johann Christian Günther live?
- To. What man in the middle of the eighteenth century was equally noted as a scholar, a critic, and a poet?

NATURE STUDIES .-- IV.

- 1. By what name is the home of an ant colony called?
 - 2. What is the derivation of the word?
- 3. What is the derivation of the name of the order to which ants and bees belong?
- 4. How many wings have the members of this order?
- 5. What is the entomological significance of the expression "complete metamorphosis"?
- 6. In the development of the Hymenoptera is the metamorphosis complete?
 - 7. What is a favorite food of the ants?
 - 8. How do ants protect the source of this food?
- 9. How may termites be distinguished from
- 10. Where are termites that live in the United States usually found?

CURRENT EVENTS .-- IV.

- r. When was the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary formed?
- 2. By what body is the legislative power of both monarchies exercised?
- 3. Of what does this body consist and where does it assemble?
- 4. What is their method of passing upon measures?
- 5. Who is the ruler of Austria-Hungary and when was he proclaimed emperor?
 - 6. What threefold title has the ruler?
 - 7. Who is the heir presumptive to the throne?

- 8. In conducting the affairs of the whole empire by whom is the emperor aided?
- 9. Which of these assistants is the prime minister?
 10. To whom are the heads of the executive departments for common affairs responsible?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN"

FOR DECEMBER.

GERMAN HISTORY .-- III.

I. Poland. 2. During the reign of the Great Elector, Frederick William (1640-88). 3. Brandenburg. 4. In 1611. 5. Frederick I., son of the Great Elector. 6. "His eccentricities were such as had never been seen out of a mad-house." 7. Frederick William I.; to form a corps of giant soldiers, to secure which he sent envoys to different parts of the world. 8. That of Frederick II. 9. The Seven Years' War. 10. It was one of the five great powers.

GERMAN LITERATURE .--- III.

1. Tacitus. 2. About 98 or 99 A.D. 3. "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott." 4. He believed that God had committed the instruction of the young not only to the parents, but also to the state and the church. 5. The Reformation was entirely hostile to secular literature. 6. Melanchthon. 7. Hans Sachs. 8. About six thousand. 9. At Augsburg in 1505; but regularly numbered journals began to appear in 1566. 10. They were borrowed from the French.

NATURE STUDIES .-- III.

1. About thirteen thousand. 2. Aves. 3. Mammals and reptiles; reptiles. 4. Reptilian. 5. The remains of fossil birds, some of which have teeth and show prominent reptilian characters. 6. It is more general. 7. By their powers of flight and their adaptability to different conditions of life. 8. Scientific, economic, and esthetic. 9. In the valuable service they render as devourers of insects and rodents, scavengers, and destroyers of the seeds of harmful plants. 10. Because they feed on the small rodents which are destructive to plants.

CURRENT EVENTS .--- III.

1. John Jay, of New York. 2. One chief justice and eight associate justices. 3. They are appointed by the president to hold office for life. 4. Once a year, from October until May. 5. John Ericsson. 6. All the newest ships in all the navies became old-fashioned and all great nations had to build new navies after the plan of the *Monitor*. 7. In the battle between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. 8. In 1823. 9. A treaty with Russia in which she abandoned all claim to the Pacific coast south of 54° 40′, the southern boundary of Alaska. 10. The New Hampshire Gazette.

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1901.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

THE month just passed has crystallized much of the Chautaugua activity of the past few weeks into definite results and circle after circle has come knocking at the doors of Chautauqua and gladly taken up the pleasant responsibilities of membership. One of the most notable reports of the month has been that of the Elm Park Circle of Scranton, Pa., which has contributed some seventy-five members to the Class of 1901. The leader of the circle, the Rev. C. M. Giffin, is a good illustration of the saying of a famous writer, "Obstacles are for those that cannot fly." This busy pastor certainly possesses the ability to inspire such an amount of Chautauqua enthusiasm as enables his circle to rise above every difficulty that besets the less fortunate.

THE new year-book of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union marks a forward step in the history of this model organization. The union was organized in 1886 and its influence upon the literary life of Brooklyn is not to be estimated. Twenty-four circles are represented in the year-book and in addition to these the Long Island Society of the Hall in the Grove and the circles of the Jersey City Union have also found a place. The committee are to be congratulated upon the admirable character of the little pamphlet, which will be of great service not only to the Brooklyn membership but also to other Chautauquans who are interested in developing local unions. We do not know whether the union is able to supply copies of this book to those who may like to have it, but a note addressed to the president, Mr. John A. Straley, 282 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y., would bring the desired informa-

THE Jersey City Union, under the leadership of Mr. George Lincks, write that the better times are already being felt and that they expect to double their membership this year.

AMONG the Southern States the Twentieth Century Class is gaining an unusual number of adherents, South Carolina, Georgia, and Arkansas reporting unusually large elements.

A NOTABLE Chautauqua gathering was held in Philadelphia on the evening of November 20, when Bishop Vincent addressed the Chautauquans and their friends. The plan was carried out under the special leadership of the Jewish Chautauqua Organization, the chairman of which is Dr. Henry Berkowitz.

THE Chancellor's special note of greeting sent out

to circles and members in the early fall has brought many very pleasant responses. A few words of cheer designed to keep the hard-pressed readers from falling by the way elicited the following bright reply from the president of a Chicago circle: "The advice not to make hard work of it came too late, for we have worked so very hard and conscientiously in the past three years that we can hardly do otherwise this year. We were strong enough not to lower the sails in our first year and now we glide on more easily. It was difficult at first, but the training thus received is and has been beneficial in more ways than one. Our circle met once a week, and once each month in the three years we had a review. I thought perhaps you would like to know what good work a small circle without any other name than 'circle' is quietly doing in Chicago. The margins of all our books would give you great pleasure. I consider the endowment plan a good one. I will try to do what I can and trust that all the students of Chautauqua will do likewise."

CLASS OF 1898.—"THE LANIERS."
"The humblest life that lives may be divine."

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Frances R. Ford, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. W. V. Hazeltine, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. W. T. Gardner; S. H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York, N. V.

Secretary and Treasurer-Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio

CLASS FLOWER-VIOLET.

EVERY class at graduation finds itself recruited from the ranks of those who failed to achieve the diploma in four years. Such Chautauquans are always welcomed with peculiar zeal and interest, for they represent what the poet calls

The victory of endurance born.

THE Class of 1898 is to be favored in this respect, as other classes have been; for instance, an Alabama member writes that "it is only six years" from the time she should have graduated, yet she expects now to carry off the honors with her '98 classmates.

A WORD or two from members of 1897 may be of good cheer to the '98's, giving them a little hint of their own point of view a year hence. Here are some of them: "I am proud of my diploma, because it represents four years of the hardest work I ever did. I shall continue THE CHAUTAUQUAN and take up advanced work in agricultural literature, for which this training has greatly aided me."

FROM Chicago: "At last I am ready for con- with each other and with the wide-spread work which gratulations, not that I have done well but that I have persevered. Disappointed in my expectations of a college education by the death of my father, I have missed much that I might have accomplished because of the lack of patient persistence in one line of study. So the C. L. S. C. has not only been a pleasure to me, but it has helped me to conquer self."

CLASS OF 1899 .- "THE PATRIOTS." " Fidelity, Fraternity."

OFFICERS.

President-John C. Martin, New York, N. Y.

Vice Presidents-John A. Travis, Washington, D. C.; Charles Barnard, New York, N. Y.; Frank G. Carpenter, Washington, D. C.; John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Carlysle, South Bend, Ind.; Edward Marsden, Alaska; William Ashton, Uxbridge, England; Miss Alice Haworth, Osaka, Japan; Miss Frances O. Wilson, Tientsin, China.

Secretary-Miss Isabelle T. Smart, Brielle, N. J. Treasurer-John C. Whiteford, Chautauqua, N. Y. Trustee-Miss M. A. Bortle, Mansfield, O.

CLASS EMBLEM-THE FLAG. CLASS COLOR-BLUE. CLASS FLOWER-THE FERN.

Yet, I argue not Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot Of heart or hope; but still bear up And steer right onward.

-Milton.

THE member of '99 who reads these words has, however, a distinct advantage over the spirit who once uttered them, since no member of the class need feel that "Heaven's hand or will" is against him, and as he trims his little craft for the voyage of the new year he may with good cheer "bear up and steer right onward."

CASUAL words of greeting dropped by the Patriots in their onward march indicate the general spirit of the whole army, which is courageous in the extreme. Here is one member who writes: "I have charge of an insane department at a sanitarium and when I am wearied devising ways and means of dispersing delusions it is an intellectual treat as well as restful to the brain to turn to the Chautauqua studies." Brave Chautauquan! We give her the salute of the Patriots.

Some of the class who have been at Chautauqua year after year and felt the inspiration of the class reunions and the joy in the class building are undertaking the somewhat laborious task of corresponding with fellow classmates about securing some additional funds for the equipment of the class building. We are sure all such letters will receive a kindly response from the members of the class even should they be unable to contribute ever so little toward the desired object. It would be a pleasure to the class to receive replies from these letters, thus giving us a little closer acquaintance

is being accomplished by the class.

CLASS OF 1900.—"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLASS."

" Faith in the God of truth; hope for the unfolding centuries; charity toward all endeavor." " Licht, Liebe, Leben."

OFFICERS.

President-Dr. Nathaniel I. Rubinkam, Chicago, Ill. Vice Presidents-Rev. John A. McKamy, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Duncan Cameron, Canisteo, N. Y.; J. F. Hunt, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Morris A. Green, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer.-Miss Mabel Campbell, 53 Younglove Ave., Cohoes, N. Y

CLASS EMBLEM-EVERGREEN.

And step by step since time began I see the steady gain of man

For still the new transcends the old In signs and tokens manifold.

THIS little quotation from Whittier's "Chapel of the Hermits" has a flavor of the new year about it that will inspire every member of 1900 whether a solitary reader or a member of an active circle, for after all every one of us is more or less of a hermit, since however much we move among the outward rush of men and events, the daily battle against discouragement and a weak will and low ideals has to be fought out in the private cell of our own being. Whittier was a man who knew life well and for that reason is a safe guide for us in our hermit struggle.

THE solitary readers are always held in especial concern by their classmates and occasional greetings from them are much appreciated. Here is a word from Oklahoma Territory: "We are only two but we are struggling along trying to enjoy life and make it worth living. We are on the borders of civilization, it might be called, in the Territory. The Indian is our neighbor. We belong to the Class of 1900 and want the prayers and best wishes of our more fortunate co-workers, who have more desirable surroundings."

THE president sends greeting to his classmates and reports the Nineteenth Century Circle of Chicago as doing good work and trying, with the help of the other city circles, to keep the Chautauqua spirit strong in this great center of activities of so many sorts.

CLASS OF 1901-"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLASS."

" Light, Love, Life." OFFICERS.

President-Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, New York, N. Y. Vice Presidents-William H. Mosely, New Haven, Conn. Rev. George S. Duncan, D. C.; John Sinclair, New York; Mrs Samuel George, W. Va.

Secretary and Treasurer-Miss Harriet Barse, 1301 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

> CLASS FLOWER -COREOPSIS CLASS EMBLEM-THE PALM

AT the opening of the new year our classmates our lives we welcome the opportunity to turn over a the old Roman world will read with interest and we trust with good cheer these words from one of the most famous of the old philosophers:

Forward as occasion offers, never look round to see whether any shall note it. Be satisfied with success in even the smallest matters and think that even such a result is no trifle.

-Marcus Aurelius.

THE Twentieth Century Class continues to welcome its membership from every land and clime. Not only the officers but every member extends a greeting to every other member at the opening of the new year. It is a sort of second New Year to us, as we made our first fair start on the first of October and like every new year after that first eventful one in

whose interest is being turned to the influence of fresh leaf once more and try again. So the best of good cheer to the Twentieth Century Class, and as we go back to the medieval period to get our perspective of life properly adjusted let us also go with the courage of twentieth century men and women who have the lives and deeds of the medieval saints and heroes behind them.

> WE cannot call by name the vast array of circles who have during the past two weeks joined hands with us in our march toward the goal, but we would send special greetings to our comrades who are holding up the standard so bravely in Scranton, Pa., and to the circle of twenty-five members from Summerville, S. C., and to the long list of Chautauqua readers from Columbus, Ga.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God." "Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst." " Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1. BRYANT DAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9. College Day-January, last Thursday. LANIER DAY-February 3. SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday. LONGFELLOW DAY-February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23. Addison Day-May 1. SPECIAL SUNDAY-May, second Sunday. SPECIAL SUNDAY-July, second Sunday. INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Saturday after first Tues-St. Paul's Day-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday

SPECIAL MEMORIAL DAYS FOR 1897-98.

WILLIAM I. DAY-October 25. BISMARCK DAY-November 16. MOLTKE DAY-December 3. PLINY DAY-January 23.

NEW CIRCLES.

MAINE .- A C. L. S. C. graduate of '90 was the moving spirit in the organization of a Current History circle in East Corinth, the class numbering between fifteen and twenty members.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The president of Dorchester Circle, who is a member of Lake View Assembly Class of '86, writes of the Chautauqua movement in that section: "After a lapse of several years the Chautauqua interest in Dorchester has again been revived and a new circle, the Dorchester, has been formed, meeting at residences alternate Mondays. Twenty-six were present at the third meeting. In includes current events and sketches of local history be all that Chautauquans could desire. and historical places, and its work starts a new era

JUSTINIAN DAY-February 10. FREDERICK II. DAY-March 20. MOHAMMED DAY-April 3. NICCOLO PISANO DAY-May 28.

with Prof. William D. Bridge, and finally left the work in his hands."----Another circle has been formed at Washington Village, between South Boston and Dorchester. Membership Books are forwarded to three ladies at Dudley and one at Rockdale, who will give immediate attention to the

RHODE ISLAND.—Five members of a family in Providence became members of the new class in November.—A class each member of which possesses great capabilities is studying at Auburn.

CONNECTICUT.—The First Baptist Church of New Haven contributes a large number of members addition to the current reading the circle program for the new class; a stirring report shows them to

NEW YORK .- The Vesper Service is again instruin a section almost entirely given over to thought- mental in Chautauqua's behalf. As a result of its less pleasures. This circle is the direct result of a use in the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn movement begun at Lake View Assembly upon twenty-five have joined the freshman class under recommendation of the Class of '86, that effort be the name of the Carson Circle, called after the pasdirected to establishing circle work around eastern tor of that church.—The already large number of Massachusetts. The committee appointed conferred Chautauquans in New York City is increased by

four members; the name of the circle is not given. —A desire for mental improvement has induced a half-dozen people of Troupsburg to join the Chautaugua ranks.—The C. L. S. C. is being favorably talked about in Olcott, with promise of a circle being formed.--Names are received from East Avon and Bronxville.

NEW JERSEY .- A competent organizer has been at work among the people of Trenton and as a result fifteen readers will cast their lot with the growing Class of 1901.—The following report is from Asbury Park: "After continued effort a Chautauqua circle consisting of fifteen members has been formed in this place, under the name of the Parathalassians. The meetings are well attended and great interest is shown. 'The Beckel Colony in Germany 'and 'Tariff' have been the subjects under discussion at our first meetings. Our members are all conscientious workers. We are not seeking large numbers, though all are welcome, but true intellectual advancement."

PENNSYLVANIA.—Pittsburg contributes two valuable circles to 1901, one at Homewood, East End, is named the Light-bearer C. L. S. C. and meets every alternate Saturday evening, when at least two papers are read and the regular lesson studied. The other circle, the Oakland, meets Monday evenings and the members are living up to their motto, "Look up, lift up." Thus far they have found their time profitably spent. Elm Park Circle of Scranton, as is mentioned in The Classes, has made a remarkable beginning, with fifty-one members. -The community of Gladwyne in which the twenty-eight members of Merion Square Circle are situated will surely feel the influence of this determined band of Chautauqua workers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The German-Romans have found a strong foothold in Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Eleven freshmen at Parkersburg are sure of success. The pastor of the First M. E. Church is the organizer.—A start has been made toward organization in Williamstown.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Summerville Circle, rich in numbers and in good literary material, will surely have a profitable four years' course of study.-Newberry comes to the front with a wide-awake circle of beginners.

FLORIDA.—Chautauqua interests are well cared for in Jacksonville and Eustis, where promising circles are faithfully at work.

KENTUCKY .-- A true Chautauqua spirit is manifested in a little band of students at Taylorsville.

TENNESSEE .- The circle at White Haven was formed a year ago, and is still interested in continu- reported from Hope. ing the course.

ARKANSAS.—Eight ladies of Osceola read the course last year, but report now for the first time.

TEXAS.-A letter asking information concerning work in French history is received from Georgetown.

OHIO.—The Klondikes at Cygnet are ten searchers for knowledge, and will doubtless find many valuable nuggets during their four years' as Chautaugua readers.—Another band of ten from Cleveland have joined their fortunes with the freshman class.

ILLINOIS.—An excellent plan of study has been arranged by the beginners in West Chicago; they have a leader for each book until it is finished; fifteen minutes of each meeting are given to magazine articles and one half-hour is taken up with current events. Such systematic work will bring the work to completion at the proper time.

MICHIGAN.—The appreciation of Chautauqua is often shown by the interest taken by the members after graduation. A member of '97 has used her influence for Chautauqua in Mason and has enlisted a loyal band of workers there.

WISCONSIN .- Twenty-one names have been sent by the secretary of Lakeside Branch C. L. S. C., fourteen from Marinette, six from Menominee, and one from Milwaukee.

MINNESOTA.—Graduates have formed a circle at Windom and are studying the Current History and Garnet Seal Courses. Two circles are organized in Glencoe.

IOWA .- The Chautauqua secretary of this state, Mrs. Shipley, has previously shown her ability as an organizer and now more than ever in her work at Des Moines. An evening class, named the Clinton Douglas Circle for the pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, has been initiated in the Chautauqua work. An afternoon class is also much pleased with the prospects of a systematic course of study and is known as the Harriet Shipley Circle. The secretary of the Clarinda Assembly, a busy pastor, has organized a class of twenty-six energetic students at Clarinda.

MISSOURI.-Abundant Chautauqua material is found in the new circle at Carthage. - A flourishing band of 1901's report from Bolivar.

KANSAS.—The Suburban Circle of Salina has joined the legions of Chautauqua workers .--- Nine members at Portland are also launched in the work.

NEBRASKA.—Thorough work is the motto of the circle recently organized at Palmyra. The secretary of Furnas County has reorganized the circle at Beaver City. He says: "I am seventy years old and this is the eighth year of Chautauqua reading for me. I cannot see any place to stop."

NORTH DAKOTA.—Eight excellent workers are

OLD CIRCLES.

MAINE.-A '97 graduate of Livermore Falls They have well earned their right to be sophomores. writes concerning the course of study: "It is a

have been greatly benefited by it. This year has completed the four years' course and with it is added a greater desire to continue the work." She is now a member of the Rockomeka Circle.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The juniors of Holland Circle of Springfield are, as ever, alive to the interests of Chautauqua, and have added one new member to their list.—The circle at Holyoke is entering upon its third year of study.--The Waltham branch of Keep Pace Circle have found room in their midst for several 1901's.

CONNECTICUT .- The Luckey Circle, New Haven, now makes a new start with three 'or's and several old members. The circle at North Guilford belongs to the sophomore class but has admitted three freshmen to the membership.

NEW YORK .- Temple Circle, New York, expects a membership of fifty to carry on the work; all are intellectual and are working for self-improvement. They form a strong circle.—The graduating exercises of the Epworth Circle, Brooklyn, held at the home of Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, consisted of an exceptionally fine program followed by a delightful reception, when a novel entertainment was furnished which may interest the Local Circle readers. Dainty little cards, all numbered, were distributed, on one side of which was printed the following:

When announcement is given, proceed at once to secure the autographs of ladies holding cards Nos. -

As soon as this has been done, find your partner who holds the card having a similar number to this and with your partner report to the president. Prizes will be awarded to the partners who first succeed in accomplishing this work.

On the opposite page were blank places for the autographs and their numbers. On the cards given to the ladies the word "gentlemen" was substituted for the word "ladies." This progressive circle also sends a sample of their Chautaugua book-mark, which is a long strip of paper, doubled over at both ends, on which is printed the program for the year. Other circles of Brooklyn are alive to Chautauqua interests; the Pathfinders, the Janes, and the Laurel Circles are well up in their work. The banquet of the Long Island Society of the Hall in the their second year with eleven active members. Grove is announced to take place at St. George's Hotel in December.—The Pioneers of Westfield have been organized since 1878, and are still keeping a sharp lookout for Chautaugua. On Shakespeare Day a reunion of the alumni and all other Chautauquans was held; it has long been a custom with this circle to thus celebrate this day.—The and proud of the class to which they belong. local papers give ample notice of the circles at Mt. meets on alternate Mondays and invites all interested lent work in the studies. to attend. Eidelweiss Circle has been favored by

great source of pleasure to me and I feel that I supplied with maps of the countries studied. The last one presented was in a dissected form and it required some little time to fit the different parts to their places, but when completed it made an excellent map of the German Empire. A member of this circle gives some hints for sustaining the interest of a circle. He says: "This may be done by keeping the meetings general, avoiding long essays, using games bearing on the subjects, discussions, historical personifications, telling what articles in THE CHAUTAUQUAN pleased most, and why."

> NEW JERSEY.-There is a wide-awake class of thirty-one members at Vineland, about half of the number being freshmen. This circle is studying one book at a time and has already finished "Imperial Germany."—A Chautauqua circle of Jersey City has arranged a syllabus for the year's work up to February, which was printed in a local paper. At each meeting the president gives a half-hour lecture.

> PENNSYLVANIA.—" Once a Chautauquan, always a Chautauquan," seems to be the motto of the graduates of Sellersville Circle. They are all still reading the course and are a great inspiration to the beginners. The Sellersville Herald recently gave a history of the circle since its beginning, with only five members, up to the present, when it numbers more than five times that number. A newly established custom in this circle is to have a Chautauqua night once every month. This is in addition to the weekly meetings, and has thus far proved successful. The Irving Circle of Sellersville is certainly one of which any community might well be proud. - The Mountville C. L. S. C. is in its fourth year of Chautauqua study and reports excellent work.---Petroleum Circle of Bradford has been built up again this year after having nearly died out last year; they now number twenty-five. --- "Alleghanian C. L. S. C. of Coudersport, so named from our river and mountains, is a band of interested workers, all ladies except three. We use the demerit system, and with our excellent president hope to have a profitable year."—The sophomore class has a diligent corps of workers in Orwigsburg.

> MARYLAND.—The Laniers of Baltimore begin

GEORGIA.—An encouraging letter from Atlanta informs us that three circles are to be found in that city, but the one reported is the Browning, which has now seven members, the original seven who organized four years ago and have kept their place among the foremost in the ranks. They are seniors

KENTUCKY .-- A pleasant circle of eighteen mem-Vernon, and the meetings as here described are in- bers at Mt. Sterling have found Chautauqua literateresting and very profitable. Mt. Vernon Circle ture what they wished to read, and are doing excel-

ALABAMA.-The town of Troy is greatly benefited having an artist in their midst who has kept them by the presence of a thriving circle in its midst.

OHIO.—A slight falling off in the members of last year in the Holmes Circle of Dayton is atoned of those who dropped out, and all is now moving smoothly. The Mt. Vernons start with ten readers and expect to raise the number to fifteen. -"The C. L. S. C. of Mechanicsburg has six active members this year; we meet every Friday afternoon and carry out the plan of work as laid out in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. We find it a real and unadulterated pleasure to pursue the course, as it brings us in closer touch with the world and its possessions."—The class of sophomores at Lima have added to their number seven freshmen who will make excellent Chautauquans. The Athenians of Fostoria have added a large number of new names to their circle.

INDIANA.—The progressive Frankfort Circle has secured several new members for the course. Good work and good prospects is the encouraging report of the Chautauquans at Mount Ayr.---The majority of the class members at South Wabash are juniors, but five new members add fresh interest to the already zealous band.-From Decatur comes the following: "This is our second year's work and the members are very much interested in the C. L. S. C. course. We have found the new books even more interesting than those of the previous year."-Noble efforts are made by the members at Warsaw and Elkhart.

ILLINOIS.—Students at Forreston are proceeding with unabated ardor. The class of worthy seniors at Galesburg is one of which Chautauqua is justly proud. Chautauquans at Griggsville, Delavan, and West Chicago are fully equipped for the year's work. --- The Trip to England Course is enjoyed by the Clover Club at Danville.

MICHIGAN.—Eight energetic members compose the circle at Milan. A progressive spirit prevails among the Chautauquans at Benton Harbor.

WISCONSIN .- The Chautauqua course is fully appreciated by Eugene Field Circle at Racine.-Westfield Circle makes rapid headway in the studies.

MINNESOTA. Secretaries of Athene, Duluth, and Albert Lea Circles report favorably for Chau-

IOWA.—The work of the year just begun is carried on with vigor by the Columbias at Cedar Falls.-The charter members of the Irresistibles, Clarion, have reorganized under the national name, Patriots. -The seal courses are very popular among the Hyperions at Rockford.—College Hill Circle, Des Moines, is alive to Chautauqua interests.——"The influence of our circle (Prairie City) is recognized in the community as the most practical organization for self-culture."

GRADUATE CLASSES.

A NEW seal course has recently been added to for in the new members who have taken the place the C. L. S. C. series for the special benefit of parents and teachers interested in the study of domestic science. The course has been prepared under the general direction of the Cooking School Teachers' League of America and all interested can secure circulars by addressing the Buffalo office.

> A MATTER of interest to all members of the S. H. G. is the organization of a Jefferson County Alumni Association under the leadership of Mrs. G. E. W. Young, district secretary at Adams, N. Y. The graduates of the circle at Belleville met on the 22d of October and formed an organization to be known under the above title. All who hold C. L. S. C. diplomas are eligible to membership. The organization was formed with a membership of fifteen, representing classes from '89 to '96. They adopted by-laws which were signed by the fifteen charter members. Fifteen additional members have also reported themselves and the new organization proposes to extend itself to Ogdensburg and other important centers in the county.

> SPECIAL mention is again made of the course for the members of the Guild of the Seven Seals, which includes THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Imperial Germany," "The Social Spirit in America," and Drummond's "The Ascent of Man." A fee of 50 cents forwarded to the office at Buffalo, N. Y., will provide any members of the Guild with the memoranda necessary to win the seal.

SUMMER ASSEMBLY.

THE Long Pine Assembly, Nebraska, held, during the summer, a remarkably successful session. Large crowds attended the meetings during the season, and after all expenses were paid a balance for next year's work remained in the treasury.

Prof. A. K. Goudy was alone responsible for the preparation and supervision of the program and so well did he perform his labors that the patrons of the Assembly were furnished with rare opportunities to hear interesting lectures and a high grade of music.

Talented lecturers spoke from the Assembly platform. Among those who helped to entertain the people were Judge Morris, Rev. Luther P. Ludden, Prof. T. L. Lyon and Prof. Fred Taylor, of the University of Nebraska, and the Hon. W. A. Poynter. The music was furnished by the Scandinavian Quartette and by Miss Silence Dale, a talented young violinist of Lincoln.

The Recognition Day service was in charge of Mrs. M. S. Walker, who conducted the exercises in an attractive manner. At the close of the session a new circle was organized with much promise of good work during the coming year.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Books for school teachers, and parents find Young People. difficult to solve is that of presenting

valuable truths to children in an attractive and effective manner. That the problem is not unsolviar objects, each bearing a precious seed of truth.

A lively account of the capture and the surrender of Tawny, a wild horse of the Texas prairie, opens Kirk Munroe's story entitled "With Crockett and Bowie."† Rex Harden is the young man who accomplished the wonderful feat and won the affection of the noble steed. Soon after this incident Rex is called to active service in the Texan struggle for independence which furnishes the historical setting for this tale. There he finds his horse invaluable to him, and according to the story these two did valiant service for the Lone Star State, but not without many dangerous and exciting encounters.

One of the most successful writers of stories for young people is George A. Henty. The dignity of his literary style and the subjects he chooses command the admiration of older readers and at the same time they attract the young and help to develop a taste for good literature. The three of his books now ready for the holiday trade have for their background historical incidents of great importance. "A March on London" t deals with the peasant revolt in England under the leadership of Wat Tyler. In the guise of a story with an admirable hero the author gives his youthful readers a tolerably clear idea of English affairs in the latter part of the fourteenth century. "With Frederick the Great" || is a story of the war between Prussia and Russia, Austria, and France, known as the Seven Years' War, in which are lucid descriptions of important battles. The subject of the third story § is Sir John Moore's expedition to the Spanish Peninsula, which, the preface states, the author has found necessary to treat in two volumes, the second being promised for next year. Illustra-

A problem which ministers, Sunday- tions form a part of the contents of each of the volumes and to two of them maps have been added.

There are three heroes of Mr. William Henry Shelton's unique story of the Civil War.* They are three soldiers who have charge of a signal able is proved by a volume of "Sermon Stories for station on a lofty mountain south of Mason and Boys and Girls " * by Rev. Louis Albert Banks, Dixon's line. False messages from a neighboring D.D. The collection contains a large number of station convince them that the Confederacy has interesting stories about people, animals, and famil- won in the struggle and they decide to spend the remainder of their lives on the mountain. How they obtained provisions after the two months' rations were exhausted, how they employed their time, and how they were rescued are told in an easy, bright style. The manner of the telling and the frequent recurrence of novel incidents are sufficient to sustain the reader's interest to the end. The story is amply illustrated by B. West Clinedinst.

> One summer three people traveling in England frequently visited places which tradition connected in some way with King Arthur,† and as a natural outcome the stories about him and his knights were told to the youngest member of the party. As related they are simple and entertaining, for which William Henry Frost is responsible. Pictorial representations accompany the recitals.

> Prudence, Experience, Submit, Abigail, Nathaniel, and Peletiah are the names given to some of the characters in a story called "The Young Puritans of Old Hadley," I and the language they use and the sentiments they express are highly appropriate to the time the story represents. In a careful and vivid manner the author has portrayed child-life in the early years of our country's history, producing a picture which will make young people thankful for present privileges.

> The paragon of schoolmasters is Mr. Pansy in a recent story | by John Trowbridge. He is a perfect marvel in his power to discern and to do what is required no matter what the circumstances may be. It is well that he is such an ideal, for one less tactful in the same position would never have succeeded in accomplishing such wonderful results. Mr. Trowbridge brings into the story athletics, electrical science, and just enough intrigue to give it the requisite amount of spiciness.

^{*} Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. With initial illustrations by Freeland A. Carter. 218 pp. \$1.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

[†] With Crockett and Bowie. By Kirk Munroe. Illustrated by V. Perard. 347 pp. \$1.25.—‡ A March on London. By G. A. Henty. With eight illustrations by W. H. Margetson. 339 pp .- With Frederick the Great. By G. A. Henty. With twelve illustrations by Wal Paget. 374 pp.—— \$ With Moore at Corunna. By G. A. Henty. With twelve illustrations by Wal Paget. 401 pp. \$1.50 each. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

^{*}The Last Three Soldiers. By William Henry Shelton. 324 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Century Co.

[†] Knights of the Round Table. By William Henry Frost. Illustrated by Sidney Richmond Burleigh. 281 pp. \$1.50 New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

[‡] The Young Puritans of Old Hadley. By Mary P. Wells Smith. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. 345 pp. \$1.25.— || The Resolute Mr. Pansy. By John Trowbridge. Illustrated by Victor A. Searles. 206 pp. \$1.25. Boston: Brothers.

bears the title "In the Choir of Westminster Ab- by this movement in educational fields. One of bey "* would impel one to read it if the incidents these is "The Plant Baby and Its Friends," a recounted were not of themselves engrossing. The book for the children of the primary grade. Pretty story purports to be an autobiography of Betty little verses, pleasing dialogues, and simple descrip-Lockwood, who at the age of sixteen went to live in the family of Henry Purcell, and it therefore contains many interesting facts relative to this great English musician and composer of the seventeenth century. Among the illustrations are pictures of Westminster Abbey.

William O. Stoddard has written a story of the American Revolution which he calls "The Red Patriot."† The news of Washington's defeat at the battle of Long Island brought to Irwin Hollow by a messenger from General Washington to Congress is the first event of importance in the story. This messenger being exhausted by his long ride, a young man of the village volunteers to deliver the messages safely to Congress. So well does he perform his duty that he becomes an "express rider for the commander-in-chief." In this service he has many thrilling adventures, of which the author has given animated descriptions.

One of the most interesting forms of presenting a biographical sketch for young people is that employed by Hezekiah Butterworth in a volume entitled "True to His Home." Into fictional form he has woven the incidents of Benjamin Franklin's life, and he has made a delightful story, the hero of which is a personage of whom all Americans are proud. The illustrations in the volume are the work of H. Winthrop Peirce.

Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert are the authors and compilers of a series of school reading books which they have appropriately called "Stepping Stones to Literature." || The first two books of the series are to be used in the primary grades. They are well adapted to this use both in the arrangement and in the contents of the lessons. The pictures also, if the colored plates be excepted, are artistic and educative, several of them being reproductions of the works of famous artists. Substantial covers tastefully ornamented make even the outside of the books attractive.

The educational impulse which demands that children shall study the works of nature is a progression in the right direction. Numerous books

The very ingenuousness of the recital which are being brought out to supply the demand created tions contain facts which little folks can easily learn. Many attractive illustrations are scattered through the book and the covers are very dainty, making a volume whose entire contents from cover to cover the children will enjoy.

> "The Black Tor"t will appeal to the adventurous spirit which dwells in every boy. It is a story in which a family feud of many years' duration is terminated and the accomplishment of this happy result necessitates several hazardous expeditions. The events so well described are placed in the time of King James I., and the leading personages display many manly traits. Notwithstanding the length of the story and the lack of naturalness in certain conversations and situations, it is a good one and serves to illustrate certain facts of the times it represents.

> A tale founded on the events of the first Burmese war is entitled "On the Irrawaddy." A lad and his uncle who have begun trading operations in Burmah are pressed into war service on the side of the English, and the youth is captured by the natives. How he obtains freedom, his narrow escapes, and the perils which he braves to rescue a friend are recounted in dignified English. Information cyclopedic in character is contained in the tale, the characters of which, in spite of their occasionally somewhat stilted conversations, are not uninteresting.

> A book to please the little ones is "The Froggy Fairy Book." | The story of the fairies' ball and how it was enjoyed by a little girl are charmingly told and admirably illustrated with full-page pictures. The book is bound in red stamped with appropriate cover designs.

> A companion volume to the "Field-De Koven Song Book" published about a year ago is "The Stevenson Song Book." § It contains twenty songs, which, the prefatorial note states, were selected from Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses." The music, composed by English and American composers, is simple and well adapted to

^{*} In the Choir of Westminster Abbey. By Emma Marshall. With illustrations by T. Hamilton Crawford, R. S. W. 316 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

[†] The Red Patriot. By William O. Stoddard. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 275 pp. - True to His Home. A Tale of the Boyhood of Franklin. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated by H. Winthrop Peirce. 332 pp. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

^{||} Stepping Stones to Literature. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. A First Reader. 128 pp. A Second Reader. 160 pp. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett and Company.

^{*}The Plant Baby and Its Friends. By Kate Louise Brown. 155 pp. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett and Company.

[†] The Black Tor. By George Manville Fenn. With eight illustrations by W. S. Stacey. 328 pp. \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

[‡] On the Irrawaddy. By G. A. Henty. With eight illustrations. 315 pp. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

^{||} The Froggy Fairy Book. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. Illustrated by John R. Skeen. 50 pp. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Drexel-Biddle & Bradley Publishing Company.

[§] The Stevenson Song Book. With Music by Various Composers. 119 pp. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

cover encases the whole.

title of a song book the words of which are from irregular but not often labored measure. containing a landscape scene in color, is a presage Great Remembrance." of what may be expected on the succeeding pages. The sentiment of every verse is pictorially represented in colored designs, and the pages of music are also brightly ornamented. It is a book with which children may spend many pleasant hours.

A book to interest the children on the day when most play is forbidden is "Sunday Reading for the Young."† Besides the numerous long and short stories, poetry, Bible stories, and bits of useful information, the volume contains nearly two hundred pictures which will furnish entertainment for many idle hours. Two supplements, one of which contains a complicated puzzle, accompany the book.

The "Chatterbox" t for 1897 appears in its usually attractive board covers. It is profusely illustrated with pictures which, with a few exceptions, notably "The Sugar Maple," represent fairly well the subjects to which they pertain. Several colored plates give the volume a bright appearance. One of the prominent features of the "Chatterbox" is the variety of its literary contents, into which inaccuracies and ambiguities have crept in spite of the efforts of the editor. It, however, supplies the young with entertaining reading.

"Ballads of Yankee Land" | is the title of a collection of delightful poems by William Edward Penney. A large proportion of the collection is made up of poetical narratives recited in an easily readable dialect. This does not lessen but rather adds to the homely pathos and delicate humor which we find running through all the poems. In the other ballads are also vivid pictures of pastoral life from the facile pen of the poetical artist, which glow with a warm light of tender feeling. It is not difficult to find in these poems many quotable couplets.

The verses which Richard Watson Gilder has put

express the spirit of the words. As in the previous into a little volume called "For the Country"* publication, decorative borders of graceful foliage will awaken sad memories of the past and at the and animal forms ornament the pages which contain same time feed the fires of patriotism. To Washthe poems, the preface, and the title, and a fanciful ington, Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, and a brave chaplain he has dedicated verses which from "Singing Verses for Children" * is the very apt threnodes are deftly turned to pæans of praise in the pen of Lydia Avery Coonley. The title-page, longest and one of the best of the poems is "The

> L. Bruce Moore is the composer of a fanciful poem called "The Death of Falstaff." † There is about it a weirdness and a somewhat labored rhythmic measure which make it little attractive. Nearly fifty other poetical compositions, in which are exhibited varying degrees of spontaneity and felicity of expression, are bound in the same covers, and among them may be found many pleasant verses.

> None who read the collection of poems t by the Rev. Benjamin Copeland can complain of monotony either in subject or style. The wonderful diversity of nature has given him a large field from which to draw many a helpful lesson, and the ease with which he gives expression to his poetical thought makes his work pleasant reading. Among the sacred sonnets are several gems breathing comfort and relief for the heart burdened with sorrow and care.

> Some of the best of the poems in "Echoes of Halcyon Days" | are among the "Facetiæ Imitations and Translations." There the reader will find a variety of thoughts the metrical expression of which will remind him of certain well-known verses by celebrated bards. In the "Thulean Themes" there is also a pleasing variation in meter and sentiment, and while some of the sonnets and short poems reflect sadness and regret they are without the quality which would give them any unpleasant gloominess. Four prose idyls full of poetical expressions close this admirable collection of verses.

> The time which Elizabeth G. Crane has chosen to represent in the drama "Berquin" is May, 1527, and a royal château in Navarre is the theater of action. Francis I. is king of France and to hiscourt belong his sister, Margaret of Navarre, Clement Marot, the court poet, and Louis de Berquin. These noted personages, with Diane de Rambure, a court lady, are the important characters in the drama, in which there is but indifferent machination and slight action. Though the drama conveys an

^{*} Singing Verses for Children. Words by Lydia Avery Coonley. Pictures by Alice Kellogg Tyler. Music by Eleanor Smith, Jessie L. Gaynor, Frederic W. Root, Frank H. Atkinson, Jr. \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

[†] Sunday Reading for the Young. With contributions by Ismay Thorn, E. M. Green, Mrs. Bulley, H. L Taylor, etc. 412 pp. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

[‡] Chatterbox. Edited by J. Erskine Clark, M. A. 412 pp. Boston: Estes and Lauriat.

^{||} Ballads of Yankee Land. By William Edward Penney. 301 pp. \$1.50. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

^{*&}quot; For the Country." By Richard Watson Gilder. 69 pp. \$1.00. New York: The Century Co.

[†] The Death of Falstaff and Other Poems. By L. Bruce Moore. 102 pp. Baltimore: Cushing & Company.

[†] Poems. Pastoral and Psalms. By Rev. Benjamin Copeland. 62 pp. 50 cts. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curts and Jennings.

^{||} Echoes of Halcyon Days. By Maximus A. Lesser. 165 pp. Hartford, Conn.: Truman Joseph Spencer

[§] Berquin. A Drama in Five Acts. By Elizabeth G. Crane.. 110 pp. \$100. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

done in phraseology in which the ancient and mod- ornamented in gold. ern grammatical forms are hopelessly mixed.

wonder if there is a reference to himself in the following lines:

> I was born for deep-sea faring; I was bred to put to sea; Stories of my father's daring Filled me at my mother's knee. All my boyhood, from far vernal Bourns of being, came to me Dream-like, plangent, and eternal Memories of the plunging sea.

These stanzas are from the first poem, "A Son of the Sea," and they represent the poetical measure the author has most frequently used in putting into words his mind's fancies. Tender and touching are some of the strains to which the bard has given utterance in smoothly flowing rimes, a quality which characterizes the entire collection.

Poems of sentiment, religion, and patriotism, and "Visions of St. Paul of the Cross"† make up a volume of verses by Rev. Dominic Brennen, who sometimes writes under the name of D. O'Kelley Among the patriotic poems are two which faithfully express the nation's feeling for those who lost their lives to perpetuate the Union, and there are several which show a strong sympathy for Erin. In each department of the volume there are verses that give utterance to deep sentiments of piety and noble ideas of the purpose of life. Simplicity of diction and meter characterize these poems.

A volume of distinguishing and surpassing qualities is a holiday edition of "In Memoriam." ‡ The poem, one of the greatest elegies ever written, is prefaced with a critical and appreciative essay by the well-known student of Tennysonian literature, Henry Van Dyke. It is the setting in which the poem has been placed that gives to the volume an elegance and richness unexcelled. The illustrative work is from the pen of Harry Fenn, and every page is decorated with one or more excellent drawings which sympathetically reproduce the sentiment of the poem and at the same time produce a harmonious and artistic effect. The text is printed in very clear type on smooth, heavy paper. The outside of the volume is also

impression of court life in those early days, it is very attractive, with its covers of green silk simply

Under the title "Chimes from a Jester's Bells "* So clearly does Bliss Carman produce echoes from have been collected a number of stories and the sea in his "Ballads of Lost Haven" * that we sketches by one of America's platform humorists. The first half of the volume is a lively account of the development and training of Rollo. The last half is made up of miscellaneous sketches, humorous and pathetic, one of the best of which is "Laurel and Cypress." It is a volume from which fun and amusement may be obtained. Numerous illustrations form a part of the contents of the volume.

> A holiday edition of George W. Cable's "Old Creole Days"† is a fine representative of the attainments possible to the book-maker. The ornamentation of the gray covers consists of a floral design peculiarly appropriate to the contents of the volume. The illustrations, consisting of full-page pictures and numerous head and tail-pieces in photogravure, are exquisite products of the artist's pen and reproduce in a marked way the sentiment of the stories. Heavy paper, clear type, and broad margins are also notable features of the make-up of this volume.

Yule-tide in the eighth century is the time in which Henry Van Dyke has placed his story "The First Christmas Tree." t The first scene is in the cloister of Pfalzel, where Boniface, the "Apostle of Germany," appears as a visitor and from which he sets out on a missionary pilgrimage to the heathen people of the north. The journey through the forest, the arrival at the Thunder-oak, the pagan rites at Yuletide, and the transition to a Christian celebration are vividly described in a style which is terse and dignified. The volume is handsomely gotten up, with decorative borders, rubricated titlepage, full-page illustrations, and elegant binding.

Through each of F. J. Stimson's short romances. collected under the title "Mrs. Knollys and Other Stories," | there runs a pathetic strain which, while it arouses the reader to a thoughtfully sad mood, does not detract from the attractiveness of the recitals. "Mrs. Knollys" and "In a Garret" are the two most interesting of the seven stories in the collection, but each of them possesses characteristics which should commend them to readers of fictional literature.

Of the numerous lesson helps for the Sundayschool teacher one of the most comprehensive is

^{*} Ballads of Lost Haven. By Bliss Carman, 117 pp. Boston and New York: Lamson, Wolffe and Company

[†] Heart-Tones and Other Poems. By D. O'Kelley Branden. 169 pp. \$1.25. Buffalo, New York: The Peter Paul Book

[‡] In Memoriam. By Alfred Tennyson. With a preface by Henry Van Dyke. Illustrated by Harry Fenn. 263 pp. \$3.50. New York: Fords, Howard and Hulbert.

^{*} Chimes from a Jester's Bells. By Robert J. Burdette. With illustrations by Louis Braunhold. Cover design by Robert J. Burdette, Jr. 268 pp. Indianapolis and Kansas City: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

[†] Old Creole Days. By George W. Cable. With illustrations by Albert Herter. 234 pp. \$6.00.—— The First Christmas Tree. By Henry Van Dyke. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. 76 pp. \$1.50. | Mrs. Knollys and Other Stories. By F. J. Stimson, 207 pp. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

teacher with the chronology of each lesson, sug- portrays the futility of the religion of the ancient illustrative notes. The notes are profusely illus- there are delicate pictures of nature. Each of the the excellent maps are valuable adjuncts to the topaint realistic pictures. volume.

Another valuable volume of notes on the Sundayschool lessons for 1898 is "Arnold's Practical Sabbath-School Commentary on the International Lessons." † It is all that its title implies, practical and comprehensive, with numerous notes, illustrations, hints to primary teachers, questions, maps, and a Bible dictionary. Model blackboard exercises and outlines indicating the practical application of the lessons are also among the helpful suggestions and for the convenience of the teacher a class register is made a part of the volume.

Every lover of nature takes especial delight in the bird life existing about him, a delight which may be greatly increased by the power to identify the different varieties. Among the many books whose object is to create a practical interest in the most common birds is "Bird Neighbors." t One. hundred and fifty of those which frequent the meadows, gardens, and forests are described in a brief, succinct manner, and to make identification as easy as possible the birds are grouped according to color, their size, their habitat, and the seasons when they appear in a certain locality. An additional aid to the student is the large number of plates which, though in some cases highly colored, give an idea of what nature has done to beautify the covering of the birds.

In the interest of church architecture George W. Kramer has written a book entitled "The What, How, and Why of Church Building." It contains much valuable information about the building materials used in erecting churches, model plans, methods of heating, lighting, and ventilation, with advice concerning the choice of site, the selection of an architect, and many other subjects which a building committee must study. The illustrations are pictures of model church buildings in various parts of the United States.

*Illustrative Notes. A Guide to the Study of the International Sunday-School Lessons. By Jesse Lyman Hurlbut and Robert Remington Doherty, 399 pp. \$1.25. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings.

† Arnold's Sabbath-School Commentary on the International Lessons, 1898. Mrs. T. B. Arnold, Editor. 235 pp. 50 cts New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Bird Neighbors. By Neltje Blanchan. With an introduction by John Burroughs and fifty colored plates. 244 pp. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.

The What, How, and Why of Church Building. By Geo. W. Kramer, F. A. I. A. 234 pp. New York: Geo. W. Kramer.

"Illustrative Notes" prepared by Jesse Lyman Unique and fancifully ornamented covers encase Hurlbut and Robert Remington Doherty. Nothing a collection of stories * by the author of "Quo seems to have been left undone to supply the Vadis." In the first of the stories the writer vividly gestive outlines, a list of reference books, explana- Romans and Greeks as a soul-satisfying faith. The tory notes, practical suggestions on teaching and second tale, "Sielanka," is a tender idyl in which trated with sketches by Mr. J. D. Woodward and remaining four stories shows Sienkiewicz's ability

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, PHILADELPHIA. Elmslie, Theodora C. The Pilgrim Child. 75 cts. Hymnal for Primary Classes. Manual for Primary Sundayschools. Compiled by a Teacher. 15 cts.

ART AND NATURE STUDY PUBLISHING CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Eddy, Sarah J. Songs of Happy Life for Schools, Homes, and Bands of Mercy. 30 cts.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO., NEW YORK AND BOSTON. Stackpole, Rev. Everett S., D.D. Prophecy; or Speaking for God. 75 cts.

Miller, J. R., D.D. The Story of a Busy Life. Recollections of
Mrs. George A. Paull. \$1.00.

D C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON.

Kupfer, Grace H. Stories of Long Ago in a New Dress. 35 cts. Wells, Benj. W., Ph.D. (Harv.). Drei Kleine Lustspiele. 30 cts. Baumbach, Rudolph. With English Notes and a German Vo-cabulary by Dr. William Brenhardt. Die Nonna. Eine

cabulary by Dr. William Brenhardt. Die Nonna. Eine Blaustrumpfgeschichte. 30 cts.

Moser, Gustav von. Der Bibliothekar. With an Introduction and Notes by Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D. (Harv.). 30 cts. Hatfield, James Taft, Assisted by Jessie Eversz, B.L. Materials for German Composition. Based on Höher als die Kirche.

Labiche and Martin. With an Introduction and Notes by Ben-jamin W. Wells, Ph.D. (Harv.). La Poudre aux Yeux. 25 cts. HUNT & BATON, NEW YORK.

CRANSTON & CURTS, CINCINNATI.

Wilbor, Rev. William C., Ph.D. With an Introduction by Bishop John Heyl Vincent. Beauty for Ashes, or Consolation for the Bereaved. 35 cts.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON.

Swett, Sophie. The Ponkaty Branch Road and Other Stories for Young People. \$1.00.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Daly, Dominick, with a preface by Henry M. Stanley, M.P. Adventures of Roger L'Estrange. An Autobiography. \$1.75. Schechter, S., M.A. Studies in Judaism. \$1.75.

NOVELLO, EWER & CO., NEW YORK. Howard, Francis E. A Handbook on the Training of the Childvoice in Singing. 35 cts.

Howard, Francis E. The Knickerbocker Series of School Songs. Book II. 25 cts.

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

Clark, Rev. Alexander, A.M. School-day Dialogues. A Collection of Original Dialogues, Tableaux, etc. Keystone Series. Cloth, 50 cts. Paper, 30 cts.
Clark, William M. Model Dialogues. A Choice Collection of Original Dialogues, Tableaux, etc. Keystone Series. Cloth, Paper, 30 cts.
Phineas. Excelsior Dialogues. Cloth, 50 cts. Paper, 50 cts. Paper, Garrett, Phineas.

Garrett, Phineas. One Hundred Choice Selections, No. 36. A Repository of Readings, Recitations, and Plays.

THE PETER PAUL BOOK COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rutherford, Mildred. Mannie Brown, That School Girl, and Edward Kennedy, That College Boy. \$1.00.

For a fuller announcement of books and a more complete description of fall and winter literature see pages 344-352 of the present number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

^{*} Let Us Follow Him and Other Stories. By the author of 44 Quo Vadis." Translated from the Polish by Vatslaf A. Hlasko and Thos. H. Bullick. 241 pp. New York: R. F. Fenno &





THE DEPARTURE OF LOHENGRIN.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

VOL. XXVI.

FEBRUARY, 1898.

No. 5.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAUTAUOUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE,

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUOUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

THE RHINE COUNTRY.*

BY H. A. GUERBER.

says Victor Hugo, "broad like the and seas of Europe.

the Tiber, majestic like the Danube, weird like the Nile, glittering with gold like an American river, and peopled with fables and phantoms like an Asiatic stream."

To the above poetical statement add that the Rhine is composed of about twenty thousand streams, drains an area of seventy-five thousand square miles, is between seven and eight hundred miles long, falls nearly eight thousand feet, connects the Alps with the sea, and that it is one of the principal waterways of Europe. A system of canals, begun in the first century of our era and

tion with the Rhone and the Danube, and

HE Rhine is swift like the Rhone," through them with nearly all the streams

like the Meuse, winding like the Seine, clear that, as has been said, "it would require no and green like the Somme, historical like great straining to write a history of this ma-



GODESBERG CASTLE.

continued to date, establishes communica- jestic river which would also be a history of the western half of continental Europe," we will gain some idea of the magnitude of the subject comprised in the title of this article.

*The Notes on the Required Reading in The Chautauquan will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.



COBLENZ: THE PALACE.

It is impossible in this small space to the Vorder Rhine, rises on Mount Saint

do more than glance over the interesting Gotthard (not very far from the sources of country and events which these words call the Rhone), and falling more than twelve up to memory, so readers are of necessity hundred feet within the first twelve miles of referred to European history and literature, its course forms numerous picturesque casart books, and collections of legends for cades. It winds through wild ravines and adequate information on the varied topics gathers the waters of many small streams as concerning the Rhine.* Rising in Switzer- it dashes along its way. At Chur' the united land, the headwaters of this stream flow waters of the three Rhine streams first be-

come navigable. A few miles further on, the river marks the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol,8 whence it receives one important tributary, the Ill.4 Then after broadening out to form the Lake of Constance, the Rhine, further swollen by sundry streams, plunges over the Jura barrier in three falls fifty to sixty feet high. These falls of Schaffhausen⁵ were formerly more imposing, for the waters have gradually worn away the huge rocks. The deafening roar—still very awe-inspiring - and the rainbow effects of the spray were first

A few miles below, the foaming river forms lesser cataracts and rapids. Along the Swiss and German frontier, from about



THE LORELEI ROCK.

from about one hundred and fifty glaciers, mentioned by early Latin writers. remains of the ice age. The main feeder,

^{*}See the author's "Legends of the Rhine," "Myths of Northern Lands," "Legends of the Middle Ages," and "Stories of the Wagner Opera."



VIEW OF CONSTANCE FROM THE CATHEDRAL.

receives several tributaries, the most im- ment. portant being the Aar, which, with its acturn to the north.

ged rocks and through narrow ravines, it broadens out and, becoming shallow, divides so as to form numerous islands. Navigation, practicable only from Chur to Schaffhausen, is resumed at Basel, from which point it extends uninterruptedly to the sea. Owing to modern engineering, which has forced its waters into straighter, narrower channels, towns which formerly stood on the

Kaiserstuhl⁶ to Basel, the river makes so Rhine are now connected with it only by many twists and turns that it almost trebles canals. One of these cities is Strassburg. the distance from the Lake of Constance to the site of a beautiful cathedral, a prosthe last-named city. Along this stretch it perous university, and the Gutenberg monu-

The Rhine valley between Basel and cretions, drains the Bernese Oberland and Mannheim is evidently the bed of an anall the larger Swiss lakes except that of Gecient lake, whose shores were once formed neva. At Basel the Rhine takes a sudden by the picturesque ranges of the Vosges9 and of the Black Forest. Flowing along Instead of rushing dizzily along over jag- this valley, the Rhine passes Spire, 10 an



WORMS CATHEDRAL.

place where the first tournament was held. The Main joins the Rhine at Mainz, 11 a

ancient Roman city, the home of many about ten thousand. It is visited mainly for German emperors (who are buried in the its cathedral, for its historic associations, beautiful cathedral where Saint Bernard and for the sake of the grand Luther monupreached the second crusade), and the ment, erected in the middle of this century.

Then it flows on to Mannheim, one of the town founded by the Romans before our most commercial but least interesting towns era and still possessing many remains of on the Rhine, where, owing to numerous ac- their occupation. Its cathedral, begun in cretions, it is three times as broad as at 978, was six times a prey to fire. Alter-Basel. A little further on the mighty river nately used as barracks, stables for cavalry, sweeps by the ancient imperial city of a magazine for powder and provisions, and Worms, whose walls it once bathed. This even as a slaughter-house, it is nevertheless city, also the capital and tomb of many of one of the finest and most interesting specithe German emperors, numbered more than mens of medieval architecture. Flowing seventy thousand inhabitants in the days of westward through the Taunus12 range, the Frederic Barbarossa, but now boasts only Rhine changes again to a northern course

at Bingen, now famous for its potash, but once dreaded on account of a whirlpool, whose dangers have been almost nullified by modern blasting and engineering. Vessels of all sizes now sail past it unharmed, but for many years no boatman braved its perils until he had visited the shrine of some saint and made a solemn vow.

Beyond Mainz the river enters the most picturesque part of its course in Germany, and winds its way between volcanic mountains. They hem it in so closely that there is barely room in the narrow valley for the deep stream, a narrow causeway, and the railroads on either side which have effected such a change in Rhine commerce. Geologically this is probably the oldest portion of the river's course, for among these mountains are found curious fossils and more recent volcanic formations, such as extensive beds of pumice-stone, which are duly exploited. All along the ninety miles which separate Mainz from Bonn picturesque towns and villages rise tier on tier on either side



ANDERNACH: THE WATCH TOWER.



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

the valley. The banks are so steep that the whole slope is often terraced, and every inch of ground not occupied by some old building is devoted to the culture of the grapes from which the Rhine wines are made. Each mountain peak, or spur, as well as the multitudinous lateral valleys. fairly bristle with fortresses and ruined castles, famous in history and literature, which add a romantic interest to the beautiful scenery. At Coblenz, the old Roman camp, and the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, three bridges span the former stream. The Ehrenbreitstein,18 Germany's impregnable fortress, rises threateningly directly opposite this city, which is deemed one of the fairest of the region.

Closing in again a little further beyond, at Andernach,¹⁴ the Rhine resumes its ravine-like course, passes the towering Lorelei¹⁵ rock, where the river siren was supposed to sit, combing her golden hair and singing a marvelous song to lure the mariners on to destruction. Here the river seems to have no issue, but a sudden turn shows a new and equally picturesque stretch, which extends to Bonn. This city, also a Roman camp, is the birthplace of Beethoven, and

the site of a famous university where, among other noted men, Niebuhr¹⁶ and Schlegel taught. Geologists tell us that the Rhine joined the primeval ocean at Bonn, where the valley becomes wide and the country rolling.

After passing Cologne, with its famous cathedral and quaint churches, and Düsseldorf, where remains of ancient German art form the chief attraction to tourists, the Rhine landscape grows flat and uninteresting and the current sluggish. In Holland the country lies below the level of the river, which here flows between huge embankments.

After dividing four times, and sending its waters into the Meuse by the Waal and Leck and into the Zuydersee by the Yssel, 12 the Rhine passes the historical towns of Utrecht and Leyden, and from a broad, majestic river dwindles down into such an insignificant stream that it is pumped into the sea.

Passing through different countries, the



SAINT GOTTHARD: CASCADE DE WYLER.



SONNECK CASTLE.

Rhine seems to partake of the character of During the second period the Rhine valley

and charming that it yearly attracts from one to two million tourists. They principally visit the stretch between Cologne and Mainz in Germany, and the headwaters in Switzerland, Besides natural charms, the Rhine's historical associations greatly enhance its attractions. For convenience' sake this history is divided into four periods. The first includes the antediluvian, perhaps pre-Adamite, epoch, the time of fossils and of volcanic activity in the region between Mainz and Bonn.

the inhabitants. In Switzerland it is strong, was inhabited by Celts, who, fleeing before free, and picturesque, in Germany alter- the Teutons, vanished from Germany about nately useful and romantic, and in Holland four centuries before Christ. The newslow, persistent, and strictly utilitarian, comers practiced the Scandinavian religion, The illustrations accompanying this article which left traces in literature and in our give but a faint idea of a scenery so varied nomenclature of the days of the week. In-



SCHAFFHAUSEN: FALLS OF THE RHINE.

censed by Teutonic incursions, the Romans to have witnessed the duel between Lohenfinally sent Cæsar northward to drive them grin²¹ and Telramund at Cleves. Utilizing back. He established camps all along the in war preparations a nine years' truce pur-Rhine, which was a boundary of the Roman chased from the Huns, this king defeated Empire for two hundred years. Connected them so sorely that they ceased to devastate by well-built roads, these camps ultimately the Rhine country, which again became a became famous cities. The Romans brought center of culture. thither their own culture and religion, and When Peter the Hermit preached the left frequent traces of their occupation, first crusade the turbulent nobles gladly as-During the Christian persecutions a whole sumed the cross. It is estimated that durlegion suffered martyrdom at Cologne, ing the following two hundred years about where their bones still deck St. Gereon's six millions of Germany's best fighting men Church.

After beholding a cross in the skies near Mainz, Constantine transferred his capital barossa, who, after warring against unruly to Byzantium, and a little later the barbarians vassals, transferred the relics of the Three began crossing the Rhine to seek homes Kings²² from Milan to Cologne, where they elsewhere. The early Frankish kings, the became the goal of pious pilgrimages. Al-Merovingians, were overrun by the Huns, though Frederic perished in Syria, the peowhose cruelty is recorded in Germany's ple refused to believe he was dead, and greatest epic, the Nibelungenlied,18 and in tradition claims that he is sleeping in his many legends. The Huns were followed by palace vaults, or in the Kyffhäuser Mounthe Alemanni, whom Clovis defeated at Tol- tain, to arise when Germany needs him. biac, after making his famous vow. 19 Dur- Constant feuds between robber-knights ing the rule of his successors, the Rhine made traveling so unsafe, except during the country relapsed into heathenism, whence Truce of God,23 that the towns, having meanit was rescued by Irish missionaries.

France and Germany, begins with Charle- League was formed. All the knights were magne, who conquered the Teutons, de-not pilferers, however, for along the Rhine stroyed the Irminsul, and lived in turn at they kept relays of horses and oxen to tow Worms, Ingelheim, and Aix-la-Chapelle boats up-stream, and protected and enter-(Aachen), where he was buried. A doughty tained travelers in exchange for toll. warrior, the prince of good fellows, and an Although plague and warfare acted like hero of countless legends.

cessors, for his son destroyed his collection ite romances. of heathen poems and his grandsons divided Baronial tyranny became so galling untheir wake. The nobles took advantage of his chapel on Lake Lucerne. the incapacity of subsequent rulers to ex- The fourth period begins with the death C-Feb.

went eastward.

Germany's favorite hero is Frederic Bar-

while attained importance, were forced to The third period, the golden age of maintain private armies until the Hanseatic

enlightened legislator, Charlemagne is the a blight on the country, literature flourished, thanks to the Rhine paper manufactories, Charlemagne's work was undone by his suc- which permitted the multiplication of favor-

his realm into Germany, France, and Italy. der the Hapsburgs that the Swiss revolted As he had predicted, the Normans soon and fought until they won complete freedom. came up the Rhine, and they and the re- The romantic episode of William Tell beturning Huns left ruin and lamentation in longs to this period, and tourists often visit

tend their power, and Hatto,20 of Rat Tower of Huss at Constance and the wars of refame, the hero of Southey's poem, tyran-ligion in Germany. The first cannons havnized over all the people. Emboldened by ing been cast shortly before in Cologne, impunity, the nobles finally decreed that they now came into use, battering down the German crown should be elective, and fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable. the second monarch of their choice is said When the Hussite wars ended, Maximilian

encouraged commerce. He also fostered bund. learning, which Gutenberg's recent discov- ended, and after the disastrous Russian at Mainz, furnished capital for the printing at Leipsic. Undaunted by defeat, he reof the first Latin Bible, and when the peofused to accept the Rhine, Alps, Pyrenees, were turned out they whispered that Fust war continued. On New Year's Day, 1814. rise to the Faust legend immortalized by Goethe.

The first German Bible, printed at Spire won back the lower Rhine. (1472), prepared men's minds for Luther's burned at Cologne shortly before the Diet lished only in 1869. of Worms convicted him of heresy. For two hundred years. The wars of the Austo visit Frederic the Great, leaving his name carved on the tower of the Strassburg Cathedral, where it is still faintly legible.

Louis XIV.'s extravagance, unfortunately copied by Germans, resulted in the French and drive them back across the Rhine.

of which the old German Empire ceased to ment typifies may never again be broken.

suppressed brigandage, restored order, and exist, and many princes joined the Rhein-But Napoleon's career was not ery was to make accessible to all. Fust, campaign he was forced to face all Europe ple saw how rapidly precisely similar copies and the sea as France's boundaries, so the was in league with Satan. This report gave Blücher stood in the Pfalz Castle, watching his army cross the Rhine, and about a year later he helped Wellington at Waterloo and

In 1817 the first steamship plowed the ninety-five theses, which were publicly Rhine, where free navigation was estab-

In 1870 a dispute about the Spanish years wars of religion desolated the Rhine succession provoked the Franco-Prussian region, leaving countless ruins besides the War. To the surprise and dismay of the famous Godesberg Castle. The Thirty French, the German states, joining Prussia, Years' War reduced the population from sent their combined forces over the Rhine. nearly seventeen to less than four mil- Unprepared for war and badly generaled, lions, and left the survivors in such straits the French were completely crushed and that some resorted to cannibalism. At the Napoleon III. surrendered at the battle of end of this war republics were formed at Sedan. The German army marched on to the source and mouth of the Rhine, which besiege Paris, and at Versailles the new became the German frontier. Peace could German Empire was proclaimed and Wilnot last long, however, for Louis XIV., liam, king of Prussia, was hailed emperor. not content with the possession of Alsace, France was forced to pay a huge war inseized Strassburg, which France kept nearly demnity and give up Alsace and Lorraine. The sufferings this war entailed upon both trian Succession and Seven Years' also left nations created much bitter feeling, and indelible marks on the Rhine region, even now, when asked whether certain through which Voltaire passed on his way towns in the ceded provinces are in Germany, a Frenchman invariably answers that they are in Alsace or Lorraine, as the case may be, rather than acknowledge that they belong to the Germans.

On coming home, and while crossing the Revolution. Its first victims were the Rhine, which had again become a German Swiss Guards whose heroic death is com-river, the troops heartily sang "Die Wacht memorated by the Lion of Lucerne. Horror am Rhein." Since then the Rhine country for this and similar outrages kindled war in has been given up to ordinary pursuits, and Europe; but before the Germans were ready in 1883 a Peace Festival was held at Nie-French armies took Mainz, Stuttgart, and derwald, where the emperor unveiled a beau-Frankfort. The wanton cruelty of the in-tiful monument commemorating the unificavaders made the peasants rise in wrath tion of Germany. During the past few years it has been visited by tourists from Although the whole left bank of this river every clime, who on beholding the matchless was now conceded to France, Napoleon's river flowing near it cannot refrain from ambition soon caused new wars, at the end hoping that the peace and unity the monu-

COLONIAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES.

BY ALICE MORSE EARLE.

ship, their powers of endurance, acclimatiza- the wool," demanded a process of much tion, etc., etc., I would lay stress on the skill. Indigo furnished the blue shades, unsparingly, so much was accomplished.

and skill ever involved in its manufacture were to be spun into yarn. has exercised a potent influence on civiliza-Carolinas.

hands. The fleeces had to be opened with the echo of the wind; she stepped backward care, and have all pitched or tarred locks, one, two, three steps, holding high the long brands, "dag-locks," and "feltings" cut yarn as it twisted and quivered. Suddenly out. These were spun into coarse yarn, to reversing the wheel, she glided forward

N recounting the various influences be used as twine. The white locks were which led to the success of the Ameri- carefully tossed, separated, and cleaned cans in the War of Independence, such and tied into net bags with tallies to be as their skill in woodcraft and marksman-dyed. Another homely saying, "dyed in fact that they really were independent of and cochineal, madder, and logwood beautiforeign assistance or supplies, through their ful reds. Domestic dyes of brown and vast variety and perfection of household yellow, from the bark of the red oak and industries. Why should they fear any king, the hickory-nut, were universal. Copperas when each man on his farm and each and sassafras also dyed yellow; the flower woman in her home held every necessity of the golden-rod, "set" with alum, was for life-food, drink, fuel, lighting, clothing, the foundation, combined with indigo, of medicine, shelter? Home-made was an ad- a beautiful green. Pokeberry juice and jective that might be applied to almost violet dye from the petals of the flowerevery article in the house. It is true that de-luce were other home-made colorings, the preparation of these home-made sup- After the wools were dyed the housewife plies involved vast labor and skill; but in spread them in layers, if a mixed color was the labor all took a part, and all worked desired, and carded them again and again. The wool was slightly greased with rape oil The art of spinning was an honorable or melted "swine's grease" to be carded occupation for women as early as the ninth a trying process. At last the wool was century, and the wool industry dates back carded into small, light, loose rolls, about to prehistoric man. The patience, care, as large around as the little finger, which

An old author says, "The action of spintion. As early as 1643 the author of "New ning must be learned by practice, not by England's First Fruits" wrote: "They are relation." Sung by the ancient poets, the making linens, fustians, dimities, and look grace and beauty of the occupation have immediately to woolens from their own shared praise with its utility. The spinner sheep." In Virginia prizes were offered for stood slightly leaning forward, lightly poised home-raised wool, home-spun yarn, and on the left foot; with her left hand she home-woven cloth. Soon the spinning picked up a long, slender roll of soft wool wheel was whirring in every thrifty house from the platform of the wheel, and deftly from New Hampshire and Kennebec to the wound the end of the fibers on the point of the spindle. She then gave a gentle motion The "all-wool goods a yard wide" which to the wheel with a wooden peg held in her we so easily purchase to-day meant to the right hand, and seized with the left the colonial dame or daughter the work of roll at exactly the right distance from the months from the time when the freshly spindle to allow for one "drawing." Then sheared fleeces were first given to her deft the hum of the wheel rose to a sound like

and da capo.1

An explanation of succeeding details is this: The varn was wound as it was spun upon a broach, which was usually simply a stiff roll of paper or corn-husk. When the ball was as large as the broach would hold, the spinner placed pegs in the spokes of the spinning-wheel and tied the end of the yarn to a peg. Then she held the ball of of Housewifery": varn in her hand and whirred the big wheel round, winding the yarn on the pegs into hanks or clews. If the yarn was to be woven, the hank was placed on the reel or swift. A quill made from a piece of reed again set in motion, and the yarn wound off knitted it had to be washed and cleansed.

riages. Again from 1765 to 1770, previous dried. to the Revolution, and in 1789, in revulsion

with even, graceful stride and let the yarn tration after the Revolution, these "spinwind on the swift spindle. Another pinch ning bees" were held in New England of the wool roll, a new turn of the wheel, towns, frequently at the house of the minister.

> In Virginia the colonists found flax growing wild, but the first governors also encouraged its cultivation. In 1622 excellent flax was sent to England. Spinning schools were ordered in each county, where young children could be taught to spin and weave flax. Thomas Tusser2 says in his "Book

Good flax and good hemp to have of her own, In May a good housewife will see it be sown. And afterwards trim it to serve in a need; The fimble to spin, the card for her seed.

The culture of the flax plant was but the was then placed on the spindle, the wheel first of the many labors of the housewife to acquire her beloved fine linen. It was sown on the quill, cut the exact length of the like grass-seed, and when four inches high loom-shuttle by which the yarn was to be was weeded by women and children, who woven into woolen cloth. When wound worked without shoes in order not to injure full the quill was placed in the shuttle and the delicate plant, and who labored always was then ready for the loom. The home- facing the wind, that the breeze might favor spun yarn was woven in hand looms into any downtrodden plants and help them to heavy cloth, which was washed, dyed, rise. In July the hemp was ripe and the shrunken, dressed, fulled, and then clothed plants were pulled up by the roots and laid the household. If the yarn was to be flat on the ground a day and a night. Then it was rippled with a heavy comb fastened The manufacture of flax was encouraged on a plank, called a ripple comb. This in all the colonies from earliest days, and it process broke off the bolles, or seed-capreceived a fresh impulse in New England sules-the bobs they were called. Two through the immigration of about one hun- ripplers sat at either end of the bundle of dred Irish families from Londonderry, who stalks and struck it alternately. Then the settled in New Hampshire on the Merrimac stalks were tied in bundles, called bates, about 1719. They spun and wove with far and stacked. Soon it was watered, to rot more skill than prevailed among those the leaves and softer fibers. This was done English settlers who had already become preferably in running water, as the rotting Americans. They established a manufact flax poisoned fish. Stakes were set in the tory according to Irish methods, and at- water in the form of a square and the bates tempts at a similar establishment were of flax were piled in solidly, each alternate made in Boston. There was much public layer at right angles with the one beneath excitement over spinning. Women, rich as it. Heavy stones were piled on top. In well as poor, appeared on Boston Common four or five days the bates were taken up with their wheels, thus making spinning a and the rotted leaves removed. A slower popular holiday recreation. A brick build- process was called dew-retting or rotting, ing was erected as a spinning school and in whereby the flax rotted slowly while spread 1737 a tax to support it was placed on car- on the grass, after which it was thoroughly

A brake of wood was then applied with of feeling at the extravagance of adminis- violent blows to separate the woody part, or

from the rind." This was done twice, once the refrain: with an open-tooth brake, once with a close And he kissed Mistress Polly when the clock-reel brake. Then it was swingled, or scutched, ticked. with a scutching-block and knife, to take That is, he seized the rare and propitious adhere. All this had to be done in clear, leisure to kiss her. could be spun and woven. After being eight cents and her "keep." soft.

arated to their fine filaments, the long were the only sure dyes. threads laid in untangled line, and the tow After the linen web was woven it went spindle.

been wound, when the spinner would stop law was passed in Massachusetts that

bun, from the fibers, "to take out the hexe and tie the skein. A quaint old ballad has

out any small particles of bark that might moments of Mistress Polly's comparative

sunny weather, when the flax was as dry as Usually the knots, or lays, were of eighty tinder. The clean fibers were next made threads, and twenty lays made a skein, or into bundles, called strikes. The strikes slipping. To spin two skeins of linen were swingled again, and from the refuse, thread or weave six yards of linen was a called swingle-tree hurds, coarse bagging good day's work; for it a spinner was paid

thoroughly cleaned the rolls or strikes were These knots of thread were light brown beetled, that is, pounded in a wooden in color and had to be bleached. They trough with a pestle-shaped beetle until were laid in warm water for four days, the water being frequently changed and the Then came the hackling, or hetcheling, knots constantly wrung out till the water the fineness of the flax depending upon the came from them clear and pure. Then number of hacklings, the fineness of the they were "bucked," that is, bleached with various hackles, or combs, and the dexterity ashes and hot water, in a bucking-tub, over of the operator. In the hands of a poor and over again, then laid in clear water for hackler the best of flax would be converted a week. Afterward came a grand seething, into tow. The flax was slightly wetted and rinsing, beating, washing, drying, and winddrawn through the hackle-teeth, and the ing on bobbins for the loom. Sometimes short fibers were pulled into one continuous the bleaching was done with slaked lime or thread. The threefold process had to be with buttermilk. Flax was not easily dyed. all done at once; the fibers had to be sep- Indigo for blue and oxide of iron for yellow.

separated and removed. Often six fine through at least twoscore other processes, heckles were used. The fibers then were those of bucking, possing, rinsing, drying, sorted according to fineness, a process and bleaching on the grass; the last was called spreading and drawing. So after called crofting in England and grassing in over twenty skilful manipulations the flax America. In all over forty bleaching was ready for the most dexterous process of manipulations were employed upon "light all, spinning, and was wrapped round the linens." Thus at least sixteen months had passed since the flaxseed had been sown, Seated at the small flax wheel, the spin- in which truly the spinster had not "eaten ner placed her foot on the treadle and spun the bread of idleness." In the winter the fiber into a long, even thread. Hung months the fine, white, strong linen was on the wheel was a small bone, wood, or made into "board cloths," or table-cloths, earthenware cup filled with water, in which sheets, pillow-biers, aprons, short gowns, she moistened her fingers as she held the gloves-cut from the spinner's own glove twisted flax. The thread was wound on pattern-and a score of articles for housebobbins; when all were filled the thread hold use. These were marked, and somewas wound off in skeins on a reel. An times embroidered with home-dyed crewels.

invention called a clock-reel counted the In early days spinning was done on the exact number of strands in a knot or skein ancient rock, or hand distaff, by which a and ticked when the requisite number had very fine thread could be made. In 1642 a children "set to keep cattle shall also be a slight angle on a circular groove in a proper signification of the word.

kitchen fire and filled with hot water and desirable for toilet use. melted tallow. At the cooler end of the

The first operation was to "set the leach" for his only spending money. for making the lye. Many families owned

set to some other employment withal, such wood or stone base. The barrel was filled as spinning upon the rock, knitting, weav- with ashes, and water was poured in till the ing tape, etc." I heard recently one of our lye trickled or leached out through an outlet historians refer in a lecture to this colonial cut in the groove. The water and ashes statute, and he spoke of the children "sitting were frequently replenished as they wasted upon a rock" while knitting or spinning, and the lye accumulated in a tub or kettle. etc., evidently knowing nothing of the It then was boiled down and when it was strong enough to hold up an egg was ready The first, and most natural, way of light- for soap-making. The grease and this lye ing the houses of the colonists was found in were then boiled together in a great pot the fat pitch-pine, which was plentiful every- over a fire out of doors. The soft soap where; but as soon as domestic animals in- made by this process seemed like a pure, creased candles were made, and the manu- clean jelly, and showed no trace of the facture of the winter supply became the repulsive grease that helped to form it. A special autumnal duty of the thrifty house- hard soap also was made with the tallow of wife. Great kettles were hung over the the bayberry, and was deemed especially

It has been said that the snow-shoe and kitchen two long poles were placed from canoe as made by the Indians could never chair-back to chair-back. Across these be improved. To these might be added poles, like the rounds of a ladder, were the split birch broom, or splinter broom, placed shorter sticks, called candle-rods, also the invention of the Indians, but made To each candle-rod were tied about a dozen in every country household in New England straight candle-wicks. The wicks were in colonial days. The branch of a large dipped again and again, in regular order, birch tree was cut eight feet long. An inchin the melted tallow, the succession of dip- wide band of the bark was left about eighteen pings giving each candle time to cool. Each inches from one end, and the shorter and grew slowly in size till all were finished. lower end was cut in fine, pliable slivers Deer suet was used as well as beef tallow up to the restraining bark band. A row of and mutton tallow. Wax candles were made slivers was cut from the upper end downby pressing bits of half-melted wax around a ward, turned down over the band, and tied wick. A natural and apparently inexhaustible firmly down; then the remainder of the source of material for the manufacture of stick was smoothed into a handle. These candles was found in all the colonies, brooms were pliable, cleanly, and enduring, especially in the vicinity of the seashore, in and as broom-corn was not grown here the waxy berries of the bayberry bush, until the latter part of the past century they which still grows in large quantities on our were, in fact, the only brooms of those days. They were made by boys on New The most trying and burdensome domes- England farms for six cents apiece and tic duty of early spring was the annual bought by the country storekeepers in large making of soft soap, which was such an im- numbers for the cities' use. Major Robert portant article for home use. All the refuse Randolph told in fashionable London grease from cooking, butchering, etc., was circles in 1750 of walking in his boyhood in stored through the winter, and wood ashes New Hampshire ten miles to Concord with from the great fireplaces were also saved. a load of these brooms on his back to sell

These were not the only domestic utensils a strongly made leach-barrel; others made that the boys whittled, for in the universal a sort of barrel from a section of the bark manufacture of household supplies the boys of the white birch. This barrel was set at joined; and, as Daniel Webster said, the earliest days made trenchers and trays, sticking wire teeth in wool-cards. sled neaps, axe-helves, box traps, reels, something which would benefit the home.

Yankee boy's jack knife was the direct fore- bobbins, handles for all implements, hayrunner of the cotton-gin and hundreds of rakes, and scores of other wooden impleother Yankee inventions, The boys from ments. They also employed themselves in wooden pans in which to set milk, and strips of pierced leather and bent teeth wooden bread troughs. They made also were supplied by the card manufacturer, butter paddles of red cherry, noggins, keel- and the children received a petty sum for ers, rundlets, flails, cheese-hoops, cheese- the finished cards. In every household ladders, salt-mortars, pig troughs, pokes, every spare moment was occupied in doing

INSECT COMMUNITIES.

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK, B. S.

business life in insect societies.

this is always considered one of the most young. The moment an ant nest is attacked important of the industries of the commune. those citizens who are not detailed to fight although the elders do not scorn these hard pressed will fight to the death for duties if they find their performance neces- their protection. This is worthy of note, one she is. Especially are the ant nurses larly known as ants' eggs are not the eggs, their small charges. In some species the small to be seen well with the naked eye. young ant grubs are assorted into sizes, The more successful the insect colony

THE workers constitute by far the right temperature. When the sun shines greater part of the insect societies; hot on the nest in the morning the nurses as their name implies, they carry on carry their charges to the lower compartthe industries and business affairs of the ments, but toward night they carry them community. In the case of ants, bees, and again to the upper nurseries. The nurses wasps the workers are females whose repro- show great interest in the young when they ductive organs are undeveloped. In the emerge from the pupa state, helping them termites the workers are both male and to straighten out their newly freed antennæ female, but with similarly rudimentary re- and legs, then taking a hand at their educaproductive systems. Thus it seems that the tion by leading them around the city and bearing of young is found incompatible with showing them the ways of the formic world.

All the members of the insect commune Not so, however, is the care of the young; are shining lights in their devotion to the Among the bees and ants the care of the the intruders will snatch up the babies and young is relegated to the younger sisters, flee with them to places of safety, or when sary. However, the first work of the ant since it is not the mother instinct for saving or bee just emerged from the pupa state is her young but is a race instinct instead. It that of nurse, and a most tender and devoted may here be stated that the objects popusolicitous about the health and comfort of but the young grub ants; the eggs are too

those of the same age being kept in the the greater the number of young. Consider same apartment, suggesting a graded school. once the labor of the bee nurses, who may When the ant babies are hungry they have, in strong colonies, 12,000 hungry stretch up like young birds, and their babies to feed every day. The work of the nurses regurgitate partly digested food into young bees is truly onerous, for they not the gaping, hungry mouths. The nurses only have to be children's nurses but also keep them very clean by licking them with have to feed the queen and drones, contheir long tongues, and, what is more inter- struct the comb, cap the larvæ cells, keep esting, are very careful to keep them in the the hive clean, and keep it well ventilated

their wings for fans.

To secure the food for the whole society month. after they are secreted.

with their natural forceps, carry the wax to the mouth, and chew it for a time, thus seen that wax-making is a great expense to the colony, for it costs not only the time of the workers, but it is estimated that twentyone pounds of honey is required to make one pound of wax. As a matter of fact much of bee labor is that of the manufacturing chemist. Raw material does not suit their fastidious taste, thus all the honey, their chief food, they take from the nectaries of flowers as cane sugar, and in the honey stomach mix it with a secretion which changes it into grape sugar.

Bees are unwearying workers; they share with the workers of other insect societies an utter recklessness as to their own individual safety and preservation. When a bee goes out for honey she also collects pollen, so that she comes back heavily laden and flying low and slowly. It is no wonder that an ancient Greek writer, noting the pollen upon

by a process of draughts set up by using months, while in the height of the honey season a bee will wear herself out in a

occupies the time of the older and majority The hours of labor among the ant workof the members of the colony. Among the ers are greater than among bees, as they bees the workers are physically modified for have been observed working until late at their labors. The hind legs are broadened night. Some of the species in hot countries and concave above so as to form baskets wisely do their labor at night, resting in for the carrying of pollen. Between the their nests during the heat of the day. segments and the lower side of the abdomen There seems to be more originality and are glands for the secretion of wax. Two variety to the labors of the ant workers segments of the hind leg are formed so as than we find among bee workers. The to make forceps to remove the plates of wax foragers bring back a great variety of food for the housekeepers and the young. Cer-One of the most taxing of the bee indus- tain species in dry countries provision their tries is the making of wax. Bees gorge nests for the winter. The ants perform themselves with honey, then hang them- herculean labors while excavating their tunselves up in festoons or curtains to the hive, nels as well as when carrying great burdens and remain quiescent for hours; after a of food. The worker ants have a delightful time wax scales appear, forced out from the habit of taking naps when they are tired. wax pockets. The bees remove these scales McCook describes their sleeping positions thus:

Some are squatted down on their abdomens and changing it chemically. Thus it may be last two pairs of legs; some lie upon their sides; some are resting upon the hind legs, standing on tiptoe; some are crouched upon the earth with faces downward; several are piled one on top of another.

> When they awaken they stretch and yawn in the most naïve and human manner. In an ants' nest one thing is most noticeable: however crowded the galleries may be, and however much the ants may be obliged to crawl over and push each other, they do it with the utmost good nature. Another noticeable thing is the free way in which the foragers feed the hungry. An individual seldom asks in vain for food. In spite of their thriftiness, the instinct of sharing is stronger than the instinct of accumulation. The generosity of these insect citizens toward each other is an ideal which still lies beyond the horizon of accomplishment in the human world.

The termite workers are of both sexes, the legs of a laden bee, states that on Hy- and their industry is such that they prove a mettus¹ the bees tie little pebbles to their terrible plague in the tropical countries legs to hold them down. The lavish waste- where they abound. Our native species fulness of individual life is shown by the tunnel their nests in wood, and are, in fact, relative longevity of bees during the work- very skilful engineers, for they build covered ing and resting season. Those individuals ways under which they work. A feat not matured in the fall will live eight or nine only of engineering skill but skill in reasoncary. A piece of rotten wood tunneled by reckless bravery or more undaunted facing termites was put on a formicary which con- of death than we find in the battles of bees sisted of a board surrounded by a moat and ants. The recklessness of the individual filled with water. As the queens of our for its own life is shown by the fact that a native termites have never been discovered, bee, ant, or wasp, will attack a man or a we are unable to keep these little creatures horse single-handed, without a moment's contented in artificial nests. Thus the hesitation. ones under observation were always seeking despatch.

having very large heads, armed with strong hungry sisters their surplus honey. enemy they retire and their places are taken viduals, who carry them to the nest. this knocking by the soldiers was an assur- value of economy in labor. ance that the coast was clear. Some have The driver ants of Africa form living nest rather than an aggressive foe.

Among bees and ants the soldiers are In the nests of bees, ants, and wasps,

ing came under our eyes in our own formi- battles of earth we have no records of more

Division of labor is carried to extremes avenues of escape. They tried the moat at among the honey ants. In this species every point. Finally they observed that there is a caste whose business it is to form one end of their nest-log projected out be- reservoirs for the storing of food. The yond the outer edge of the moat, although storage individuals receive all the honey several inches above it. At once they com- which the workers bring in. The crop bemenced building a covered way straight comes much enlarged, until it distends the down from the projecting end, thus bridging entire abdomen. One of these little honey the hated ditch with great neatness and vats looks like a large currant, with head, thorax, and legs attached to one side. Only among termites do we have a These very accommodating citizens hang to strictly soldier caste. These are both the roofs of the galleries of the nests, and males and females, and are distinguished by during seasons of famine give up to their

jaws. The soldiers never do any work for The detailing of certain duties to certain the colony, but hold themselves within the individuals has been alluded to in the disnest, ready to defend it in case of attack. cussion of the use of young citizens as Strike a termite nest with a stick and in- nurses. Among the leaf-cutter ants of stantly the little workers, busy with con-Texas the citizens work in gangs or relays. struction, will disappear, and the soldiers Certain individuals climb the trees and cut will rush out pell-mell, ready to throw them- off the leaves, which drop to the ground; selves upon the intruder. If they see no there they are gathered up by other indiby the workers, who proceed to repair the McCook reports seeing three divisions nest with great rapidity. The soldiers have thus at work in one ants' nest. He has a habit of striking their great jaws against evidence also that in some species the the wood of the nest, making a clicking ants work in divisions while excavating sound; the workers respond to this signal their underground tunnels. This shows with a hiss. Some naturalists have believed that they have a comprehension of the

believed it was a command to hasten, as the bridges and ladders, through individuals workers seem to hustle about faster after clinging to each other until the rope is long hearing it. As the termites do not carry on enough to reach the desired point. The wars, the termite soldier is a guard to the marching hordes behind pass over these living bridges.

workers imbued with the spirit of warriors; sentinels are stationed at the entrances, who as they are all females they may well be give alarm in case of attack. In one species called Amazons.2 Here the industrial en- of ants, who make the entrances to the nests ergies of the peaceful citizen are changed very small, the sentinels use their own heads into a fighting spirit under provocations for the gates. The advantages of this living most human. In the history of all the portcullis are obvious, as no enemy could surprise the nest without awaking the sentition is sufficient, when once seen, to conabout closing up their doors at night.

us it seems that their sense of property is of it quite reconciles one to all of the beewhose unwritten laws are defined by brute time began. force. The haste with which the ants could scarcely be classed under the name the harvester ants of Texas and of India. in the summer for use in the winter. Our turn it to the granaries. common ants use plant lice for their milch property rights.

nel. Ants, as a general thing, are careful vince any doubter that bees, at least, have a sense of property. When the robbed Mr. McCook gives most interesting ac- swarm is overcome and the queen killed, counts of the duties of the gate-closers in the bees will desert and join the robbers, the nests of the Occident ant. The gate- and help carry their own stores to the hive closers work both from the outside and in- of the marauders. This shows that it is a side, the last ones outside leaving a small matter of property and not individual aniopening through which they push into the mosity which inspires them, otherwise they nests, finishing the task from within. One would fight to the death. Bee-hunters say of the species of slave ant defends its nest that when taking up a bee-tree, or a beeby throwing up earthworks at the gates, so hive for that matter, the bees will fight as to impede the progress of the invaders, furiously until their comb is actually broken; The property of insect societies consists then they give up, and, defeated and deof their dwellings, stored food, live stock, spairing, cluster on the broken comb, making and slaves. We are met at the outset with no farther effort to save themselves. There the question whether insects have a true is something touching in the story of these sense of property. If property be defined brave little defenders of stores and home as a legal right to the ownership use, en- and their utter discouragement when they joyment, and disposal of a thing, then we see their treasure broken and ruined. have certainly much to prove. The laws of "Taking up" bee-trees and bee-hives is a insect communes may only be known barbarous performance and does not rethrough the actions of the communists. To dound to the honor of man; and the thought such as characterizes primitive peoples, stings inflicted upon the genus homo since

Another sign of the sense of ownership of remove their youngsters in case of attack stored provision is the care given it by of property rights, although in no instance These wise harvesters store their seeds in does the mother of the young act as their underground granaries for winter use. After defender. The state cares for the children, the rains come, the grain, if let alone, would and the state defends them. However, the naturally germinate or become moldy. The situation is somewhat different when it ants comprehend this, and when good comes to the question of stored food. The weather comes again they bring the grain bees and the agricultural ants store up food up and dry, it in the hot sun, and then re-

Of all the property belonging to ants, cows, and in all of these cases the owners probably the plant lice are cared for with show by their actions a clear sense of most forethought and intelligence. The fact that the ants used the aphids for milch That bees have this sense is shown cows was discovered nearly a century ago, through their actions in defending their but the special care given to their live stock stores from other plundering swarms. Bee- has been a subject of more recent study. robbing usually takes place when there is Almost any one may have observed ants little nectar to be taken from flowers, and running up and down the trunks of trees probably hunger incites to ill-gotten gain. and shrubs. It is no joy of climbing nor It is interesting to note that strong colonies desire for a wide outlook that leads the ants are seldom attacked, the weaker ones being to ascend trees, but because the leaves of the victims. The fury with which the trees afford pasturage for their small owners of the honey will fight for its reten- cattle, the aphids. These little creatures

known as honey dew. The process of milk- West. One of the serious pests in that reing is this: the ant comes up to the aphid gion is the corn-root plant louse. Professor and pats it on the back with her antennæ, at Forbes has demonstrated that these cornwhich the flattered and pleased aphid gives root lice are absolutely dependent on the forth the honey dew, which the ant eats ants which live in the earth of the cornwith every sign of enjoyment. It might fields. Ants fetch the last brood of aphids seem at first glance that the benefits of this in the fall into their nests, and there the relationship accrue only to the ants. How- oviparous generation is developed and the ever this is not the case. The ants are eggs are laid. The ants give these eggs fierce defenders of their flocks and make it great care, taking them into the deeper very uncomfortable for the many insect galleries during cold weather and fetching enemies of the aphids. Some species of them to the surface in warm days. When ants build sheds over the aphids upon the the young aphids hatch, the ants take them trees, and other species remove them and place them upon the corn roots, and to the safety of their own nests; but the thus gain a nucleus for their summer herds. special claim of the ants as aphid protectors This shows a process of reasoning on the lies in the care of the aphid eggs, which part of the ants, since they do not feed

exude voluntarily drops of a sweet liquid importance to our farmers of the middle are shown as much attention as their own. upon corn roots themselves and yet seem to This habit of ants has proven of economic know that the aphids require this food.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

BY PROF. JOHN W. PERRIN, PH.D.

OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

the eighteenth. That of Robert Owen came social democratic state. from the industrial revolution in England. There is division among the Social Dem-That of St. Simon was the result of the ocrats on the question of the form of govrevolution in the world of thought occurring ernment to be set up in the social state. mainly in France through the influence of There are those who favor a strong central dists.1 Neither of these can be considered idea of a federation from their ideal, and revolutionary in the ordinary sense; both adhere to the doctrine of Proudhon3 that

Revolution of 1848. Since then it has been government, the party is one in the belief political and revolutionary. Its chief homes that the new social order can come only by are no longer in England and France, but the subversion of existing institutions. Conin Germany and Russia. That which has sequently it attacks the state, derides patrigrown to greatest proportions is the German otism, opposes religion, seeks the destruction social democracy. Its creed is the legiti- of the family, and endeavors to set up commate offspring of the democratic commu- munism in the whole life of the people. nism of the young Hegelians.2 It assumes August Bebel,4 one of its representative

HE earliest socialism of the nine- the rôle of its prototype in the first French teenth century was the offspring of Revolution and seeks the overthrow of all two great revolutions occurring in existing order that it may establish the

Montesquieu, Voltaire, and the Encyclope- government. Others exclude entirely the were non-political. The aim of Owen was "government of man by man, in every to complete the industrial revolution; that form, is oppression." They believe that of St. Simon was little more than to further "each man should be a law to himself" the work begun by the French philosophers, and all supreme government abolished. This type of socialism perished in the Though there is division on the question of largest political party in the empire.

intensified.

Immediately after the Revolution of 1848 a number of cooperative societies were founded by Schulze-Delitzsch⁶; little else was done. But the possibility of making so- lutionary socialism of Marx. cialism a working revolutionary force came these associations with capital, to insure verts was actively begun. justice to all members, and to regulate the Social Democratic party.

leaders, has said, "In politics we are re- Lassalle died August 31, 1864, from the publicans, in economics socialists, in religion effects of a wound received in a duel. atheists." This is the gospel of chaos, Becker, his successor, was a failure, and for preached so successfully as to create the the next three years the "Universal Association" made very little progress. Becker Socialism had little foothold in Germany was succeeded in 1867 by Jean Baptista von before 1848. It was the opinion of Prof. Schweitzer. Von Schweitzer came from an Lorenzo von Stein, in 1842, that "Germany old and wealthy family of Frankfort-on-theneed not fear socialism, for, unlike France Main. He was a man of good administraand England, she had no proletariat to tive ability and believed fully in the docspeak of." But even then influences were trines of Lassalle, defending them with stimulating its development. A few propa- ability and vigor. It was his aim, as Lasgandists, among them Karl Marx, had be- salle had intended, to guide the agitation gun to urge the need of a new social order. along national lines. In this endeavor he There was already a socialistic philosophy was thwarted by William Liebknecht⁸ and derived chiefly from the teachings of Hegel, August Bebel. Liebknecht had professed but coming in part from Fichte.⁵ A react to be a disciple of Lassalle; Bebel had tion, too, was setting in against the old accepted originally the doctrines of Schulzepolitical economy that had come from the Delitzsch. Both now had come under the school of Adam Smith in England, in the influence of the international socialism of days of Stein and Hardenberg. And when Karl Marx, and they used their influence to the Revolution of 1848 came, the spirit of prevent the workmen's unions which had democracy and revolution inherited from sprung up since 1860 from attaching themthe propagandism of 1789 was revived and selves to the national socialism of Lassalle. It was not long before they had formed a party favorable to their cause. Then it was easy to make the transition from the radicalism of Lassalle to the international revo-

The workmen's unions had been federated only with the radicalism of Ferdinand Las- in 1863. In 1868 the federation rejected salle. It was in 1862, the year following the scheme of Schulze-Delitzsch as entirely the accession of William I. of Prussia, that inadequate, and declared for international Lassalle began his career of propagandism. socialism. A year earlier Liebknecht and He contended that the Revolution of 1848 Bebel had succeeded in persuading a large had freed the fourth estate as the first majority of the members of the Universal French Revolution had freed the third. He Association to accept the international prourged workmen to organize for industrial gram; and in 1869 the "internationalized" freedom, and insisted that their only chance union, with the seceding members from the to improve their position was in productive Universal Association, met at Eisenach9 and associations that would give them the entire formed the "Social Democratic Workingbenefit of their labor. He claimed, too, men's Party." A little later a party organ that it was "the duty of the state to furnish was adopted and the work of winning con-

Little was done during the next two years. markets of the world." He defeated The Franco-Prussian War prevented the Schulze-Delitzsch before workmen's unions party's making any decided gains. Indeed at Leipsic and Frankfort, and then organ- "the wave of patriotic enthusiasm that ized the "Universal German Workingman's swept over the land nearly submerged the Association," destined to grow into the socialistic agitation." When peace came the propagation of social democratic docvagary that promised them a better future.

party grew rapidly between 1871 and 1878. penses of the army at 252,099, 350 marks; mists with socialistic leanings. two years later this sum was exceeded by The bill became a law and a temporary 97,797,473 marks. In 1875 Liebknecht's success came from its rigid enforcement. labors to bring the members of the Univer- At the election of 1881 the Social Demosal Association remaining true to the prin- crats, while they still returned twelve depuciples of Lassalle after 1869 into the Social ties to the Reichstag, saw their popular Democratic camp were crowned with suc- vote sink to 311,961. Now their work was cess. In that year at Gotha¹⁰ the German carried on in secret. Socialist editors took socialists were all united into one body.

creased taxation to support what was prob- the speeches made by Liebknecht, Bebel, ably the costliest military system the world had ever seen, and the union of the socialist forces at Gotha is best seen in the election of 1877. In 1871 the party had cast 124,-655 votes and returned only two members to the Reichstag. Now they had elected Wahren, Most and Hasselmann urged revotwelve deputies and cast a popular vote of lution outright. Later in the year it was nearly a half-million. The condition was voted by a congress held at Wynden, in thought of until the logical outcome of schemes of the anarchist leaders and to adsocialism appeared in two attempts to assas- here to the policy of "passive resistance" vert the present state and society." The democratic state.

trines went on under most favorable circum- debate that followed is of historic interest. stances. War had brought business infla- Bismarck prepared the way for an open tion: this was increased greatly in the first avowal in favor of state socialism by frankly years that followed by the expenditure of stating his economic and social beliefs. "He the enormous French indemnity, which to stated that his hostility to social democracy many seemed an inexhaustible source of had come from hearing one of its leading wealth. There was the wildest speculation, members in an open sitting of the Reichsand in the end business depression. Wages tag express his sympathy for the Paris fell. Men were thrown out of employment. Commune." Nor were the Social Demo-Then they were ready to accept any social crats less frank. Bebel declared it to be the wish of his party "to abolish the present There were other reasons, too, why the form of private property in the instruments of production and means of labor as well as In 1874 the peace footing of the army was in land." He twitted Bismarck for his fixed for seven years at 401,659 men. To association with socialists and especially for support this vast armament the resources of his friendship with Lassalle. He also menthe nation were being drained. In 1876 tioned Roscher, Rodbertus, Rau, Schäffle, the imperial budget fixed the necessary ex- Schmoller, 11 and others as political econo-

advantage of the privileged nature of par-The result of business depression, in-liamentary reports and published in full and other socialist deputies in the Reichstag. Bismarck attempted on two occasions to suppress by vote the publicity of proceedings, but each time he was defeated.

In 1879, at a secret conference held at alarming, but repressive measures were not Switzerland, to reject the revolutionary sinate the aged emperor in 1878. The first proposed by Liebknecht and Bebel. But the was by a youth named Hödel, who boasted manifesto issued after the close of the conof his socialistic opinions. The second gress contradicted this vote most flatly by was by Dr. Karl Nobling. Hödel inflicted declaring for the overthrow of the present no injury upon the emperor, but Nobling "insane and criminal" state and social syswounded him severely. Then the cry for tem. Even while the congress was voting repression came from all parts of the its policy of "passive resistance," The Soempire. A bill was introduced by the gov-cial Democrat, the official organ of the party, ernment to prohibit "the existence and for- was proclaiming the necessity of the subvermation of all organizations seeking to sub-sion of all existing order to attain the social

Germany.

till September, 1886, and greater police to destroy. powers were given to local authorities. But The election of 1890 proved the party to

The assassination of Alexander II. of miners. The influence of this strike, the Russia by nihilists led Bismarck, at the ur- almost constant socialist trials, and the agigent request of the emperor, to lay before tation over the question of renewing the the European powers the need of united ac- Anti-Socialist Law added to the ranks of tion for the suppression of the forces of an- the Social Democrats. Bismarck's insistarchy and destruction. Russia was urged ence that the law be prolonged led to differby Germany to take the initiative. She ences between him and the young emperor did so, and invited a conference of the pow- that resulted in his resignation as chancelers at Brussels; but France conditioned her lor in 1890. The law was not renewed and assent upon that of England. The latter the exiled socialists swarmed back to Gerdeclined the invitation and the conference many. Liebknecht became editor of the was not held. All that came of Bismarck's Volksblatt and the propagandists of the party efforts was the conclusion of an extradition were more active than ever. In October and dynamite treaty between Russia and of this year a congress was held at Halle.13 Here was reached the logical conclusion of About this time the Niederwald plot12 the socialism enunciated at Eisenach when against the royal family was discovered. the party was formed. At Eisenach it was The authorities were aroused to greater the democratic state that was favored. The vigilance than ever. Numerous arrests democratic state was still to the front when were made, and in December, 1884, two the union of socialist forces occurred at men were executed for participation in the Gotha. But at Halle the state had become plot. The Anti-Socialist Law was prolonged a reactionary institution which it was right

these measures failed to check the growth be the largest in the empire. Its popular of the Social Democratic party, which now vote was nearly a million and a half and had considerable funds for the propagation its representation in the Reichstag had of its principles from The Social Democrat, risen to thirty-five. Till now the party's whose circulation had greatly increased, vote had come from the cities and towns. though it was published out of Germany. This election gave evidence that consider-The result of the election of 1884 was able advance was being made in the counvery gratifying to the Social Democrats. try districts. Since 1890 the party has They had made a vigorous campaign and seen its most rapid growth. The all-absorbdemonstrated a strength that no one had ing political question during the first half of suspected. Their total vote was consider- the year 1893 was the parliamentary strugably increased over that of 1881 and they gle over the Army Bill. The government had twenty-four seats in the Reichstag, introduced a bill to increase the peace The government now resolved upon a war footing of the army nearly 100,000 men. of extermination. But notwithstanding its The increased expense was estimated at vigorous efforts for suppression, the Social 69,000,000 marks. The government gave Democratic vote rose in 1887 to 763,000. as its reason for the bill the necessity Now for a time the situation was unchanged. of making the army equal to that of This was due to the death of the old em- France. The Social Democratic, Nationalperor and the uncertainty as to the policy of Liberal, and Radical parties united in oppohis successors. In the next year occurred sing it on the ground that present taxes were the largest strike ever known in Germany. already unbearable and that the people were This was in the coal-mines of Westphalia not able to stand any increase. The governand the Rhenish provinces. It threat- ment was defeated and the Reichstag imened for a time to extend throughout the mediately dissolved. ' The new elections empire, but after a few weeks it came to an were set for June 15. The Social Demoend in a victory for the most part to the crats put all their energy into the campaign.

uties and a popular vote of 2,250,000.

actment of legislation, except as it may by the twentieth."

They worked harder than any of the other combination with other parties block proparties and made greater gains in the pop- ceedings. Even though it is unable to put ular vote. They succeeded in electing its pernicious program into the laws of the forty-four deputies, eight more than they land, it must be regarded as a constant danhad before the dissolution of the Reichstag. ger to social order. While its two leaders, In 1894 Prince Hohenlohe introduced an Liebknecht and Bebel, are of lower intelanti-revolutionary bill which was rejected lectual rank than Lassalle and Marx, they by the Reichstag. Since then the govern- are both able. Both are skilled in debate ment has been compelled to employ rigor- and the art of party management. The ously any provisions in existing laws calcu- party is without doubt not only the largest lated to hamper the socialists. But this but the most thoroughly organized and efpolicy seems to be creating more alarm in ficiently led revolutionary body the world the Liberal party than in that which it was has ever seen. It is a constant menace, intended to repress. The election of 1896 not only to Germany but to the entire world. gave the Social Democrats forty-seven dep- Its program of democratic communism and the radical utterances of its leaders give The fact that the party's representation ample justification to the remark of the secin the Reichstag does not correspond pro- ond chancellor of the empire that "it is the portionately with its popular vote prevents greatest danger which threatens the close of its being a very important factor in the en- the nineteenth century and the opening of

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

THE RIGHT RELATION OF EMOTION AND affair of his private life which makes him REASON IN RELIGION.

[February 6.]

history for a good instance of intellect- case was settled.

look to us very much like a man without a heart. He was condemned for heresy and F we should search through Christian appealed to Rome, but he died before his

ualism and emotionalism personified Abelard stood for the intellectual and St. and set over against each other in hostile Bernard for the emotional in religion. The attitude, perhaps no better could be found difference here was mainly a matter of temthan that of Abelard and St. Bernard at the perament, no doubt, as is the case with the Council of Sens, in France. Abelard had same types that are met with again and been accused of teaching some of the ra- again in every religious community. Yet tionalism that was spreading over Europe there are other causes, such as climate, sex, as a result of the first crusade. The ac- or the nature of the prevailing religion. cuser was St. Bernard, renowned from his We know that the men who live nearest youth for having seen heavenly visions, and the sun have the warmest hearts, that women for having once brought himself through show more feeling than men the world over, penance and fastings to the point of death, and that believers in Jesus are more emoa monk at whose preaching listening mon-tional than the followers of Confucius. Inarchs wept and prostrated themselves at his deed we might make a classification of the feet. The accused had been a professor great religions of the world on this princiof philosophy at Paris, with hearers by thou- ple, placing on one side the few, such as sands, he being counted the brightest light Brahmanism with its metaphysical pantheof his time in all Europe; but he was already ism and Confucianism with its cold philosounder one heavy cloud from that wretched phy, and on the other side the many, such

as Buddhism with its mysticism, Mohamme- same trunk, and although now one and now salvation by faith.

ism and mysticism, which continue to grow religion to be. side by side. So Mohammedanism has both its orthodoxy and its mystical sufism,1 founded by a woman. So Judaism had its Sadducees, who said there was "no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit," and its Essenes, who were mystics. So Christianity has had on one side Gnosticism, Sabellius, Socinus,2 "the vindicator of the human reason against the supernatural," Theodore Parker, and the advanced Unitarians, who make religion an affair of ethics and metaphysics. All these were rationalists.

On the other side Christianity has had Plotinus, with his doctrine of approaching God through ecstasy until the soul is "swallowed up in divinity, bathed in the light of eternity"; Tauler, the German mystic who influenced Luther; Jacob Boehme,3 the shoemaker-preacher and father of modern mysticism; St. Francis of Assisi,4 who so literally followed the command "Let this mind be in you which was in Christ" that his body also finally showed the red scars of the crucifixion; George Fox and the Quakers, with their doctrine of "inner light"; Schleiermacher,5 talking much of "the great world of religion that opened only at the touch of the magic wand of feeling," and of "the consciousness of the noiseless vanishing of our whole being into the immeasurable"; and finally the Moravians and their spiritual grandchildren the early Methodists, who almost made religion a feeling about a feeling. All these were more or less mystics. These two main branches still grow side by side from the

danism with its fiery zeal, Judaism with its the other may outstrip its neighbor, they will personal Jehovah, and Christianity with its no doubt both continue to grow till the end of time. If all the virtues lie midway be-But such a classification would not be tween two extremes, then that religion is Though the subject of com- best which holds its way along on the safe parative religion has at present hardly path, equidistant between the marshy valreached the dignity of a science, yet cer- leys of emotion on one side and the frosty tain general traits of all religions are pretty peaks of reason on the other. But this well ascertained. Among these are the path is hard to follow. Only the few mastendency to infinite ramification and the terly ones can keep it very long. The pracvigorous growth of new grafts on the old tical question is, therefore, on which side is trunk. Moreover every trunk, new or old, it safer for the average man to venture? soon puts forth the two branches, rational- Our answer will depend on what we take

[February 13.]

MATERIALS for a definition may be gathered here and there from the fields of psychology, comparative religion, philosophy, and divine revelation. Here an objector may at once demand, "Can there be any exact psychology of religion?" and, "Are beliefs then only psychological growths, comparable to the flora and fauna of continents or oceans?" The answer of course in both cases must be No. Yet a careful search in anthropology, in philosophy, and in comparative theology for what impartial scholars have written about the subject would certainly aid us in making a definition.

What does psychology say, then, about the origin of religion? The replies differ among themselves. According to Epicurus, Lucretius, Hume, Strauss, and others, religion begins in fear-

fear

That makes a fetish and misnames it God. Immanuel Kant, however, based it on the omnipotence of the moral law, and Matthew Arnold, following him, said, "Religion is morality touched with emotion." Schleiermacher derived it from the human feeling of dependence and weakness. Then Max Müller and others claim for man a special religious faculty—"a subjective faculty for the apprehension of the Infinite." Still others deny any separate religious faculty, insisting that the old classification of the powers of the soul, as knowing, feeling, and willing, is correct and final. And these

philosophers teach that religion is not mere second crusade, already cited as an exknowing, as rationalism holds, nor mere will- ample of emotionalism, was also celebrated, ing, as the moralist believes, nor yet mere strange to say, as a fair scholar and accufeeling, as the mystic imagines, but rather rate thinker. Hear his conception of rea complex phenomenon in which knowing, feeling, and willing are all involved. they admit that if religion is like the rest of the phenomena of our spiritual life, then feeling came first. Observe now that each of the theories just mentioned makes religion begin in some sort of feeling: a feeling of fear, of moral duty, or of human dependence. This is the dictum of psychology.

Something further may be gathered from the new field of comparative religion. To get at the nature of religion, it is wise to ask what is common to all religions. In brief, then, the points in common are these: definite ideas of God and his relation to the world; definite prescriptions for the behavior of man toward his God; definite advantages which man hopes to obtain from his God; and finally, as a result of all these things, definite moods which rule men, such as fear, reverence, humility, remorse, trust, gratitude, and love. Under the light of this new study, then, religion, in its results at least, appears to be mainly feeling.

Many of the older lights of poetry and philosophy also clearly bring out this element as the essential part of Christianity. And men who have thought and felt so deeply on the matter as to become worldwide authorities thereon are witnesses whose expert testimony may not be omitted from the case. We can admit only a few. A religious philosopher who had no superiors in his own age and few superiors in any age was Anselm of Canterbury. His intellect was acute and inquiring, yet his favorite maxims were, "He who does not believe will not experience and he who has not experienced will not understand," and, "A Christian must arrive at understanding through faith, not at faith through understanding." But he gave reason also its place, requiring that after the faith is held fast the attempt must be made to demonstrate by reason the truth of what we believe. And St. Bernard, the mighty preacher of the D-Feb.

ligion:

As air filled with sunshine is transformed into the same brightness, so that it does not so much appear to be illuminated as to be itself light, so must all human feeling toward the Holy One be selfdissolved and wholly transfused into the will of God. For how shall God be all in all if anything of man remains in man?

Francis Bacon, the father of modern philosophy, granted that there is one realm in which logic is not safe. He says:

The heathens likewise conclude in that divine fable of the golden chain that judgment is not safe in religion, that men and gods were not able to draw Jupiter down to the earth, but contrariwise, Jupiter was able to draw them up to heaven.

Leibnitz, too, the founder of German philosophy, strongly condemned all attempts to render the mysteries of religion comprehensible by demonstration. the mathematician, declared:

Nothing is so conformable to reason as the disavowal of reason in the things that belong to faith. Hegel, "the philosopher of the Restoration," believed that

In religion the Absolute exists as the poetry and music of the heart in the inwardness of feeling.

Hermann Lotze, by far the most important among the more recent German philosophers, when he came to speak of religion, sincerely admitted that

What is best and fairest and most fruitful in our experience will always be realized in us only in the shape of those living emotions which are superior to the forms of knowledge.

And, finally, Mr. Balfour, in his recent book on the "Foundations of Belief," sums up a part of his testimony in these words:

The fact is obvious, but not sufficiently considered, that so far as empirical science can tell us anything about the matter most of the proximate causes of belief, and all the ultimate causes, are nonrational in their character.

[February 20.]

THE deepest thoughts and feelings of an age or race often find more genuine expression in its poetry than anywhere else.

Dim as the borrowed beams of moon and stars, To lonely, weary, wandering travelers,

Is reason to the soul.

And Dante, crystallizing in his "Divine reason alone. Comedy" all the Christian theology of the

jective Christianity and that alone which revelation. concerns us now, we must listen to the words of St. Paul, St. John, and Jesus. They all make the evidence of inner conhath the witness in himself," wrote St. John. evolves. So does dogma.

it may be fitting here to cite from two poets, able for correction, for instruction, and for one of whom well represented practical doctrine. Reason may judge revelation. England, the other the Middle Ages. Dry- Suppose yourself living in Jerusalem, and den, certainly not a mystic in any sense, in never having become a devotee of any rehis poem on a Layman's Religion exclaims: ligion. A Mohammedan, a Buddhist, and a Roman Catholic come to you and each says, "You must accept my creed." How are you to determine which to follow? By

Reason is profitable for instruction also Middle Ages, makes Virgil a type of reason in furnishing added proofs to confirm reveand Beatrice a symbol of faith. Virgil lation; such, for example, as the four or five leads Dante with slow steps down circle af- proofs for the existence of God. It has ter circle of Hell, and up the Mountain of discovered, namely, that with all men there Purgation stair by stair; it is the tardy is found an idea of God. Therefore there process of the understanding on the path- must be a God. It has discovered also that way of experience. Beatrice does but shine every finite thing has the cause of its beupon him with her radiance, and he rises ing and activity outside of itself. It thereinstantly to the very throne and the beatific fore concludes that the totality of finite things must have the cause of their being But our highest authority must be reve- and working outside of themselves, that is, lation. For at least three of the great re- in God. It has further discovered that in ligions had personal founders. Their origin this world a purpose prevails. This was was therefore subjective, or by inspiration. not set up by things themselves for them-Now whatever theory we may hold about selves. Therefore it was set up by a being inspiration, and whether or not we would outside of themselves or by God, an intellideny it entirely to the non-Christian faiths, gent, purposeful being. Again reason sees cannot affect the supremacy of any alleged that there is a moral law, simply obligatory. revelation as an authority in everything that The will of man did not make it, but knows concerns its own religion. To know Moham- itself subject to it. This must have been medanism, we must go to the Koran; to founded by an absolute law-giver, that is, by know Judaism, we must go to the Penta- God. These proofs, the historical, the costeuch; to know Christianity, we must con-mological, the teleological, and the moral, sult the New Testament. And as it is sub- as they are called, greatly help to verify

[February 27.]

But the intellectual in religion is profitsciousness greater than that of external testi- able above all for doctrine. Religion exmony. "The natural man," wrote St. Paul, ists of course in the condition of emotion, "receiveth not the things of the spirit of of sentiment, of vital instinct, before trans-God: for they are foolishness unto him: lating itself into rites or intellectual notions. neither can he know them, because they are Dogmas are only the language of religion. spiritually discerned." "He that believeth But language is an organism. It grows and The variable "Verily I say unto you," said Jesus, "who- element in dogma is the intellectual elesoever shall not receive the kingdom of God ment. And Professor Sabatier, of France, as a little child, he shall not enter therein." has pointed out that the phenomena of But St. Paul also said, "Prove all things; growth of a language and of a dogma are hold fast to that which is good." And just the same. Language, he says, is modified this is the function of reason. It is profit- in three ways: first, by disuse; second, by meanings; and third, by the renewal of old perplexity he visited a venerable divine who words or the creation of new ones. Dogmas, for forty years had been defending Christihe says, have the same history. First, some anity against the attacks of philosophers. die, as that of demoniacal possession so Before him D'Aubigné laid his difficulties prevalent in the first few centuries of Chris- for solution. The worthy preacher replied: tianity; second, there come new interpretations, a putting of new wine into old bottles, as the restating of the doctrine of inspiration; and third, the putting of new wine into new bottles, as the doctrine of justification by faith in the sixteenth century, which was either a new belief or a revival of a very old one. Reason, then, is profitable for correction, for instruction, and for doctrine. Here the domain of intellectualism ends.

Intellectualism: let us understand ourselves on this matter. It has a pleasing sound, and we moderns are so dazzled by its achievements in the material world that we want to enthrone it in the spiritual world. It is sublime in its place, but let us beware of its encroaching where it does not belong. In the presence of eternity it is helpless. Reason told Plato in Athens that the soul is immortal, but it taught the French philosophers in Paris that death is especially helpful to us in modern times, an eternal sleep. By reason the followers for it is to be feared there are among us too of Aristotle held that the world is eternal; many of the type of Abelard and too few of our hearts.

guments and syllogisms without end to re- Allegheny College.

introsusception, or the acquiring of new pel the attacks of the adversary. In his

Were I to succeed in ridding you of these, others would soon rise up. There is a shorter and completer way to annihilate them. Let Christ be really to you the son of God-the Savior. If this is settled, the details will not be difficult.

Then they prayed together.

When I arose from my knees in that room [says this illustrious man] I felt as if my wings were renewed as the wings of eagles. From this time forward I comprehended that my own syllogisms and arguments were of no avail. The habitual attitude of my soul was to be at the foot of the cross, crying, "Do all thyself. I know that Thou wilt do it; Thou wilt do exceeding abundantly above all that I ask." I was not disappointed. All my doubts were soon dispelled, and the Lord extended unto me peace like a river. If I relate these things, it is not as my own history alone, but that of many sincere young men, who, in Germany and elsewhere, have been assailed by the raging waves of rationalism.

This experience of so learned a man is but the followers of Democritus were per- the type of St. Bernard. It is to be feared suaded that everything sprang from a chance that the terms "experimental religion" and concurrence of atoms. By reason Hume "the witness of the Spirit," which were aldeclared there is no solid argument for the most the watchwords of our fathers, are not existence of God; and Shaftesbury said, heard so often as they once were. Yet they "The man who denies the existence of certainly express what is best in every God errs against the well-being of society." Christian church. The witness of the Spirit Reason has made religion for too many of is the most effective answer to the positivus a barren desert. It has drawn our be- ism and agnosticism that keep stealing into liefs not from the depths of the soul, but our minds out of the periodicals and books from the shallows of philosophy. It has that we read. For we do read in the daily kept God as far removed as possible from press the flippant remarks about higher criticism or heresy trials or the world's Permit me now to use an illustration from congress of religions, or we ponder the sub-D'Aubigné,6 the learned author of the "Histie insinuations against Christianity found tory of the Reformation." After he had be- in the magazines and reviews, and many gun to preach with fulness of faith he was of us, more of us in fact than like to conso assailed in going into Germany by the fess it, secretly say to ourselves, "Where sophisms of rationalism that he was plunged is this going to end?" At such times the into unutterable distress. He passed whole sure antidote is the one D'Aubigné found nights without sleeping, endeavoring by ar- good .- Prof. J. W. Thomas, Ph.D., of

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS OF GERMANY.

BY RAPHAEL-GEORGES LÉVY.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES."

and industrial movements of the world. Eastern Africa, has issued stock. Westminster Hall in London is echoing German railroad stock has lost much of places of English houses in many countries tenths belong to the state. domain of England.

to pay the interest on the debt.

a half times as many as are quoted in Paris. dreds of millions. The principal divisions are these: first the Frankfort, though fallen from its former

HE Germany of to-day no longer comprising those of Germany and the conresembles that of former times. federate states, and the loans of cities. An-Having been for a long time in the other class is composed of the obligations wake of other countries, she is striving of colonization companies, of which only to-day to take the lead in the commercial one up till now, the German Society of

with the complaints of certain English mem- its interest and importance since a series of bers of Parliament about German competi- purchases has placed the principal lines in tion. It is certain that not only the foreign the hands of Prussia and of the other concommerce of Germany is moving with giant federate states. Out of twenty-seven thoustrides, but German houses are taking the sand miles of line managed in 1896, nine

of Asia and America; for example, in China The stock exchange which comes imand India, which have been the natural mediately after Berlin in importance is that of Frankfort. This ancient free city was Since the money market in the organiza- formerly the most important financial tion of modern nations is the measure of market of Germany. Old banking houses their general prosperity, let us look at that with a world-wide reputation were estabof Germany. We must remark first of all lished here. Some of these still exist but that public finances in Germany, while are not distinguished by the same activity attaining a satisfactory level, do not give as formerly. The swift development of the rise to such important transactions as do capital of the empire has had its inevitable the consols of Great Britain or the govern- effect; the centralization of great business ment bonds of France. This comes from affairs in Berlin has followed the centralizaseveral causes, of which the most fortunate tion of the government in that city. At the for the country is the relatively low figure same time the great stock companies have of its public debt. The interest-bearing more and more taken the places of the indebt of the German Empire hardly exceeds dividual bankers who half a century ago five hundred million dollars. The debt of had a sort of monopoly in the negotiation Prussia is higher but it is almost entirely of state loans and other financial transacrepresented by the thirteen thousand miles tions. The boards of management of the of government railroad whose profits serve trust companies are drawing to themselves more and more the active power of the The quotations of the money market of banking world. These trust companies, at Berlin show a very respectable development, once vast and delicate, bend themselves to Thirteen hundred different concerns are the details of their small patrons and at the represented in them, which are half as same time are ready to sign contracts with many as are quoted in London and one and governments for loans amounting to hun-

course of exchange on Holland, Belgium, prominence, still remains a great market. Scandinavia, the United States of America. It is a place of exchange no less for invest-France, etc.; then the government loans, ments than for speculation. This is shown

place of money-changers. It has to furnish who wish to operate in futures. countries.

financial markets is of two different kinds. court. One kind concerns the stamps which are to taxes were far from appearing sufficient to a had themselves registered. cease to claim measures of restriction and are often hard to characterize. control against the stock exchange in order, As this law has been enforced only a few a law.

at first glance by an examination of its Council to forbid these bargains in certain quotations, which are distinguished by the commodities or values. It forbids them for length of the lists; that of foreign railroads, gold, for mining stock, and for manufactures, of which the United States of America and only authorizes them for other indusalone furnish one half, is more developed trial stock when the capital of the company than at Berlin and proves at once the is at least five million dollars. It forbids anxiety of Frankfort people to invest their this kind of bargains in cereals and the sayings and the large amount of capital so products of the mills. A stock market register was instituted to be kept by author-The stock exchange at Hamburg, as we ities competent to receive the commercial might expect of a seaport engaged in com- records. Upon this register are to be inmerce with all the world, is above all a scribed the individuals and the companies to its merchants the drafts they need on authority of these records consists in the other places and be ready at the same time fact that any business agreement involving to cash the bills of credit of foreign a fictitious delivery of the commodity, when concluded between parties not registered, in The legislation which governs German case of dispute, cannot be carried into

The spirit of this legislation is easy to be attached to commercial paper. The law discern. Its purpose is to put all stock exof 1885 prescribed a special imperial stamp changes under the direct watch and control for which the charges are as follows: gov- of the government. It suppresses dealing ernment bonds are exempt; German stocks in futures in a large number of cases, and pay one per cent and foreign stocks one and where it is tolerated the validity of it is a half per cent of the capital. But these only recognized between persons who have numerous faction of Parliament who did not Draconian penalties against offenses that

according to their brutal expression, to months, it is impossible to judge all its "bleed it more vigorously." These re-consequences. These will be felt little by criminations go back to 1873, the period of little, but there is already a general comthe celebrated crash which upset Vienna plaint. The effect of the interference of and Berlin. The collapse of certain Berlin the state is to provoke slanderous accusabanking houses revived this hostile feeling tions, which are brought every day to the and provoked the demand for special legis- commissioners. The red tape necessary lation. A commission of twenty-eight mem- for admission into the list of quotations is bers, among whom was Mr. Koch, president excessive. The prohibition of bargains in of the Bank of the Empire, was in session futures has led to the organization of from 1892 to '93 and formulated a plan for operations in actual delivery, even outside of the regular affairs of exchange, so that This law was promulgated in June, 1896. the aim of the law appears to have failed According to it a stock exchange may not entirely in this regard. As to the registry, be opened without the authority of the gov- this too is practically a failure. Only fifty ernment. Commissioners of the state are persons in Berlin and nine in Frankfort had appointed for each exchange as well as a registered at the end of six months. The commission of thirty experts named by the bargains continue to be carried on with Federal Council. The part of the law nothing but the good faith of the contractabout dealing in futures is the most im- ing parties to depend upon. This proves portant. It gives power to the Federal in passing that mutual confidence is the

basis of most of the transactions of the failure of the Australian banks, by the stock exchange.

in futures with cereals, it has had the effect. The total effect of these events impoverished ning of the year at the same time that they consuming power of the nation. tained by the agrarians, who kept repeating Russia was at its height, and at the same other effect than to depress natural prices, legislative schemes aimed at it. the signal for an immediate and permanent branch house in Munich. The effect of the rise. It is in vain for them now to struggle failure of the Northern Pacific Railroad in and try to prove that commerce is the enemy the United States, in which it had important of agriculture. The natural play of demand interests, was compensated by the abunmore necessary to the producers of grain income due to a good harvest. So a divithan they are to any manufacturer. The dend of ten per cent could be declared in police closed last June in Berlin a meeting of a certain number of merchants who had changing cereals. It will not be long before the countrymen themselves will ask for markets that were so imprudently closed.

German bank. We have chosen a particuin spite of the bad condition of affairs in in South Africa. America, the year was not a bad one for the The number of employees of the bank is

American panic, and by the partial suspen-In regard to the prohibition of bargains sion of payments in certain European states. of lowering prices in Berlin since the begin- the German merchants and diminished the were rising in Paris. This is the result ob- economic struggle between Germany and without end that dealing in futures had no time the bourse was menaced by the new and that the doing away with it would be Deutsche Bank limited itself to opening a and supply and freedom in business are dance of capital on the market and by the spite of all the adverse circumstances.

In 1895 this bank saw the volume of its tried to combine for the purpose of ex- debtor accounts increase notably and the figure of its commission increase in proportion. In fact the operations in margins benew legislation which will again open the ing forbidden, not only in cereals, but in a large number of industrial stocks, a patron It is interesting to trace the history of a who desires to operate in these things applies to his bank, which buys them for lar stock company that bears the name him for cash, advancing at the same time "Deutsche Bank," because its founding something on their value until the day goes back to 1870, a few months before the when they are again turned into money, or Franco-German War, and because the differ- the purchaser pays for them himself. This ent stages of its development mark the is an indirect method of reestablishing for financial progress of the country since that the client the dealing in futures forbidden period. Founded with a capital of three under simple form. In view of the imporand three quarter million dollars, it was tant capital that this new employment abdestined in the minds of its founders to sorbs, the bank in 1895 raised its capital to occupy also the countries beyond the seas, twenty-five million dollars by issuing five In 1881 two successive increases had million dollars of new stock that sold at one carried its capital up to fifteen millions of hundred and fifty. The same year the bank dollars. In spite of the crisis of 1882, realized great profits in South America and which was particularly severe in Paris, and took part in important mining enterprises

bank, thanks to the regular increase of the thirteen hundred and forty. The deposits patronage of the establishment. In 1886 in 1896 reached twenty-three millions of the directors of the bank established a dollars. In 1807 it absorbed two more branch house in Frankfort and another with provincial banks, increased its capital, and a capital of two and a half million dollars in strengthened its reserve. Its stock is Buenos Ayres. In 1888 it had a capital of quoted at the double of par. Its capital is eighteen and three quarter millions of now thirty-seven and a half million dollars. dollars. The year 1893 was marked by the It has a network of branch houses reaching

establishments abroad.

the year.

one and one fifth billion dollars.

business of a bank and that of a financial association. This double aim compels them to have much greater capital, which they need to make the loans or to subscribe to stock, thing more than a guaranty.

dustrial companies and the public buys the a result of its industrial activity. stock of the bankers. The stock of the With its population, which in twenty-five

all over the country, without counting the coke ovens of upper Silesia, issued last May at one hundred and sixty-two, immediately If this bank has been at the head of the rose to one hundred and seventy-five. The financial movement it has been followed by stock of the Germania Brewery is quoted many others. In less than twelve months, at one hundred and thirty-three, with a in 1805, the bank of Dresden increased its dividend of seven per cent. We might concapital by three and three quarter millions. tinue for several pages this enumeration of At the end of the year the six great banks prospectuses, at the bottom of which are of Germany had increased their capital by found again and again the signatures of an average of more than twenty per cent for many of the banks and bankers of Germany.

We are far from saying that everything The companies dealing in mortgages on in this violent movement is praiseworthy. real estate have made similar progress. Cool observers begin to think that the pub-One mortgage company, that of the Rhine, lic is warming up beyond what is reasonalready twenty years old, has made loans of able, and point out that more than once an over sixty millions of dollars. Only two excessive rise in industrial values has been ninths of its obligations now pay four per followed by violent reaction. Enthusiasts cent, the rest being reduced to three and a reply that the profits realized justify the half. Similar progress has been made by prices. However it may be, admitting many other mortgage companies. The to- that the stock exchange has committed, tal capital lent by these companies exceeds and is still apt to commit, excesses, it is undeniable that the industrial expan-The six greatest banks of Germany do sion of Germany does not stop. A simple not limit themselves to discounting and fact of statistics places in strong light Their deposits, properly speak- that evolution which has changed an agriing, amount to only sixty million dollars, or cultural country into an industrial nation, half of the capital stock. Five large Eng- Until 1875 Germany exported agricultural lish banks similar to these in importance products. To-day she imports not only have, on the contrary, with a paid-up capi- grain, but meat, bacon, eggs, and other obtal of about fifty million dollars, deposits jects of nutrition, to the amount of five hunamounting to three billions, or twelve times dred millions of dollars more than she exthe amount of capital. An annual differ- ports. Manufactures, which employ twenty ence of one per cent between the interest and one fourth million souls, and commerce, made good to the depositors and the inter- which employs six million, occupy more than est collected by the English bankers amounts one half of the nation. The increase in to six million dollars, or twelve per cent on births has partly brought about this transa capital of fifty millions. The bankers at formation. In exploiting the riches of the London are therefore much better paid, while soil, especially iron and coal, the workmen at Berlin the establishments combine the furnish the wherewithal to pay for the food substances which it is necessary to-day to bring from abroad. Germany is not yet at the same point as England, which imports two thirds of the grain that she consumes, while in England the capital is hardly any- but she is no less accomplishing an evolution in this direction which shall be more There is hardly a day when we do not and more rapid as the rate of her population read on the fourth page of our journals shall increase. It is necessary to bear this the prospectuses of new enterprises. Al- fact in mind to understand the present most all these are issues of stock by in-financial movement of Germany. It is only

years has increased by one fourth, with its one side of the Rhine to be worthless on the marine, which is building the largest ocean other side. steamers known, with its harbors, whose ac- But one evident truth independent of all thousand.

cause a given method that is excellent on audacity.

tivity has increased tenfold, with its com- particular circumstances is that energy and merce, which swarms all over the world, initiative are qualities equally useful to inwith its manufactures, which are increasing dividuals and to the nations of which they every day, Germany has many elements of form a part; that this energy and this initiafinancial strength. The rapid progress of tive are more necessary to-day in financial, life insurance, which in Germany now commercial, and industrial affairs; that amounts to a capital of about one billion upon this soil, as upon others, those who and a half dollars, is one proof out of a do not advance recede; that we are surrounded by an England which is overflow-Germany ought to serve us as a lesson. We ing the world, which is striving every day are not among those who are cast down and to draw more closely the bonds of a federadiscouraged by the success of others. A tion, uniting the metropolis to its colonies; country, as well as an individual, must look by a Germany which is moving with giant closely at those who succeed and ask itself strides; by an Italy which is less ruined why they succeed. It is just as dangerous perhaps than we imagined. We must face, to admire everything that others have as it therefore, in all its greatness the economic is to want to know nothing of what is going task imposed upon us. We excel in a ceron outside of ourselves. We must strive to tain number of domains; even here let us fathom the real causes of admitted triumphs. not go to sleep, confiding in a superiority This being done, a second thing remains which might be conquered at more than one which is no less difficult or delicate. That point. Let us strive to imitate our rivals, is, to study the differences of character, of taking inspiration from their zeal, from temperament, of social conditions, which their perseverance, and even from their

THE INFLUENCE OF ROMAN LAW ON ENGLISH LAW.

BY PRES, HENRY WADE ROGERS, LL. D.

OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. This other nations. English common law, as Lord Bacon said,

TO one knows better than the student the common law is as undiscoverable as the of jurisprudence how true it is that head of the Nile." And just as it is imthe roots of the present lie deep in possible to discover the original of the the past. The law of our American states common law it is almost equally impossible has as its basis the common law of England to determine with any degree of satisfaction which our forefathers brought with them the extent to which the law of England has from the mother country when they landed been influenced by the laws and customs of

The question of the historical relation of was as mixed as our language. Fortescue1 the Roman law to the law of England is one traced its beginnings in the customs of the which has been frequently propounded and primitive Britons, and Selden saw in it ably discussed by very learned men, who customs engrafted thereon by the Romans, have spent much time in investigation and the Picts, the Saxons, the Danes, and the carried on profound research, the result Normans. The roots of our law lie so deep being a decided conflict of opinion and the in the past that Lord Hale's remark is division of scholars into two classes. We unquestionably true, that "the original of are told on the one hand that Roman law

veloped one fact stands forth very clearly revealed, and that is that Roman law had very much less influence in shaping English law than it had in determining the law of France, Spain, Germany, Holland, and Scotland.

Rome's contribution to the civilization of the world was its system of jurisprudence. The Greeks gave art, philosophy, and poetry to men, while the Romans gave them a body of wise and equitable laws. This body of law, reduced to the form of a system in the "Corpus Juris Civilis" by Justinian near the middle of the sixth century, has been ever since admired by those who have been familiar with its merits, and those who have studied it have found therein proofs of the highest culture and refinement. Browning, in "The Ring and the Book," says:

Justinian's Pandects only make precise What simply sparkled in men's eyes before, Twitched in their brow, or quivered on their lip, Waited the speech they called but would not come.

This body of law furnishes the basis upon which rests to-day the jurisprudence of continental Europe, and makes true the words of D'Aquesseau8 that "the grand destinies of Rome are not yet accomplished; she reigns throughout the world by her reason, after having ceased to reign by her authority."

This system of law never became the basis of English jurisprudence, although the ablest English and American lawyers have always been ready to bear testimony to its worth. Lord Hale, who "set himself much to the study of the Roman law," went so far as to say that "the true grounds and reasons of the law were so well delivered in stand law as a science so well as by seeking it there."

has to be made of the fact that the early upon it says:

has exerted but very little influence on the English kings had a long and bitter struggle law of England, and on the other we are with the pope to maintain their own indeinformed that its influence was really very pendence and that of the Anglican Church. potent. In the midst of all the doubt and The result was that there grew up a sentiuncertainty in which this subject is en-ment of opposition to the Church of Rome and to everything connected with Roman law came to be regarded as identified with the Church of Rome and as one of its instruments, and as such it was subject to the common aversion. Moreover its doctrines were favorable to absolutism, and a people naturally inclined to freedom were not disposed to look with any great favor upon a system the tendency of which was in the direction of despotism. Accordingly in 1236, at the Parliament of Merton, the barons formally proclaimed that they would not suffer the kingdom to be governed by the Roman law. The judges in the common law courts also took their stand against it and prohibited its citation in their tribunals.

The important doctrine of habeas corpus is said not to have been of British or Teutonic origin but to have probably come from the Roman law. The Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Car. II. c. 2.4 is regarded by Englishmen as the second Magna Charta,5 and is mentioned by Blackstone as "the stable bulwark of our liberties." This is the great writ by which a person unjustly imprisoned may cause himself to be brought before the proper judicial tribunal for the purpose of having the nature, cause, and legality of that imprisonment inquired into. This is one of the most important rights of the citizen, and is secured to him in this country by a provision in the Constitution of the United States declaring that "the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Similar provisions have likewise been incorporated in the organic law of the several states. The writers on the Roman the Digests that a man could never under- law point out that every important doctrine of habeas corpus is to be found in the Pandects in the forty-third book. The writ was In any consideration of the influence of called "the interdict." The celebrated Roman law on the law of England mention Roman jurist Ulpian⁶ in his commentary This writ is devised for the preservation of liberty to the end that no one shall detain a free person.

And he adds:

The word freeman includes every freeman, infant or adult, male or female, one or many, whether sui juris or under the power of another. For we only consider this: Is the person free?

One of the institutions upon which Englishmen most pride themselves is that of trial by jury. This right of trial by jury as it existed at common law has been secured to the people of this country by appropriate constitutional provisions. The distinctive characteristic of the system is that the jury is composed of twelve men taken from the vicinage, whose duty it is to inquire into the truth of disputed facts. While the judge determines the questions of law which arise at the trial, the jury determine from the evidence laid before them the questions of fact.

Very much has been written concerning the origin of the jury system. Some writers have given it a Teutonic origin, others a Danish, others have ascribed it to the Anglo-Saxons, and others to the Normans. The truth of the matter is that the common law system of jury trial was a very gradual evolution, and that it has existed in the form in which we have it to-day only from about the reign of Edward III. In the earlier time the jury was composed of persons who had personal knowledge respecting the matter in dispute, and they rendered their verdict on their individual knowledge and without hearing witnesses. Now they do not have personal knowledge of the controversy and their verdict must be rendered solely on the evidence laid before them. It was for a long time the custom in civil actions, a custom practiced even in Elizabeth's time, for the successful litigant to give the jury a dinner after they rendered their verdict.

The party with whom they have given their sentence giveth the enquest their dinner that day most commonly, and this is all they have for their labour, notwithstanding that they come, some twenty, some thirty, or forty miles or more, to the place where they give their verdict; all the rest is of their own chuze.

There are some writers who are disposed

to claim, not this custom of treating the jury, but the jury itself as having at least a relationship with Roman law, and Mr. Finlason goes so far as distinctly to claim the trial by jury as of Roman origin. It has been pointed out that that which comes nearest in time and character to trial by jury in the earlier days is what was known as the system of recognition by sworn inquest, introduced into England by the Normans, and concerning which Dr. Stubbs says:

That inquest is directly derived from the Frank Capitularies, into which it may have been adopted from the fiscal regulations of the Theodosian Code, and thus own some distant relationship with the Roman jurisprudence.

In attending to this subject William Wirt Howe, formerly a justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and at present the president of the American Bar Association, says in his "Studies in the Civil Law":

The relationship may have been distant, but it seems to be real. The conception of a judge to pass on questions of law, and a jury to pass on questions of fact, was well known in the Roman Republic at least from the days of Sulla and his reforms in criminal procedure. Every case submitted to the questiones perpetuæ9 was tried by a judge and a jury. "It was the duty of the judge to preside and regulate the proceedings according to law. It was the duty of the jury, after hearing the pleadings and the evidence, to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. The number of the jurors varied according to the provisions of the law under which the trial took place, but was always considerable, and we find examples of thirty-two, fifty, seventy, seventy-five, and other numbers. The presiding judge drew the names of the jurors from the urn; each party had a right to challenge a certain number, and the verdict was returned by a majority of votes." It seems highly probable that when the recognition by inquest, as introduced by the Normans, began to assume the form of what we know as a jury, the judges might have been instructed and influenced by Roman experience in giving final shape to the system.

In England, and in the United States as well, there exists a system of admiralty law. The ordinary common law courts had no jurisdiction over maritime causes, but these causes were heard in the courts of admiralty which exercised jurisdiction over crimes and torts committed on the sea or on waters where the tide ebbed and flowed, and over

the admiralty are derived wholly from that of similar questions. law, and, as Walker has said, "the experi-

It is also true that the English and the civil law. American system of probate law has largely derived its rules from the law of Rome. In derived from Roman sources. investigation of questions connected there- in both. with ought to pertain to the church. These canon laws.

law is taken in as a director." Mr. Scru- nations, and the opinions of civilians, are ton tells us that wills were probably intro- your perpetual theme." duced into England by the clergy from clerical control over wills to the study of Teutonic, and Roman origin has been

contracts of marine insurance, affreight- of Vacarius.10 It is certainly very clear that ment, charter-parties, bottomry bonds, sea- the directions of the civil law have been men's wages, salvage, supply of materials to adopted in cases involving the construction ships, prizes, and like matter. In the of documents and wills. In the United United States the admiralty jurisdiction ex- States we have had no system of ecclesiastends not only to the sea but to the Great tical courts in the sense in which these Lakes and to all navigable waters, without courts existed in England, but the principles reference to the ebb and flow of the tide. of law which those courts established It is well understood that the principal respecting the subjects above referred to rules of admiralty have been derived from have been very largely adhered to by the the Roman law. The forms and terms of courts of this country in their adjudication

It seems to be conceded that the early ence of twenty centuries has not succeeded common law relating to corporations was in devising any essential improvements." largely derived from the Roman law. The Supreme Court of the United States Blackstone after ascribing to the Romans has several times said that the admiralty the honor of originating corporations relien is derived from the privileged hypothe- marks, "But our laws have considerably cation of the Roman law. The procedure refined and improved upon the invention, of the admiralty courts is quite unlike that according to the usual genius of the English of the courts of law or equity, especially as nation." The truth is that the powers and respects suits brought directly against the incapacities of corporations under the comvessel itself, instead of against its owners. mon law are very much like those under

The law of partnership is also largely England the ecclesiastical courts acquired Story in his "Law of Partnership" has jurisdiction over marriage and the disposi-pointed out in detail the great similarity extion of the estates of deceased persons on isting between the two systems in so far as the theory that these subjects were so partnership is concerned, and in the main sacred and spiritual in their nature that the the underlying principles are the same

The commercial law of England was courts therefore early acquired the right to largely shaped by Lord Chief Justice Mansdetermine matters relating to the validity of field, who is regarded as the father of marriage, the granting of divorces, the legiti- modern mercantile law. Lord Mansfield macy of children, the probate of wills, the established this law on principles which he appointment of administrators, and the dis- so frequently derived from the Roman law tribution of the estate of deceased persons. that Junius made it the occasion of a severe In exercising this jurisdiction the ecclesias- complaint against him, alleging that "In tical courts regulated their procedure ac- contempt or ignorance of the common law cording to the practice of the civil and of England, you have made it your study to introduce into the court where you preside Hale says, in speaking of the matter, maxims of jurisprudence unknown to Eng-"Where the canon law is silent the civil lishmen. The Roman code, the law of

Legal scholars are not agreed as to the Roman sources, and Mr. Coote attributes origin of the law of bailments. An English, the civil law by the clergy after the teaching claimed for it. The common law classifica-

tion of bailments was certainly adopted the law of bailments a Teutonic origin, and in this he is in part sustained by Mr. Scruinto the merits of the controversy.

have been willing to concede that English be conceded, however, that there are points of resemblance between the statements of that law as laid down in Bracton11 and the Roman law as contained in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth books of the Digest. The historian of English criminal law, Mr. Justice Stephen, has asserted that the influence of the Roman law is clearly traceable in all Bracton's definitions of the several crimes to which he refers, though it was in all cases adopted with modifications peculiar to England. But his statement is altogether too broad. Mr. Scruton's opinion is the more correct. He says:

Roman law is only clearly visible in Bracton's account of theft and injuria 12; there are very slight traces of it in homicide, læsa majestas, crimen falsi, and occultatio thesauri 18; but in wounding, maim, false imprisonment, robbery, arson, and rape, there is, I think, nothing to show any use of the Roman law.

In the opinion of Justice Stephen, while the Roman law of crimes exercised greater or less influence on the corresponding part of the law of every nation in Europe, yet it was in all far more deeply and widely modified by legislation than any other part of Roman jurisprudence. Judging it from what appears in the Digest, the Roman law of crimes was not peculiarly complete or scientific.

The influence of Roman law is particufrom the Roman law. Judge Holmes gives larly marked in respect to equity jurisprudence. It is well understood that courts of equity grew up in England alongside of the ton. Space will not permit an examination common law courts, and that these equity courts had their origin in the fact that the The writers, like Mr. Finlason, who have common law courts administering the law been most disposed to magnify the influence by means of juries and according to certain of Roman on English law have not ven-fixed forms and established rules were not tured to claim that the criminal law of able in all cases to afford the relief which England was much affected by it. They justice required. The cases in which the common law courts were powerless to do criminal procedure was Teutonic and not justice were taken to the king, who was re-Roman in its sources. So far as the sub- garded as the fountain of justice, and he stantive criminal law is concerned it must administered relief through the chancellor, who was the keeper of his conscience. this way the chancellor began to exercise judicial functions, and there grew up a chancery court administering justice according to equitable principles. The chancellors until 1530 were, almost without exception, ecclesiastics, and the training of these men had been in the Roman, or civil, law. It was only natural therefore that they should be greatly influenced in their conception of equity by that entertained by the Roman jurists, "understood and interpreted, however, according to their own theory of morality as a divine law." There resulted a system of equity of which it has been said that it was "Roman to the backbone." The jurisdiction of the English chancellor has been compared with that of the Roman prætor. In speaking of the last-named functionary Mr. Pomeroy has been led to say:

> Indeed, his life is prolonged to our own times. The Roman empire has crumbled, the forum is deserted, but the Roman prætor has ascended the judicial tribunals of all modern nations. He sits by the side of the English chancellor; his spirit animates the decisions of British and American judges; he speak's with Holt, and Mansfield, and Stowell, with Kent and Story. His influence will never cease while nations are impelled by sentiments of justice and equity, and their laws are formed upon a basis of practical morality.

A GENTLEMAN OF DIXIE.

BY ELLEN CLAIRE CAMPBELL.

CHAPTER XVIII. THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The roses had cast their coveted office. Nor did he. faded. The gallant Johnston had petals. fallen at Shiloh. the Shenandoah had been immortalized. established at Jefferson in the fall of this for his far-reaching projects. He might insult and outrage southern sympathizers and even inflict the extreme penalty on Confederate soldiers taken unawares, but his power, nevertheless, was within bounds. He dared not display his venom too freely; opportunities for lining his pockets with gold had not equaled his expectations.

became ravening. And just ahead, if he

a man incomparably less vindictive and desirous of rule would have left no stone un-HE lilacs of '62 had blossomed and turned to reach the dizzy heights of the

Richard Allyn, therefore, was reckoning The Mississippi had without his host if he thought he could prebeen opened to Vicksburg. Jackson and vent the appointment by ordinary efforts, or even extraordinary. Indeed there was The "Yankee cheese-box" had saved the nothing tangible to be urged against the Union fleet. Grant the conqueror had begun man, and the very arguments he did offer the series of exploits which ended only with could be turned by Wire to his own account. Appomattox Court House. The great and His low standing? The government was good Lee had proved himself a world-gen- looking for patriots, not noble birth. His eral, as wise as brilliant, as gifted as Chris- severe discipline? What better recommendatian. All these events of success or dis-tion could an officer have? His excessive aster were occurring, yet Captain Silas zeal? In such an hour the loyal must not Wire, heedless alike of defeat or victory, be too discriminating. A belief that he was steadily pursuing the object of his am- would use his position for his own interest? bition, the command of the post which was Time would test the truth of this. And yet Allyn, devoted to the Union as any crumomentous year. As a mere captain of sader to the Holy City, and as watchful of its militia he found himself too circumscribed interests in his narrow sphere as though he were its father, received the news of Wire's appointment with genuine chagrin. the vigilant captain, contrary to the other's hopes and exertions, was the successful candidate after all.

About this time a measure was shaping which seemed designed to meet his peculiar end. It was the "bone tax." This, it Morever the taste of power he was enjoy- must be explained, was a sum, varied in ing made him all the greedier for more— some degree to suit the purse of him who whetted his already voracious appetite till it was to pay it, assessed against southern sympathizers or soldier's families whenbecame commandant, he saw everything ever a dead body in Federal uniform or within his grasp. With the war at full the corpse of a friend to the Union was sweep, and likely to continue several years, discovered. The tax was sanctioned but countless occasions would be afforded of not ordered by the Federal authorities gratifying any passion, whether of avarice of the state. It can be easily imagined or revenge. What cared he which side won that a bare permission was all the new comin the struggle, if only the struggle lasted mandant needed, and that he signalized allong enough for him to humble his enemies? most the beginning of his administration -whose humiliation consisted not only in with the imposition. It was the rarest good biting the dust at his feet, but in being de-fortune that had ever befallen him-an opspoiled of houses and lands as well. Many portunity surpassing his wildest dreams.

indignation, demand whatever sum he chose the amount against a certain day. and enforce his demand with the aid of All through the winter of '62 and '63 troops. Of course the money so collected Captain Wire's office was more like a countwas property of the government and was ing-room than that of a military officer. used scorpions.

begun.

The commandant could easily have sallied the habitual moroseness. forth from his stronghold to settle the ac-

He could now, under pretense of righteous roof over his head was sold, unless he raised

expected to be turned over at once; but pro- Hardly a boat passed down the river that vision of that kind was a minor considera- was not laden with his merchandise, and the tion. The commandant would collect it, payment was always returned to him in leand then-every one knows possession is gal tender. Not a dollar did he permit to nine points of the law. His brain became be expended in supplies for the post. Thus a very caldron of intrigue, hatching schemes at a time when any money except Confedwhereby he might extort lucre from the erate currency was almost impossible to obluckless friend of the South. He might tain he was rolling in wealth. On the most have said, in the language of Jeroboam, that commanding site in Jefferson he erected a his little finger was thicker than others' pretentious dwelling, showy and out of taste, loins: where others laded with a heavy as delights the newly rich. In this mansion yoke he added to it; instead of whips he he installed his wife, bedecked with finery she did not know how to wear with ease and But the gods gave him still longer tether, waited upon by servants she could not con-Shortly after he began to exact the tax a re- trol. She was wretchedly happy, even cruiting company was despatched from state though she had leisure and audience for Federal headquarters to muster soldiers for her never-ending encomiums upon her child, the regular service and convoy them to the her husband, and her native state. More metropolis. When the officers were sent than once she begged her husband to let out there seemed hardly a Confederate force her return to the old drudgery, for which in the state, so thoroughly had it been she had spasms of homesickness, only to stripped for the conflict in the South, and receive a curse because she would not be a little interference was anticipated. But in fine lady when she could. Little Sile's playthe vicinity of Jefferson a band of bush- mates, too, though they satisfied him in whackers lay in ambush for the raw, un-number and quality, did not meet his fathdisciplined, almost unarmed recruits, and er's aspirations. But a panacea for all slaughtered them mercilessly. A little grievances, domestic, political, military, was stream near by the battle-field ran blood, at hand. A little tightening of the screws, and half a hundred poor fellows had lost a somewhat heavier mulct than he had intheir lives before their military career was tended, brought again to his face the sardonic grin which sometimes now displaced

It goes without saying that Heart's Decount in a manner becoming valor, but it was light was assessed its full share of the bone far safer and more remunerative to demand tax, and thereby another perplexity added an exorbitant bone tax. Accordingly he to the too full list of griefs and responsibiliappraised each victim of that murderous at- ties fallen upon the young mistress. Sometack-it mattered not to him on this oc-times she felt that she must break away casion whether the dead man wore blue or from it all, and, taking Nell, join her mother gray; he counted all as his meat—at a sum and Adolphus, as they wrote urging and even worthy of a king's ransom—and proceeded commanding her to do. But the peril of to collect it. If the unfortunate assessed the journey and the probable impossibility proved refractory or even hesitated, his to- of making it at all, together with the weightbacco crop or well-filled granary was confis- ier consideration of the trust imposed upon cated; or, if he lived in town and had no her by Captain Seddon, had kept her at her resources of the field to fall back upon, the post. Besides, she felt a sacred obligation

when she had heard the militia gallop away dora's box and the one gift left therein? succeeded woe as the days the days.

reward.

was human enough to neglect neither her as before. own person nor accomplishments. She She had, at least, ample leisure for all

to have his hearthstone in readiness for his in the old days. Why did she? Does a coming in case he should, by good fortune girl make herself beautiful and attractive or ill, secure a brief absence from the army. for the eyes of children and slaves when At best it was but a wreck of a home to re- her heart is bleeding and her brain often frantic with care? She did. Then why? Only twice since that agonizing time Ah, dear reader, have you forgotten Pan-

in his pursuit had she heard from him. For On the night of her twentieth birthday, a week she was racked with suspense. She with Nell sunk in the pillows of the great shuddered at a sound and half swooned feather bed in moist and rosy slumber and at the approach of any outsider, friend or the house wrapped in silence, she placed a stranger. But her anxiety was relieved by light close to the mirror on her dressinga letter telling how he had eluded his pur- table and seated herself before it. The act suers and was safe again in the heart of may have looked like vanity, yet it was not. Dixie, confirming his confidence in her, and But the eyes looking into hers, the coloring, closing with a sentence of indescribable symmetry of feature, the waving hair, and pathos that haunted her for weeks like a the white, white forehead-in short, the frightful dream. But every experience of beauty, and the thought that it was her own her life was so hideous now that an ad-face that sparkled with charms, must have ditional pang made little difference. Woe gladdened her soul. Two years ago Max had written her a birthday letter from Texas Yet through it all such courageous loy- and called her a star-eyed goddess-words alty to duty upheld her that she discussed that sounded strangely extravagant from the management of the farm with interest him and pleased her mightily. She recalled and judgment sufficient to extort from Job, un- them now as she sat here before her mirror, used to seeing women meddle with business, and wondered what he would say to-night. profoundest homage. However, capable Had the dark scenes she had passed through as she showed herself in the department for seamed her face? Was she less fair now which her countrywomen were considered than she had been then? She looked into without genius, it engaged a small part of the glass. No !--a thousand times no !--it her attention. Contrasting her own care- told her. The Edith Chester of that day free childhood with little Nell's forlornness was to this as the calvx-covered bud to the made her yearn over the child with a more prodigal splendor of the half-blown rose. than motherly tenderness. Every day they A flush of joy colored her cheek, to be folhad lessons in books and music, then a lowed a moment later by a deep blush of stroll through the pastures or a ride round shame. Why should she care what he the fields or any possible diversion that would think of her now? He was dead to could bring back the twinkle to the bonny her and she to him. They would remain black eyes. This companionship, which was so forever. She rose hurriedly, blew out the child's salvation, reacted almost as ben- the light, and fell upon her knees beside eficially on Edith herself. The salutary the bed. Her prayer was longer than discipline of unselfishness never fails of its usual. It was a cry for strength to tear out of her heart any memory that conflicted Moreover one is glad to know that in the with honor. But next morning the care of midst of her angelic thought for others she her appearance and the practicing went on

dressed her hair as carefully, was as fastidi- requirements made upon her. Except to ous concerning the niceties of her toilet, Mr. Dupey's and an occasional day at Jefand practiced her tones and semitones, her ferson, she and Nell went out little. There runs and trills and quavers as sedulously as were no amusements of any kind, and even

religious service was denied. The pastor was a chaplain of the Confederate army, the membership torn with dissension, so finally the church was locked and the key hung out of sight. Yet, burdened with the oversight of servants, mentor to a score of improvident creatures, at once mother, teacher, and playmate to Nell, directorgeneral of the estate, and attentive to her personal claims, as we have seen, she was never idle nor ennuyé, although her world comprised less than a thousand acres. Great trials need little company. hardly missed now the associations which had been almost her life in other days. Her heartaches and vigils and cares and responsibilities were making character and chastening her high spirit into something little short of divine.

But the enormous assessment served by a squad of Wire's men was the calamity which overflowed her cup. Job, with terrorstruck eyes, came running in to announce:

"Miss Edie! Miss Edie! 'fo' Gord, heah's ernuhr batch o' soljirs — mehlish. Oh, Lahd! oh, Lahd! whut does dey wan' dis time?"

What indeed could they want? Edith echoed. She had been feeding a small troop of bushwhackers encamped on the creek—was retribution to be demanded? Had Captain Seddon attempted to get home and fallen into their hands?

In the interval between the announcement and her summons to the door to meet the spokesman—he alone dismounted—a dozen ideas, each more chimerical than the last, suggested themselves. She even recalled the commandant's old animosity toward Job, and wondered if it were possible he was going to wreak his vengeance since it was now in his power. He should never, never do it, she vowed to herself. She would defend Job's life and liberty with her own.

With a face white as death, outwardly calm, inwardly a tempest, she politely greeted the soldier:

"Good morning, sir."

"Good mornin'. Air you the mistress?" was the response.

"Yes."

"Is they any men folks to home?"

What could the man mean by that? She paused to think.

"The master is the only gentleman who lives here and he is away, but there are faithful servants in plenty."

"Oh, you needn't be skeered. I ain't goin' to hurt a pretty girl like you. I just wanted to know if you wus the person in charge to deliver this paper to."

With that he handed her the tax bill. At first she was too dazed with fright to comprehend the contents. When she did master her feelings and the paper her first sensation was of relief; the next, consternation.

"A thousand dollars! Why, I don't know where on earth I'm going to raise that much money. You did not expect.me to pay this to-day, did you?"

"Well, no, not to-day, but cap'n ain't the patientest man in the world by a long jump, an' he says the gover'ment is needin' the money bad. I guess you'd better make 'rangements to pay it soon as possible."

"Couldn't you possibly wait till I write to Captain Seddon and find out what he wishes me to do?"

"Where is he?"

"In Mississippi, I think."

"Great Lord! the war might be over an' the rebs whipped by that time. No, miss, cap'n's orders wus emphatic, in a week."

"Well, I don't know what Captain Seddon will think of me when he comes home. Oh, mercy! mercy!"

"That's fur you to settle, miss. He'd have to pay it if he wus here. If you ain't willin' to I guess there's a corn crop here—anyway there's plenty of stock. An' cap'n ain't partic'lar, just so's he gets what'll bring the money."

"I shall decide to-day. I must ask advice."

Mr. Dupey, to whom she referred the matter, expressed himself strongly:

"Pay it by all means at once. I will help you dispose of the corn, and if that is not sufficient I can raise the rest on your hemp. John has several notes, I know, but

I don't think you could collect a dollar on those. It will be much better for you to sell the corn and pay the tax than to let Wire seize it. You need not hesitate about me," was the shamefaced explanation. taking that liberty with John's propertyman said, he would have to pay it if he were here. I paid an assessment of eight hundred dollars last week. It is outrageous, scandalous, of course, but Wire has the whip over money matters, my dear. We are fortunate to keep our lives."

should not hesitate a moment. I do wish relief in the thought. so much to be a faithful steward for Cousin John."

"And so you are—a capital manager—a capital manager. Ask wife if I don't tell her often how you astonish me. You've a parison. long head for young shoulders. It is a side him and patted her hand tenderly.

and encouraged by the compliments and was biding its time. The position he then advice. The old man's fatherly gallantry held did not permit him to seek the recomtouched her and won her to his opinion pense his disappointment demanded, so he even before his reasoning convinced her of waited. But no sooner had he secured her duty. She had never liked him half so the practically unlimited authority of comwell before. His age was softening the mander of the post, and had gotten his asperities of his younger days, she thought. assessments well started and all the affairs had supposed. How could such gentle- about for some victim in Captain Seddon's manly bearing be prompted by other than a stead. Max, Ned, Adolphus, were all out kind heart? But when she was about to of his reach; likewise the Dupeys, all of leave and one of the servants had brought whom were fighting for the Confederacy. her horse around to the front gate she If only they were at home! Their hauteur noticed that the negro's eyes were nearly toward him made him hate them only secclosed and an ugly gash reached across his ond to the Seddons. If George Dupey cheek.

"Why, Lige!" she cried, with that ready But-why had he never thought of it face?"

E-Feb.

"Answer Miss Edith, you brute!" thundered Mr. Dupey.

"I wur mean an' mahsteh hed t' beat

Lige mean! He was the wonder of all he left it in your hands. Besides, as the the masters round. There was not a more faithful servant in Dixie. Edith shivered and rode away in silence. What a tangled skein it all was! How dearly the descendants were paying for the sin of their foreand we've got to haw and gee. Don't worry fathers in introducing slavery! To abolish it now seemed destruction; to retain it a crime. But if the North conquered the "It isn't the money. If Adolphus were question would be settled without the mashere and I could get money of my own I ters' intervention. There was a certain

> She paid the tax and a week later her disquiet was driven from her mind by a tragedy so appalling that the minor consideration of dollars was paltry in com-

The narration of the event must be prefshame, though, for a pretty girl to be both- aced with a line concerning Captain Wire's ering about business. Girls are made to rage over the escape of the master. As his laugh and sing and break hearts, and after men had predicted, it was without bounds. a while marry a handsome young fellow and He raved and swore till the earth trembled. make his home a paradise. Isn't that so, His punishment of the six unfortunates who wife?" He looked fondly at the face be- had gone to make the arrest stopped little short of death. And when the riot of his Edith could not fail to be strengthened frenzy subsided it was into a sullen ire that Maybe he had never been so cruel as she of his office into proper shape, than he cast should get a furlough home!

sympathy which made her the idol of her before? the old man, their father, was right own darkies, "what has happened to your at hand. "Aha! Aha!" he laughed in his exultation, and the fiends in hell quaked He looked embarrassed and did not reply. with dread. Yes, yes, this old man Dupey,

-what?-hated by Silas Wire.

different to popular opinion, he thought it give warning. would be well to keep within the bounds of "Ef Mahs Gawg wus heah dey wouldn't discretion.

named the hour for his murder. He knows it." chuckled over his shrewdness in getting The militia were galloping along at a and away.

A group of men near Lige were discussing jure the Evil One with. it and he caught a suggestion from their talk.

say?" he interrupted eagerly.

to murder old Mr. Dupey-poor old man!" wife and had just perceived the soldiers,

mahsteh?"

George Dupey's father?"

please don' let 'em! Won' all you gem- deeper. muns come ho'pe me sabe meh mahsteh? We's got two shot-guns hid erway an' I kin said he with his Chesterfieldian dignity. git 'em. Please, fuh Gord's sake, come! Meh po' mahsteh! Meh po' mistis!"

do no good. We would only be preparing here." ruin for ourselves."

Lige waited to hear no more. If there

with his grand seignior air and his arrogant were no help in that quarter he need waste heart, had lived too long already. His no more words. Forgotten was his errand, locks should not whiten another month. forgotten the unmerited kicks and blows, Let him die and pay the penalty for being forgotten all the ill treatment of his servitude. Violent hands would be laid on his The more the captain dwelt upon this master. His master! that person regarded death the more it pleased him. For one with sacred awe from his cradle! Flying thing, Mr. Dupey's outspoken animosity to across fields, tumbling over ditches, up hill the Union and the disfavor he stood in and down he ran with all the speed anxiety because of his cruelty to his slaves would could put into his legs. He had no plan in temper the criticisms evoked by his removal. his mind. His only impulse was to get For, though Wire told himself he was in- home before the ruffians reached there and

dah do it," he groaned as he ran. "'Ca'se Therefore at the moment Mr. Dupey paid mahsteh's ole dey ain' feahed er 'im, but his bone tax the commandant mentally Mahs Gawg c'u'd whoop 'em an' dey

the money first. He would go in person speed that left Lige far behind, notwiththis time rigorously to enforce his orders. standing his short cuts. They dashed up There would be no slipping out at the rear to the yard, jumped their horses over the fence, and surrounded the house in a trice. It happened that Lige had been sent to One could not possibly have escaped from town on an errand, and was standing on it. A dozen woolly heads were thrust out the street when the posse, headed by the of windows and as hastily withdrawn when chief, rode through on their devilish pur- one of them, who knew the captain, uttered pose. By some chance also the rumor of his name. It was to darkies acquainted what that purpose was spread like wildfire. with his record as overseer a name to con-

After arranging guards satisfactorily, with two aids accompanying him, Wire tried the "Whutcher say, mahsteh? Whutcher front door, but finding it locked rapped with force to break it in. Mr. Dupey, who "We have heard that Wire has gone out was sitting quietly in conversation with his "Mahs Dupey! Does yo' mean meh answered the knock. The sight of armed men was too common to cause alarm. He "Your master? Are you a servant of felt none at all, even when the captain's diabolic visage met him. More bone tax, "Yas, sah, I'm Lige. Oh, mahsteh, he feared, but his apprehension went no

"Good evening, gentlemen. Walk in,"

The three stepped inside the hall.

"I guess 'tain't no use for us to go no "We would help you if we could," the further," said Wire, leering maliciously at same gentleman responded, "but we could his comrades. "We can settle our business

"Very well, sir. I am at your service."

"I kinder guess you are."

stood ready to fire.

with horror.

somethin' would sp'il your supper."

minutes."

again leered at his companions.

prayers in," he continued.

Mrs. Dupey fell upon her knees and stretched out her hands imploringly.

"In God's name, spare his life! Take house-everything is yours! Let me die in his stead, but do not insult his gray hair! For the love of Christ put up your guns! Oh, be -- "

Before she finished her husband turned to her, saving,

"Dear wife, go away, do go! I shall George. try ---"

What we shall never know. Perhaps he would have made some plea for mercy, or maybe a brave resistance. Just then the feet of his murderers.

When Lige arrived the soldiers were riding away. The servants, wild-eyed and much to see her-and you." terror-stricken, stood peering round the corners of the house-all except one group to the side door and I will let you in." huddled in the farthest corner of the hall, gore, had fallen prostrate in a swoon.

At a look his men cocked their rifles and Nell, so now she was daughter to this broken life, far from her sons and bereft of At that juncture Mrs. Dupey entered the her husband. It is strange but true-and hall. She stood like a statue, transfixed perhaps not strange after all-that the manner of one's dying, like the mantle of "You'd better go back, old lady," en- charity, covers many an imperfection in joined Wire brutally. "You might see one's living. Let a coward die as a hero and a hero he remains. All his life a man's "May I ask," said Mr. Dupey, "the unloveliness may repel us, but if his death meaning of this? Why am I, living quietly excite our pity or invite our admiration we at my home, rendering to the Union what- forget his unworthy traits and remember ever is demanded, set upon in this manner?" only the good. The human heart is wonder-"Vermin like you can't live forever. If fully kind. In its natural state the Bible you want any better reason maybe you'll portrays it as lamentably vicious; but get it where you are goin' in about five leavened with divinity-when is it not?-it bears fragrant blossoms of mercy and Wire thought this a tremendous joke and gentleness and hero-worship. So Edith, indignant and furious over his foul murder, "You've got just that time to say your forgot all her old neighbor's shortcomings, and was perfectly sincere in the grief she shared with his desolate, weeping wife.

It was she who wrote to George Dupey, apprising him in the tenderest way of his everything we have—our servants, our father's death. The letter was forwarded with unusual expedition by the secret mail service, and in consequence one bitter cold night of that winter she was startled by a gentle tapping on her window-pane and a low call. Thinking it must be Captain Seddon, she joyfully raised the sash-to behold At first she did not recognize his haggard face, made more haggard still by the chill moonlight, and gave a little gasp of alarm.

"It is I, Edith-George," he said, hastensignal was given and he fell dead at the ing to reassure her. "I ought not to have frightened you, but I went home and Lige told me mother is still here. I wished so

"Of course you should have come."

He had not been able to stay away, he gazing in mute, paralyzed awe upon the re- said, after he received the dread word. He sult of that bloody deed. The master lay left camp as soon as permission was given bathed in blood, and above him his wife, him. With what purpose he had come her own face and clothing bedabbled with home he hardly knew, for his stay was limited. He thought his mother would Edith came at the first call and remained need him and he wished to see her. But till all was over. Then she bore Mrs. Edith was included in the glance. He had Dupey back with her to Heart's Delight. made a phenomenally quick trip and now Just as she had acted the mother to little that it was over was amazed that it was

Edith up nearly all night, storming, raging, crying, walking the floor, and anathematizing every man who ever wore the blue. Against all soldiers of the United States revenge.

His mother was apprehensive for his own safety, but he scorned her fear. His blood was too hot to care. Besides he had been had seen him at home, and of Lige's fidelity there was no doubt. If his presence were known all his purpose of vengeance would be defeated—that explained his prudence. Then he raved again. And Edith, pitying him with all her heart, did not wonder at his violence, but almost sympathized with it. His provocation was beyond mortal endurance.

it, a band of Federal infantry marched through the country. They passed within half a mile of Heart's Delight, neither seeing nor being seen. But late in the afternoon one solitary soldier who had been separated from his company at Jefferson and was hurrying on to rejoin it called at the house to beg a knapsack of food. He was a mere boy, not more than twenty, sick and weary to death. Something in his face appealed to Edith; she hardly knew why until she discovered that his curling yellow hair and blue eyes resembled Ned's. She had not thought of refusing what he asked. Refuse a hungry man food? The inhumanity of it would have reproached her ever after. But when she discovered the resemblance, any trace of enmity disappeared and she heaped favors upon him. She filled his knapsack with dainties, had Julie prepare him a cup of steaming coffee, and even pressed upon him a small package of the berries, already growing scarce as nuggets of gold. She asked him where he was from, and if he had a mother. Yes. He wished he could break away from war's

accomplished with safety. By all the eter- frightful scenes and be with her once more. nal powers he swore to kill Silas Wire-if His eyes were wet, and so were the girl's. not now, whenever the day of reckoning Ah, a woman's heart is beyond reckoning! was possible. He kept his mother and Combinations are forever taking place that set at naught all preconceived analyses.

> "You are kind; I thank you," he said simply as he turned to go.

She was standing at the window, gazing service, militia or regulars, individually and after him through a blur of tears, when she collectively, he took a solemn vow of heard a step beside her and George Dupey was looking out of the window also. Her veins throbbed with quick pulsations. If he recognized the blue uniform what might not result? Forgotten was her sympathy cautious. He had avoided roads, only Lige for his revengeful grief; she attempted to divert his attention from the bare landscape and that one lone figure stalking across the fields.

> But his keen eye had taken in the whole at a glance.

> "Who is that?" he cried savagely, as though the ferocity of the dogs of war were concentrated in himself.

She could not conceal the truth. "It is a The very next day, as ill luck would have boy who has been separated from his command and is hastening to join it. It seemed to me that he looked like our dead boy." She waved her hand toward the graveyard and the tears again overflowed her eyes.

> George did not reply, but his features worked convulsively and he strode toward the door. Edith intercepted him by a swift movement and stood facing him, her hand upon the knob.

> "Where are you going? What would you do?" she asked.

> "To begin my work. I have scoffed at providence; now I believe in it. It threw this man in my path."

"You shall not harm him! He has done you no wrong. He-"

"Every one of that accursed set has done me wrong. Was not my own father shot down like a dog? Edith, let me pass!"

"Never! Go fight this boy in open warfare. Murder him you shall not."

"Edith"—his voice was tense—"you may hold the door, but there is the window. It may be murder—I care not. I will kill him unless he is the better man,"

"In God's name do not! I—"

She could not proceed, but caught his Look up, Edith, my love, my wife!" hands in hers and gazed into his eyes in mute bent and kissed her rapturously.

stronger. With a touch of his father's ex- wife! Never! How could she have endured quisite gallantry he raised her hand to his the thought a second? His kiss was fatal lips and kissed it. Then before she could to his hopes. It opened her eyes to her anticipate his action he drew her to him and own heart. She did not love him. She did placed her head on his shoulder.

"My darling," he whispered in love's tenderest accents, "if you were always at "It is too good to be true." my side I should be a different man. I love vou a thousand times better than ever I did in my life. Give me the answer you refused before and I will not leave you for anything else."

His words had a smack of honey to her I am losing time. Good-by." He would not only share her perplexities, sight and they did not know he was near. placed it?

he placed it?

ling. It would be sweet to yield. She had ing her hands in feverish dread. She tried almost said yes.

home for—to see you more than my mother. was done she had hope of interruption.

With a cry she broke from his arms. Her His hate was stilled by the only passion revulsion of feeling was indescribable. His love-

"I see I was mistaken," he said bitterly.

"Oh, George, forgive me!" she besought. "From my soul I wish I could promise, but I cannot."

"Then I cannot delay longer. My father's blood is crying to me from the ground.

ears. For close upon two years all her While yet she was sobbing over his disconcern had been for others. Her life appointment and her own he slipped past knew but one controlling motive: duty-sac- her and was gone. Hastily darting in upon rifice. She had strengthened all who needed his mother he bade her farewell, then called her support without wearying. She was al- to a servant to saddle his horse. He spent ways the oak, never the vine. All leaned the interval in priming his arms and assuron her—she must trust herself. And in all ing himself of their preparation for service. those months, though attended with the His face was stern and his bosom adamant. truest love, it was the love of gratitude, of As he hurried past the quarters to the obligation. The condition presented to her stables, the darkies stared at him as at a by her lover's entreaty reversed everything. wraith. All day he had kept himself out of

but shoulder them. He loved her not for Edith was in a frenzy. She walked the what she had done, but for what she was floor wringing her hands. One moment she -because she was herself. Of a sudden reproached herself as culpable because she she realized her burden's weight and would had not had diplomacy enough to temporize fain lay it down, like a tired child. Is it until the boy was out of danger; the next any wonder that her head rested where he her conscience acquitted her of blame. She ran up stairs to a window which commanded Her love for him did not enter her thought. a view of the surrounding hills. There was He was brave, he was gallant, he was strong, the young soldier ascending a ridge not he would be good, he worshiped her-that more than eighty rods away. She had was all. She needed a refuge-here was hoped he might have changed his course. one. And the boy trudging away with the Alas! alas! Down the steps she ran again tears falling down his cheeks would be safe. and out upon the porch. The day was cold, Is it any wonder that her head rested where but her blood was on fire and she felt no pang of its chill. She stood gazing in that All this ran through her mind in a twink- unhallowed direction, locking and unlockto pray, but could not even think what she He thought he had won. "Oh, my wished to say, and inarticulately murmured precious love!" he cried. "It seems too over and over again, "Mercy! mercy! oh, good to be true. Now I know what I came God, have mercy!" Until the actual deed

don's property. Beyond lay a hill, steep at the bottom but rounding toward the top with a gentle slope. The upper window cried Edith, well-nigh beside herself. She commanded a view of the whole, but from the gallery Edith could only see the crest. George and the young soldier were both hidden from view, but she knew that one was spurring his horse across the low ground and the other still toiling upward.

Promised interruption came from a source she had not anticipated. While she was on one side of the house a squad of Wire's ubiquitous militia approached on the other. One of the Dupey darkies who lacked Lige's fidelity had seen George arrive, contrary to the latter's supposition, and had remen were near a horse and its rider stood within arm's reach. For once the sight of soldiers did not alarm her; there was no room left in her mind for fear.

the leader was little behind him in brutality. "We want George Dupey," he said. "Bid him come out."

"He is not here," she answered.

If only he were! Death a thousand times before his present business!

"It is a damned lie!" the man began to him by the sleeve.

"Look!"

Edith also saw. George was just emerging above the intervening obstructions and the blue-coated soldier had gained the top of the hill.

"By Jeroos'lem! that furthest fellow looks like he might have on our uniform. Who is the other?"

One of the men had known George all his life. "The bird we are after," he said.

With an ear-splitting shout the men started in pursuit. Both the others heard it and looked back to discover the cause. Until face, repressed their talk.

Nearly a quarter of a mile from the house, that moment the foremost had not known on the way the Federal had taken, an ab- he was in danger, and now he turned irresorupt dip of the ground and a shallow stream- lutely from right to left and left to right in let marked the boundary of Captain Sed- natural indecision. George was without uniform, but his manner was unmistakable.

> "Go on! Oh, don't stop! don't stop!" urged him on as though he could hear.

> She was not alone on the porch now. Mrs. Dupey and Nell and the house servants had/clustered about her, none of them perfectly informed of the situation but all roused to the highest excitement. The mother thought only of her son.

The question in Edith's mind was whether George, in terror for his own life, would not abandon his murderous purpose to save himself. If he would! Her life seemed to her to hang on that thread.

Evidently he had no such intention. ported to the post. In consequence here When the shout reached him he quickened was a detachment for his arrest. For the his horse's speed, riding straight ahead. time all Edith's senses seemed to have He was already in range of his victim, but passed into sight. Before she knew the he was waiting till he had overcome the protection of the hill's summit and could take absolutely sure aim.

The young soldier after that instant's hesitation did not falter, but took to his Wire himself was not with the party, but heels with a deer's swiftness. But what did it avail against the sharp ring of the horse's hoofs on the frozen ground, in as relentless pursuit as destiny, only faster? Every moment shortened the distance; with each backward glance the gain seemed incredible.

To the watchers on the porch the seconds were hours. The militia were lost to view say, when one of his subordinates caught in the low ground skirting the ridge. George was on top of the hill, the soldier only a few hundred yards in advance; he looked back once more—hope of escape in this way there was none. One course was left. He drew his revolver from his belt and aimed upon his pursuer, who did not check his pace, but made ready his own weapon. It was a question of calm nerve and perfect aim. Mrs. Dupey, gradually comprehending the tragic scene, understanding though she could not see all, screamed aloud. Edith was turned to stone. The servants, awed by her white

The militia came in plain sight, galloping brow of the hill to witness the deed. Their up the ascent. Too late! A whiff of spurs sank deep into their horses' flanks, smoke-George rode on. Before the re- and simultaneously their curses and pistolport from this reached them, another whiff, shots filled the air. George halted a and the boy in blue fell, never, never more moment, emptied the chambers of his re-

Suspense as to George's fate braced defiantly above his head turned his horse Edith a moment longer.

to a woods near by, leaped the fence, and The militia were sufficiently near the was quickly lost to their sight.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.

BY ERNESTO MANCINI.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

to Valparaiso in fifty-five seconds.

the modern telegraph, there were some who and telephone lines made evident the inthought another step should be taken in or- tensity of the electromagnetic perturbations; der to liberate it from its subjection to that at London these showed themselves to be wire of communication without which all intense between the telegraph and teleelectrical transmission was impossible. For phone circuits, although between these there it is well known how often immense diffi- was a distance of over thirty yards, the one culties are met with, not only in placing in being placed in the ground and the other on position these wires of communication, but the roofs of the houses. And even between also in keeping them in good condition, pro- two telegraph lines ten miles apart these tecting them from easy injury, or in repair- effects of induction showed themselves. ing them when such injury has been done. In exactly the same year, 1884, Mr.

made, one idea constantly prevailed; namely, dynamic induction as a means of telethat the discovery of practical telegraphy graphic communication without wires, so without wires must be reached by means of that in 1886 this transmission was pracelectricity. And it was surmised that the tically obtained in the great post-office build-

THE scientific discovery now upper- was to be either that of electric induction most in the public mind is that of between two isolated circuits or that of the telegraphy without wires. The appli- propagation of secondary currents in the ances hitherto in use have been so perfect earth and in the water when the extremes as to enable us to send several telegrams at of the circuit in which the primary curthe same time over a single wire with giddy rent passes are in communication with rapidity. Moreover the various parts com- the earth or with the water. Before the posing the telegraphic network of the globe middle of the present century it was can be so quickly joined one with another known that electrodynamic induction may as to reduce every loss of time to a mini- manifest itself at a considerable distance mum. Thus a telegram to-day makes a through obstacles; as early as 1842, in circuit of the world in fifty-five minutes; fact, Henry observed that the discharge and not long ago, on the occasion of the of a Leyden jar placed in the garret boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge, of the house where he was caused some a telegram carried the news of the victory sparks to fly off from a circuit placed in the cellar of the same house.

volver into their midst, then waving it

Despite all this perfection attained by In 1884 the extension of the telegraph

In all the researches and experiments Preece began to give attention to electrophenomenon which should serve as a basis ing in London between a circuit placed in in producing passages and interruptions of current in the second circuit, which causes the current in one circuit, which in their the receiving apparatus to function. As return provoke in the distant circuit other pas- ceiver, a galvanometer may be used, being sages and interruptions, made perceptible an instrument sufficiently sensitive to very by the sounds of a telephone interposed in weak currents, but demanding a position of the second line.

rapid progress through the labors of Mr. Preece and was capable of practical applithat the principle of telegraphy by induction had been described in 1880 by Procity of Cambridge there ran a wire for the the Atlantic.

in the soil or in the water, and joined by a eleven miles. wire in which are inserted a voltaic pile and

the basement and one in the highest part of diffusing themselves over a great distance; the building. The signals were effected by and if the distance be not too great the means of a system which Mr. Preece always currents encounter the other two surfaces, used in his own researches. This consisted or electrodes, thus originating a derivative perfect immobility. As this last condition The new system, as we shall see, made is lacking on board a ship, for example, a simple and practical receiver in the form of a telephone may be employed, from which cation. But it is only justice to remark a practical operator can receive by ear the telegrams as they are sent.

To test water as a medium for transmitfessor Trowbridge, of Harvard University. ting the current, Messrs. W. and E. Rathe-Between the Boston observatory and the nau made some experiments on Lake Wann, near Potsdam. Two electrodes made purpose of transmitting the time of day. In of broad metallic surfaces were immersed in this wire the electric circuit was interrupted the water at a distance of five hundred every second by a clock. Professor Trow- meters from each other, and were joined by bridge discovered that by joining a tele- a wire in which passed the current of five phone to a wire one hundred and fifty yards hundred accumulators placed on the shore. long, running parallel with the first circuit Every interruption of the current was perand having one end in the earth, the ticking feetly perceptible in a telephone intercalated of the clock was distinctly heard at a dis- in another wire stretched at a distance of tance of more than a mile. The professor three miles from the first, supported by two immediately published his observations, as- boats, and having the extremities similarly serting the possibility of transmitting tele- immersed in the water of the lake. The grams without wires, and, giving free flight presence of some little islands between the to his fancy, the experimenter claimed shore and the boats did not produce any that, by means of a powerful current and a effect on the transmissions. During these long cable stretched between Nova Scotia experiments the attempt was also made to and Florida, some day men might succeed convert the audible signals into optical in receiving on the coast of France, in a ones, and to register these by means of secondary circuit, the signals sent across photography. Again in Germany experiments of this kind have recently been made To Mr. Preece belongs the honor of with two lines arranged parallel to each having realized these hopes in a modest other and with electrodes made of iron degree by means of a system which may be poles or of coils of iron wire, buried deeply described as follows: Two broad surfaces, in the earth; the result has been a successgood conductors of electricity, are immersed ful sending of signals to a distance of about

Matters were standing at this point, and a key, while at a distance another wire is already bright prophecies were being made arranged in the same way except that it has for the new system, when all of a sudden a telephone intercalated. When the current an ingenious invention has come to show is made to pass in the first wire the circuit how these things can be done much more is closed between the two surfaces by means simply, and with results by far more certain of currents which pass through the earth, and practical. The discovery is due to William Marconi, of Bologna, a youth of is able to provoke, by means of the undulalittle more than twenty years, who, without tions which break forth from the wire, concerning himself about the way followed other currents in a wire remote from the by Preece and his imitators, decided to first, placed at a distance far greater than resort to the electrical undulations dis- that at which the phenomenon of induction covered by Hertz, and to make use of the is obtained.

demonstrates. Hertz, by a series of beauti- kept concealed. ful experiments, proved that these undula- The telegraphic apparatus of Marconi is

properties possessed by these undulations
It was during his frequent visits to the for the sending of signals to a distance. laboratory of Professor Righi, and his ob-It is known that forty years ago Maxwell servation of the beautiful and complete demonstrated that an electric discharge, or experiments there made, that Marconi must a spark, which flies off between two bodies have thought of the possibility of applying of a given form and size instead of being the oscillating discharges and their effects composed of a single discharge is made up to the transmission of signals to a distance. of a number of discharges which succeed Having made some preliminary experiments one another with immense rapidity between in a place of his own in Bologna, Marconi the two conductors, and from such vibra- was convinced of the possibility of it, and tions of the discharge we derive the method by assiduous labor sought to construct apof calculating their duration. The appli- pliances capable of sending the undulations ances intended to produce these discharges and of receiving them again under the form were called oscillators; and first by the of graphic signals. Having prepared his labors of Hertz, then by those of other apparatus, Marconi, who is the son of an physicists, in particular of Professor Righi, English mother, repaired to England, where of the University of Bologna, some of these he found in Preece a sincere admirer of his were successfully constructed in which the discovery, who furnished for him the means discharges are produced by hundreds of of trying various experiments. The good millions per second. In general the oscil- results of these soon made a great sensation.

lators are made of two metallic spheres The success obtained by Marconi with near to each other and immersed in a liquid, his apparatus induced the Hon. Signor as oil of vaseline for example, and receive Brin to invite at once the young inventor to the discharge from a Ruhmkorff coil. come to Rome and pursue some experi-The very rapid oscillations of the dis- ments which might be of great importance charge between the spheres give rise to a for the marine. And these experiments series of waves which are propagated into were many times repeated in the palace of space with a velocity of about two hundred the minister of the navy, exciting interest thousand miles per second. Their propa- and wonder, not only from the fact that the gation is effected by means of the cosmic invention appeared stripped of that vagueether, that body which we suppose fills ness and mystery which had surrounded the everything, and the existence of which, in reports of the discovery in England, but spite of its hypothetical nature, everything also because no part of the apparatus was

tions present all the phenomena charac- composed of two non-reversible parts, the teristic of those of light; that is, reflect ransmitter and the receiver. The first is tion, refraction, etc., according as they made of a Ruhmkorff coil, the discharge of fall on bodies that are transparent for the which is produced between the two spheres undulations themselves, that is, bad con- of Righi's oscillator. In communication ductors, or upon opaque bodies, that is, good with the oscillator is a wire fixed on a long vertical wooden pole. From this wire, an The oscillating discharge possesses an ordinary conductor, Marconi obtains the other property: embodied in a straight electrical undulations which spread in every wire, with a small quantity of electricity, it direction in quantity directly proportional sion and reflection analogous to those by an electromagnet. which light may indirectly illuminate an ting wire fixed on the vertical pole.

Lodge tube. This tube is of glass and hammer, suspending its conductivity. filled with metallic powder, with which are ductor and the current is broken.

cate instead with two little silver cylinders the conventional alphabet. about four hundredths of an inch apart, waves of light.

which must oscillate within fixed limits in passes through limpid glass.

to the length of the wire, traversing con-coming from the wire to the tube is scatductors and overcoming non-conductors tered. But the coherer is also a part of by means of the phenomena of diffu- another circuit which contains a pile and

When the wave strikes the little tube, atmosphere. Marconi thinks he can prove making it a conductor, the circuit in which that the distance reached by the electrical the pile is found is closed, and then the undulations increases in direct proportion electromagnet acts and, by drawing a small to the square of the height of the transmit-lever, closes a second circuit, in which is placed a battery of dry piles, a Morse ap-For the receiving apparatus he takes ad- paratus, and another electromagnet, which vantage of a property possessed by the causes the coherer to be struck by a little

It is not difficult to comprehend, even connected the ends of two wires entering without diagrams, how the apparatus functhe tube at its two extremities. The pow-tions. If the electric wave comes from a der, because of the oxidation of the par- distant transmitter and strikes the little ticles which compose it, is the worst pos- tube, the current passes, the electromagnet sible conductor of electricity; but no sooner closes the second circuit, and the little is it struck by the electric wave than the Morse wheel begins to mark the strips of particles adhere together, removing thus paper; but immediately the little hammer every obstacle to the passage of the current, strikes upon the coherer and everything reif the tube is intercalated in a circuit. If, turns to rest, leaving a point traced on the then, by a slight shake the cohesion of the paper. It would therefore seem possible powder is broken, this is no longer a conto transmit only signals in the form of dots; but if many dots are made to follow one an-Marconi has modified Lodge's coherer, other rapidly, the Morse machine does not making it much more sensitive. Within succeed in giving them distinctly, and so the little tube of glass the wires communi- ends by marking a line. Thus is obtained

The principle is very simple, and the inand between them is inserted a powder ventor has managed to give to his ingenious composed of ninety-six parts of nickel and apparatus a great sensitiveness by eliminafour parts of silver. In the tube a vacuum ting with subtle artifice—that is, by placing is made down to the pressure of one tenth about at convenient points little receiving of a millimeter, and before closing the tube apparatuses—all the reciprocal influences at the lamp some vapors of mercury are of the various parts of his invention which allowed to penetrate it. This tube sees the might greatly diminish its sensitiveness. electric waves just as our eye does the In the palace of the minister of the navy the telegrams were transmitted through two The receiving apparatus has, then, one of stories of the building, and it was wonderthese tubes, one end of which is in comful to see the Morse apparatus writing of munication with the end of another vertical itself, while the force that put it in motion wire fixed to a pole, similarly to the arrange- came in mysterious, invisible, silent waves, ment of the transmitter, and the length of passing through the walls as a ray of light

order that the receiver may function well. It has been very justly said that Mar-The other electrode of the coherer may be coni's invention reminds us of Morse's. in communication with the soil, or have, as Thus in Morse's day the pile and the in the experiments made at Rome, a long electromagnet were already known, but it is metallic ribbon by which the electricity not to be denied that the modern telegraph

came from Morse's invention. Marconi's ship and another, or between ships and the discovery dates, we may say, from yester- land, Marconi's system must be of excellent day. It will, of course, receive further per- service; the more so that the state of the fections in the course of future experiments, atmosphere does not show any influence on However, there is no prospect of an im- the transmission of signals. The future mediate revolution in modern telegraphy, will tell us to what limits of distance these as some think. The present system still signals may reach. The rapid and splendid has a long life before it. But it may re- conquests of science have accustomed us to ceive from the wireless method a great and the brightest hopes and boldest hypotheses, useful aid, while it is not improbable that and only future experiments can tell us also in the field of science the new experi- whether it may be possible to compel sigments may lead to a more complete study nals to follow a single direction, and if these of the nature of Hertz's waves. It is certain, can be isolated from the influence of other too, that in communications between one electrical movements that disturb them.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, THE OLDEST UNITED STATES SENATOR.

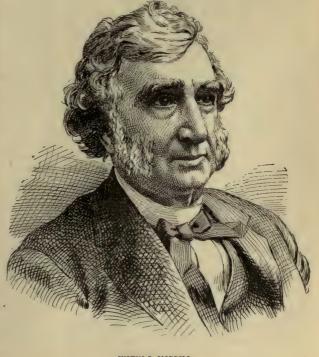
BY E. J. EDWARDS.

spring succeeding were noticed Charles Blaine once wrote that it "effected a change

Sumner with brief but impressive words told the Senate that Mr. Foot had just followed Mr. Collamer "across the narrow line." Thus within five months Vermont and the nation lost two senators who were statesmen preeminent. The little state had by their abilities gained influence in public affairs overmatched by that of no other commonwealth.

Public opinion in Washington and in Vermont quickly identified the man deemed worthy to succeed Senator Collamer, and yet with the election of this man the gap in the Senate would be only partly filled. "Can Vermont match both these distinguished sons?" senators asked. The question was not unanswered long. The indicated successor of Collamer was Justin S. Morrill, who was then serving out his sixth

HEN the last leaves of the autumn term in the House of Representatives. of 1865 were falling, Solomon There he had gained one of the chief tri-Foot in a voice made almost in- umphs of statesmanship, for his name was audible by grief announced to the federal permanently associated with a measure that Senate the death of his colleague, Jacob marked an era in the history of the gov-Collamer; and when the first hints of the ernment. It was a measure of which Mr.



JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

public disadvantage immediately to trans- should be. Mr. Morrill has been spoken of fer Mr. Morrill from the House, where he as the exception that proves the truth of had special responsibilities at that time, to Mr. Blaine's familiar rule that a career in the Senate, hence the vacancy created by Congress, to be of great influence and

to elect Mr. Morrill senator, the death of he entered the House and half-way between Senator Foot entailed the governor's ap- fifty and sixty when he was elected senator. pointment of his successor. The executive He brought the fame of an era-making nasent to the Senate one of Vermont's young tional measure to the Senate and his mental men, younger by twenty years, the reports impress was as great, although not as condeclared, than Mr. Morrill was. But when spicuous, upon all the financial and economic the senators saw this new associate go down measures adopted by his party in the Senthe aisle to take the oath they wondered if ate as it was upon the Morrill tariff. How error was not in that report. Time had far along in life he was when he began his given him physical precocity if he was only career in the Senate may perhaps be well thirty-seven. There was maturity in his hair suggested by comparison. Douglas split and beard and his shoulders seemed rounded the Democratic party and marshaled one his seat, after twenty-five years of service.

The choice of these senators by Vermont brought honor and power.

each other. It has been thought by sena- ences of vast consequence to the nation.

equivalent to a revolution in the financial tors of long experience that together they and economic system of government"-the furnished the ideal example of what the Morrill tariff. It was, however, deemed a representation of a state in the Senate Senator Collamer's death was temporarily national consequence, is possible only for filled by the appointment of Luke P. Poland. him who begins service there before he is Before it was possible for the legislature forty. Mr. Morrill was well past forty when with the weight of more than thirty-seven wing of it when he was only four years older years. The report was true, however, and be- than the age at which Mr. Morrill entered fore a year had passed the Senate learned the House. Blaine was speaker of the that this young senator, George F. Edmunds, House when he was four years younger than was as mature in character and precocious Morrill was at the time he first took the oath in intellectual development as in physical there. Garfield had made his career in that characteristics. Thus it happened that even body and been chosen to the Senate when before Mr. Morrill took his seat in the only four years older than Morrill was when Senate it had been demonstrated that Ver- he began public life, and McKinley, who mont could match the two great senators matched Morrill's achievement by naming who had so long served her and the nation. a great protection measure, had long served For twenty-four years Edmunds and Morrill in the House, been chosen governor twice, were colleagues. The relation was volun- and inaugurated as president before he tarily broken when Mr. Edmunds resigned reached the age at which Morrill became senator.

These examples culled from many must and the repeated choice of them as their suggest one of the unusual, almost unpreceown successors tore to tatters all the tra- dented characteristics of Mr. Morrill's caditions of the essential means to gain polit-reer. That he 'should to-day, at almost ical honors and preeminence in the Senate. Gladstone's age, be found in his seat in the Their careers confounded those ambitious Senate is of course a distinction—one that men who studied and analyzed other careers is perhaps unparalleled in American pubthat they might find the mystic charm that lic life excepting by John Quincy Adams. It ranks Mr. Morrill in venerable public Dissimilar in many tastes and intellectual service with Thiers, Palmerston, Brougham, gifts, unlike in personality and temperament, and Gladstone. But it is after all a marvel nevertheless Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Morrill of mental and physical health, not a triumph admirably complemented and supplemented of intellect in gaining and maintaining influEdmunds, he knew no politics in the narrower meaning of the word. When the Vermont legislature named him as the successay, "I did it."

certain charm of gentle grace and simple dignity, was even more conspicuous in 1853 than in 1897. The mellowing impress of gathering years has only touched the senator's person. The unaffected serenity, the placid temper, the atmosphere of cultivation and true refinement which distinguishes Senator Morrill in his venerable days were his personal characteristics when in Fillmore's administration he began public life. They may have been even more conspicuous then. He took his place in the House when men were hot because of the Fugitive Slave Law, and when the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was blazing the path for the coming of the Republican party. New England was taunted by some passionate men with being dominated by the commercial, dollar-loving impulse, which, as they said, tainted with a vulgar atmosphere her politics and her pub-And when these things were said lic men. Morrill furnished the swift refutation.

He had come from a rural counting-room, but he had the grace of those who are bred in refinement, the quiet charm of the scholar, and those who did not know what his vocation had been judged, when they saw him in that turbulent body, that he was one of those whose life is spent with books and who stray from the library or a life of leisure to the excitements of public place.

Morrill quickly made it clear that grace does not involve lack of strength, nor cultivation a dreamy or effeminate nature. For men he always had the kindest con- ment, gold, silver, or paper.

Mr. Morrill went to the House trained sideration. He had Seward's patience and for public service only by experience as a forbearance without his condescension or merchant. Busy men of commerce and patronizing way. But for measures he trade have gone there and to the Senate and could plead with the obstinate persistence been of good service, but none was like Mr. of Thaddeus Stevens or could denounce Morrill. The politics of the caucus and of with the vigor of Thurman. His speeches the districts did not send him there. Like are full of sentences that have the charm of literature applied to economic questions, and they contain blunt Anglo-Saxon condemnation for measures that he thought sor of Collamer, not a pledge was given nor faulty. Wendell Phillips could not have a promise made. The higher politics which better worded the terse epigrams with which is the servant of spontaneous public opin- Morrill condemned the legal tender of the ion made him senator, and no man could Bill of 1862. There is the Phillips' ring in these words describing the legal tender His distinctive personal characteristic, a feature: "It is not blessed by one sound precedent, but damned by all." Or this in answer to those who justified the bill as a war measure: "It is not waged against the enemy, but might well make him grin with delight." Or again: "Chinese wooden guns for the army might as well be provided as paper money alone for the treasury."

> Again, Morrill's speech in opposition to the Bland Silver Dollar Bill, beginning with the assertion, "The measure is a fearful assault upon public credit," was a fine illustration of the ability of one who is considerate and courteous in all personal relations to marshal the resources of scorn, sarcasm, and invective against faulty or dangerous public measures. But in all Mr. Morrill's speeches the prevailing characteristic was that of the essayist who knows how to write with force and elegance rather than the orator who speaks for the moment.

> It was with financial problems, questions affecting revenues and the currency, that Mr. Morrill was early identified and has been chiefly associated from his first term throughout a public service that lacks six years of half a century's length, and in these venerable years there must be some sense of vindicated judgment, some gratification at the recognition of his statesmanship, and in the fact that conventions are held, commissions appointed, and national issues of presidential years created to carry out in these later days almost every measure he urged with respect to the money of the govern

its fate."

Mr. Morrill's career has been in another the Senate had done. respect unusual if not wholly singular. He Upon one occasion a few years ago, when mitted his thoughts to paper.

Mr. Morrill always disclaims any exclusive That habit necessarily placed Mr. Mormerit for the measure with which his name rill in another rank than that of the orators will become historic among American states- of Congress. He did not practice the men. Yet his services in preparing the tricks of rhetoric. He never was suspected bill and in urging and expounding the pro- of memorizing a speech and, actor-like, tective features of it, which were of such studying his gestures before a mirror, as mighty consequence to the American people, one of his earlier associates was believed to wholly justified the selection of him to do. And yet, even when reading an adreport the bill and champion it in the dress, there was always that characteristic House. None but himself of the Ways of grace, elegance, cultivation which caused and Means Committee ever disparaged these recitations to be free from the fatal his influential relation to that measure, dulness that usually attends the reading of which, as has been said by one of the great-essays in the Senate. His voice was musiest of Americans, gave "industrial and cal, clear, and never monotonous. He held financial strength to the Union in the hour his manuscript in his hand, never permitting of its dire necessity, in the very crisis of himself to suggest the sermonizer by reading from an improvised pulpit, as others in

gained influence that is reflected in almost a subject in which the people were taking every line of the financial or economic legis- unusual interest was before the Senate, Mr. lation of his time, an influence which of Morrill announced that he would upon the itself was great enough to prevent the San following day address the Senate upon the Domingo annexation project from being proposed measure. Such notification from consummated; and yet he has never ranked a senator known to read his speeches with the orators of his generation. Like served almost invariably to give the sena-Edmunds, he had not the rhetorician's dis- tors an informal recess in the cloak-room tinction. Not that he and his colleague and to leave the gallery free to the unwary were silent statesmen. A capacity to ex- tourist. Mr. Morrill, however, found few pound and convince is essential to success empty senatorial seats and he saw that the in establishing legislative measures. The galleries were well filled. The senators Vermont senators often addressed the Sen- stayed and the visitors came to listen, not ate, Edmunds in quiet, conversational tones, to oratory, but to an essay. The compliwithout emotion or any impressive accent. ment clearly was pleasing to Morrill, for as His spoken words did not appeal to the he rose with his manuscript in his hand he galleries, although the Senate always lis- bowed almost imperceptibly, yet in graceful tened with attention to him. If he did not acknowledgment, to his associates, and then empty the seats on the floor of the Senate he spoke an informal sentence or two with he never filled the gallery benches, for he his face half turned toward the rear gallery. never spoke for the galleries. Morrill's way It was plain that he was thus testing his was wholly unlike that of his colleague, voice and that it had occurred to him that He prepared his more important addresses if these visitors had come to hear him as the essayist does. They were polished speak it should not be his fault if they for literary charm. They were of the kind failed to hear him. Then he turned to his that appeal best through type, and that is manuscript and began: "Mr. President, doubtless one reason why he preferred to when a thing is worth doing at all it is read his more important preparations. He worth doing gracefully," and in the spirit of was not dumb in debate. He could and that quality the address was written and in often did speak without notes, but when he its manner delivered, so that it seemed for called upon his highest resources he com- the moment that not in the Senate chamber but in some peaceful audience-room a conto something that was far remote from the which is an ingredient of a noble character intense world of statesmanship and politics. and that a charm of native grace should Yet this address was as earnest and per-never have been veneered by contact with suasive as any Morrill ever made, and was the ambitions and passions that play the afterward declared by one senator to have great part in Washington. been "rocklike in its logic."

him that he should have maintained during later generations.

genial company had come together to listen nearly fifty years of public life the simplicity

It has been said that the Senate of to-day Mr. Morrill's enduring fame will rest upon is not the Senate of the older day; that the the measure, tremendous in its national in- intensity and the materialistic spirit of the fluence, which is identified by his name, time characterizes that body now, and that His contemporary fame with politicians is Mr. Morrill remains the solitary type of the based upon political successes covering dignified and serene Senate of an earlier time. nearly fifty years which are due to none of But it has seemed to some that another is the arts of the party manager; with states- the better view: that the venerable senator men that he should have accomplished so is not to be esteemed so much a type of the much that is of vast influence without ever past as a suggestion of what the American having made a rhetorical speech; with the gentleman and public servant may be in Pharisees that he, a simple merchant, should that future day when our form of governhave the characteristics of the kindly genment and our development as a nation are tleman and the atmosphere of true cultiva- characterized less by the newness of its tion; and with all who know or ever saw first century and more by the maturity of

"LOHENGRIN."

BY CHARLES BARNARD.

N every language there are certain the latter part of the sixteenth century. It and story came the modern opera.

poems that seem specially adapted to originated in Italy, and one style of opera is music. There are the lyric poems, still called "the Italian opera." From the and composers select such poems for musi- first the music appears to have been recal setting because their forms are rhyth- garded as the chief thing, and in all the mical and their words melodious. There earlier examples of opera and in many of are other poems and poetic stories that the best known modern Italian operas the seem best adapted to recital or representa- poem or story is of secondary importance. tion. These are the dramatic poems. It The chief aim of the composer was to proseems to have been a very early custom to vide a melodious musical setting to the recite the dramatic stories to the accom- words by means of recitatives, arias, duets, paniment of music. This is quite different etc. The dramatic interest in the story was from the setting of lyrics to music. Then it often sacrificed to the musical effect. The was found that both could be united, and dramatic progress of the story would in out of the union of poetry, drama, music, many instances come to a complete stop while a grand aria held the audience spell-The word opera may be said to mean bound. The poems or books were adapted literally "the work," and it is regarded by from novels and plays, and were sometimes critics as the highest form of musical ex- original stories. Many were strong and pression. The performance of a grand powerful dramas that gave fine opportunities opera means the employment of many arts for the composer to employ his talents upon and it is itself the highest form of art we the lyrics or to work up effective and sonohave. The opera took its present form in rous choruses at the climax of the dramatic

used as themes for operas, from tragedy to the lightest comedy and farce.

Of late years, particularly in Germany, increased attention has been given to the themes of operas. More attention has been given to the words, more consistent and more dramatic stories have been used, and the words and music have been brought into closer relationship. In the operas of Wagner, and in the works of some of those who have followed him, words and music decorative and more dramatic and the words are never sacrificed to the music. This advanced form of opera has been aptly called the music-drama.

In looking over the great mass of the operas that have been produced within the past hundred years we find many that have stories of real dramatic and poetic interest quite apart from the music to which they are wedded. Examples may be seen in "Lucia," founded on one of Scott's novels, "Carmen," equal value. come to examine the work itself.

story was practically unknown. When we see or read it we recognize the fact that its the duke. author drew his materials from the myth of the Holy Grail, the legend of King Arthur, and the German legend of the Swanboat, The story is picturesque, legendary, and dramatic. It is a tragic love story and is

interest. Every variety of story has been battle was believed to be directly guided by Heaven and therefore a very convenient method of getting at the opinion of Heaven in regard to any matter in dispute.

The prelude to "Lohengrin" begins with high, soft chords on the violins and the music slowly descends till it mingles with the beautiful swan-song. The composer's aim is to symbolize in music the descent of the Holy Grail from heaven and to hint at the approach of the Knight of the Swan. This is the key to the music of "Lohengrin" are of equal importance. The music is less —to suggest, to typify, and to symbolize the theme and the characters of the story.

When the story begins the counts and nobles of Brabant have assembled with their people at Antwerp to meet Henry, king of Germany. Among the nobles is Frederick of Telramund and his wife Ortrud. King Henry tells the assembled nobles that he has called them together to take council against the invasions of the Hungarians. He finds there is great disorder in Brabant and he appeals to Frederick to explain the adapted from Prosper Merimée's romance, cause of so much civil strife and confusion. "Faust," adapted from Goethe's tragedy, Frederick says, with a great show of virtue, and many others. In "Lohengrin" we that at the death of the late duke he was have a legendary story made into a music- appointed guardian of the duke's daughter drama that in part illustrates Wagner's Elsa and her young brother Gottfried. The theories in regard to the real objects sought boy and the girl had gone one day into the in the production of his music-dramas. Of forest together and Elsa had returned alone, these theories much has been written by saying that the boy was lost. He had Wagner and his followers. The chief point at one time hoped to marry his ward Elsa, is that the opera should be a consistent, but she had repulsed him and he had then dramatic whole, music and words being of married Ortrud. He now believed Elsa This becomes clear when we had murdered her brother. Frederick admitted that he would benefit by the boy's Before the production of "Lohengrin" the death and claimed that, the boy being dead, he was the rightful heir and successor of

The people receive this accusation of Elsa with dismay and unbelief, and the king says he will at once sit in judgment upon the matter. The king's herald calls Elsa and she approaches this improvised court. based upon the superstitions and beliefs of Her eyes are cast down and the people the people of Germany in the tenth century. look on her with surprise and pity. The Christianity had invaded the country, but king tells her of the dreadful charge made the belief in the gods still survived and against her. She is mute, except to mourn there was a general belief in magic arts and for her lost brother. He cannot understand in the power of miracles. The ordeal of her refusal to speak and calls upon her to



ELSA AND LOHENGRIN.

prayer to heaven for aid. F-Feb.

Suddenly there is a murmur among the people on the outskirts of the throng. A marvel! A wonder! A knight in armor is approaching upon the river, in a boat drawn by a white swan! To their amazement the swan draws the boat to the shore. The people receive the stranger with reverence, as they believe he has come in answer to Elsa's prayer. Frederick and Ortrud are amazed and secretly alarmed. Elsa stands spellbound at the sight of the knight

It is Lohengrin, the son of Parcifal and a knight of the Holy Grail, though he does not say so. He thanks his swan and bids him return. He then pays his respects to the king, and the king and people welcome him as one evidently sent

of her dreams.

defend herself. Her only reply is the re- from heaven. Lohengrin asks Elsa for the cital of a dream in which she saw a knight honor of being her champion, and she acin shining armor who came to her defense, cepts his service and promises herself and The people are greatly moved by the scene the dukedom as his reward. He then tells and the king decides that the matter must her she must promise never to ask his name, be settled by ordeal of battle. Frederick his home, or whence he came. She eagerly dares any one among the men present to promises to obey and he leads her to the king fight for her honor. Who wins in such a and places her in his care while he prepares battle is clearly the favorite of Heaven and for the ordeal of battle. With great cerethus Heaven's will may be known by the monythering is formed and the two knights result of the battle. All the men present prepare to fight. The men warn Frederick decline the honor of defending Elsa's cause. against the fight with such a powerful The herald calls upon any of the men stranger, but he persists in his accusation present to come forward to the trial, but all against Elsa and declares Heaven will uprefuse. It is clear Elsa is guilty. Heaven hold the truth. The battle is short and has deserted her. Elsa's only hope is in Frederick is disarmed. Elsa is clearly innocent/and she joyfully accepts Lohengrin



MADAME NORDICA AS ELSA.

very will of Heaven.

formal arias or duets and yet there are and then returns to the house. beautiful strains that often flow together Morning soon dawns and the king's

companiment in the conventional sense. The orchestra is a musical commentary upon the story. It is constantly changing in time, in key, in harmony, rhythm, and tonal color to enhance and illumine the meaning of the words. The music seems also to clothe the characters of the play with special musical attributes. Certain melodies are associated with each character. and these melodies, while infinitely varied, always appear in connection with each character, and form, as it were, a melodic vesture or crown whereby each character may be recognized.

In the next act Frederick and Ortrud, crushed by his defeat, sit at night upon the

> steps of the minster, bewailing their unhappy lot. Ortrud, gazing upon the brightly lighted windows of the palace where Lohengrin is staying, declares that Lohengrin's victory was won by sorcery. She declares that he dare not give his name or dwelling-place, as that would break the magic spell whereby he won his victory. She urges Frederick to entice Elsa to ask Lohengrin his name. This would break the spell and they would be revenged.

The door of the balcony

as her promised husband and the people of Elsa's house is opened and Elsa comes welcome him as a messenger bearing the out to look upon the night. She sings of her happiness, and Ortrud, mad with rage Round this interesting and dramatic story and jealousy, resolves to ruin her, and, is woven a continuous stream of the most sending Frederick away, appeals to Elsa suggestive and beautiful music. There is for aid and sympathy. Elsa, thinking no no formal sequence of recitative, aria, duet, evil, says she will come down. Ortrud and quartet, as in the Italian operas, then calls upon the ancient gods to aid There are no lyrics, nor are the words her in her scheme of revenge. Elsa comes arranged in set verses that can be repeated forth to meet Ortrud and says she will to the same music. The music is seldom appeal to the king to restore her and repeated. It changes with every line of her husband to public favor. Ortrud, the words. It is the mirror of the story, while pretending friendship, begins to flowing on without pause beside every scene poison her mind against Lohengrin. Elsa, of the swiftly moving tale. There are no still thinking no evil, offers her sympathy

into melodic dialogues. There is no ac- heralds summon the people to hear the

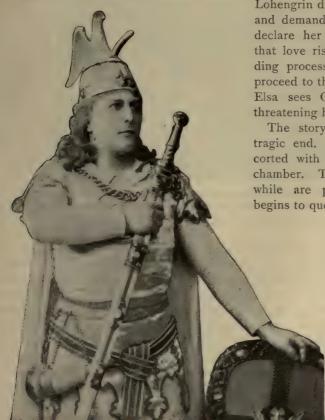
ished for his false accusation against Elsa Ortrud hold her peace, but she cries out and Lohengrin is to be the successor of the that Lohengrin won the fight by magic arts duke and to lead the army in the war and declares that Elsa dare not give his against the Hungarians. Frederick mingles name. among the people and declare's he will uncomes to meet the bridegroom. Just as she means and Elsa appeals to Lohengrin for refuses to listen longer to slanders against Lohengrin and save her from his magic art.

king's commands. Frederick is to be pun- him. The people take Elsa's side and bid

The king and Lohengrin enter from the mask their hero, but they do not listen to palace with their train, but are stopped by him, as the wedding procession is approach- the confusion about the entrance of the ing the minster. Elsa with her maids minster. The king asks what the strife reaches the steps of the church Ortrud protection, saying that in befriending Ortrud appears and insists that, as she outranks she meant no harm. Frederick appears Elsa, she must enter the church first. Elsa, and in a stormy scene declares Lohengrin though frightened by Ortrud's sudden ap- used magic arts in the battle and dares him pearance, insists upon her own rights and to give his name and station. Lohengrin that Ortrud has no rights now that her replies that no one has the right to question husband has been disgraced. Ortrud re- him save Elsa, Frederick manages to torts that Elsa is about to wed a knight she reach Elsa and tells her that should Lohendare not name. Elsa at first is over- grin be wounded ever so slightly his magic whelmed with surprise and indignation and power would be lost, and urges her to admit then maintains the honor of her knight and him to the house that night to wound Lohengrin drives Frederick away from Elsa and demands that if Elsa doubt him she declare her doubts at once. She insists. that love rises over all doubts. The wedding procession is reunited and they all proceed to the minster, yet at the very door Elsa sees Ortrud lifting a warning and threatening hand against her.

The story now rapidly approaches its tragic end. Elsa and Lohengrin are escorted with wedding songs to their bridal chamber. They are left alone and for a while are peacefully happy. Elsa then begins to question him about his name and

> home. He begs her to trust his love alone. She persists. in doubting his love because he will not reveal his name. Suddenly Frederick and some of his friends break into the room. Lohengrin defends himself and Frederick is killed at Elsa's feet. The frightened attendants take the body of Frederick away, and Lohengrin, calling Elsa's maids, bids them take her to the king, telling her that on the morrow he will



MAX ALVARY AS LOHENGRIN



THE ARRIVAL OF LOHRNGRIN.

overwhelmed with terror and grief.

answer her questions. Elsa is led away, him in the night and asks the king if he did not do right thus to defend his bridal The story is resumed the next morning chamber. He says that Elsa, who had at the riverside, just where it began. The promised not to ask his name, doubted him king and the nobles are preparing to start and his love. He will now tell her all she for the war and they only await the appear- wished to know, and he then reveals that ance of their leader, Lohengrin. To the he is a knight of the Holy Grail, a son surprise of all the dead body of Frederick of Parcifal, and Lohengrin by name. He is brought in. Elsa and her maids appear says it was his duty as a knight that led and Lohengrin follows them. The men him to come to Elsa's defense. He asks urge him to place himself at the head of her why she destroyed their happiness by the army. To their surprise he refuses, doubts. Crushed and heart-broken she He declares that Frederick broke in upon begs his forgiveness. The swan returns



ORTRUD KNEELING BEFORE ELSA.

to her forever.

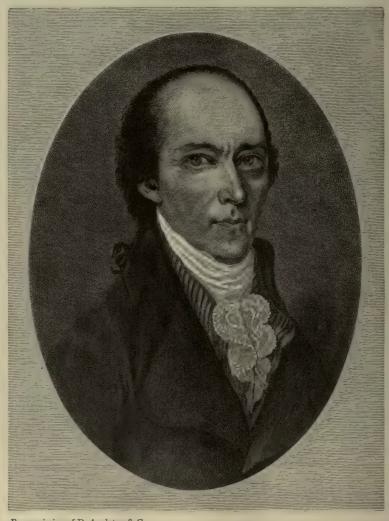
Once more Ortrud draws near and return. taunts Elsa with her love for a sorcerer. This is the story round which the comis vindicated and Ortrud crushed with any art.

with the boat. It is a sign that he is lost defeat, but the wedded lovers are parted forever, as Lohengrin sails away never to

She declares that with magic arts she be-poser has woven the fine fabric of his witched the swan and that had Lohengrin music. Story and music are one. To hear remained Elsa might have found her lost one is to see the other, so closely are they brother. Lohengrin prays for guidance in wedded. Even to read the story is to sugthis new difficulty and suddenly there is a gest the music and revive its memory when miracle. The swan disappears in the river once it has been heard. To see and hear and Lohengrin lifts from the water the lost it adequately performed is to enjoy the child and places him in Elsa's arms. Elsa highest artistic experience to be found in

ORIGIN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.*

BY CHARLES M. HARVEY.



By permission of D. Appleton & Co. WILLIAM MACLAY, THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRAT.

*For article on the "Origin of the Republican Party" see THE CHAUTAUQUAN for September, 1897.

HE precise date of the Democratic not yet come into being. The first presiparty's birth cannot be set forth as dential canvass which it participated in was definitely as can that of the younger that of 1796, and this was the earliest canorganizations, for at the time of its ad- vass in which there was any contest for vent the convention system for choosing president. There was no struggle for presipresidential candidates had not been de- dent in 1789 and 1792. In each of those vised, and the congressional caucus, which years Washington received one of the two usually selected them from 1800 to 1824, had votes which each presidential elector cast, and everybody knew he would, while the electors divided their second votes among

many aspirants, John Adams in the first of tion negotiated and the Federalist party these years receiving more votes than any championed; and 1796, in which year the other person and in the second year re- party made its first rally in a presidential ceiving more than all the others combined, canvass, and, in the cant of a later time, thus each time being chosen vice-presi- "perfected its national organization." party.

national bank, which furnished the practical impulse toward the founding of the new party by Tefferson, and also the year in which Philip Freneau's National Gazette, the new party's organ, was established; 1792, when the name of the party was formally applied and the party's purpose defined; 1793, when, in the contest between the two elements of the American people over President Washington's neutrality proclamation in the war between England and France, the line of division between the two parties was formally drawn, the Federalists favoring England and the Republicans France; 1795, in which the Republican line was further extended and the party's purpose more practically defined in its assault on the Jay treaty, which a Federalist administra-

dent. Not till 1804 were the electors re- For two reasons the bank controversy of quired to indicate whom they wanted for 1791 has a permanent historic importance: president and whom for vice-president, until It produced the secession from the Federalthat time the person having the highest ists which resulted in the creation of the number of votes, if a majority, receiving Republican (Democratic) party, and it rethe higher office and the one standing next vealed the line on which the great parties to him receiving the lower post. The only of that day and of the future in the United contest that took place in 1789 and 1792, States were to divide. The Bank Bill, which therefore, was for vice-president, and party was part of Hamilton's elaborate scheme to lines were not closely drawn in either year. restore the public credit, provided for the Before 1706, however, the Democratic party establishment for twenty years of an insticame into existence. Of course the name tution to be called the United States Bank, Democracy was not applied to it at that time. with a capital of \$10,000,000, \$2,000,000 of Then and for about a third of a century which was to be subscribed by the governafterward it was known as the Republican ment. It went through the Senate in January, 1791, without serious opposition, but The important date-marks in the record in the House it was fiercely assailed on the of the origin of the Democratic party are ground that it would be unconstitutional these: 1791, in which year occurred the and inexpedient. One of the strongest opcontroversy between Jefferson and Hamil- ponents of the bill in the House was Maditon on the question of the creation of a son, who broke with his old co-worker



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

was signed February 25, 1791.

President Washington, before signing it, ent Republican party's creed. asked the written opinions of his cabinet upon it. Secretary of State Jefferson and February, 1791, which started the Repub-Attorney-General Randolph opposed the lican party, with Jefferson as its directing bank and Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton and Secretary of War Knox favored it. Jefferson's and Hamilton's opinions related chiefly to the constitutional aspect of the matter, and touched the fundamental question of the powers of Congress under the organic law. Jefferson argued for a strict, rigid, and literal interpretation of the Constitution, and Hamilton for a broad and liberal construction of that charter.

Many great issues—slavery, the tariff, internal improvements at national expense, the greenback and national banking schemes of the War of Secession days, and other questions of national concern—have come to the front since the controversy in 1791, in the House of Representatives and in the cabinet, on the first United States Bank, but all have touched this question of constitutional interpretation. In one aspect or an- spirit and Madison as its leading spokesman view and Hamilton the latter.

Hamilton thus brought into being the

Hamilton permanently on this question, limits the authority of the states and en-The act passed the House, however, and it larges that of the nation, has been the governing principle in the Federalist, the Na-Being strongly urged to veto the bill, tional Republican, the Whig, and the pres-

The contest on the bank question in



JAMES MADISON.

other all of these issues have interrogated in Congress, had for its sequel the establishthe people thus: Shall the grant of author- ment in Philadelphia, then the seat of govity given to Congress by Article 1, Section ernment, of the National Gazette, which was 8 of the organic law be construed according the new party's organ. That paper's first to what is seen to be the letter, or, on the number was issued October 15, 1791, and other hand, in what may be conceived to be its last bore the date of October 13, 1793. the spirit? Jefferson advocated the former Its editor during the two years of its existence was Philip Freneau.

The National Gazette attacked Washingdoctrine of the "implied powers," which ton's administration, which was dominated Lodge, in his life of Hamilton, well says is by Hamilton, with a ferocity and malignity "the most formidable weapon in the armory characteristic of the utterances of the press of the Constitution." Sanctioned by a long and politicians of both parties at that time line of decisions by the courts, it has led un-toward their political opponents and far avoidably to an indefinite expansion of the transcending in bitterness and vindictivesphere of federal legislation. The Jeffer- ness the most violent language used in the sonian ground, the strict constructionist partisan controversies of the present day. theory, which seeks to make the powers of The Federalists charged that most of these the states relatively large and those of the attacks on the administration were either federal government relatively small, lies at written or "inspired" by Jefferson, who was the basis of the original Republican and the part of the administration. Freneau in Democratic doctrine. The Hamiltonian view, 1792 made affidavit that Jefferson had no the broad constructionist theory, which connection with the paper, but years afterthe articles.

15 of that year, Jefferson said he tried to designation ever since. persuade Freneau to furnish a "Whig vehicle of pure Torvism," but that the project ever. On August 16 Freneau got his position as translating clerk under Jefferson. October 15 his paper appeared. October 1, 1793. Freneau resigned the post of translating clerk. Twelve days later his paper was discontinued, and two months afterward Jefferson left the cabinet.

A distinctive name for the new party was still lacking, but this was soon provided.

The Republican party, who wish to preserve the government in its present form, are fewer in number than the Federalists. They are fewer when joined by the two, three, or half a dozen Anti-Federalists, who, though they dare not avow it, are still opposed to any general government, but, being less so to a republican than to a monarchial one, they naturally join those whom they think to be pursuing the

This is an extract from a letter written by Secretary Jefferson to President Washington, May 23, 1792, telling of the danger to free institutions which he imagined lurked in Hamilton's nationalizing policy, which was carried out by the Federalist party. Jefferson, in this utterance, disavowed any kinship with the Anti-Federalists, and, by calling his own side Republicans, stigmatized, by implication, the Federalists as monarchists. The name Republican party was here for the first time applied officially, following extract from his diary: so to speak, to the opponents of the Federalist organization.

ward he retracted this, and said that Jeffer- The name Republican was the one which son wrote or dictated the most abusive of Jefferson selected for his party. The excesses and follies of the French extremists Viewing the matter dispassionately a during the Reign of Terror had made the century after the event there is seen to be designation Democracy distasteful to him. some ground for the accusation. One of However, the radical element of his party Iefferson's published letters shows that two called themselves Democrats from the beweeks after the rupture in the cabinet be- ginning. That name began to be used intween him and Hamilton in February, 1791, terchangeably with Republican before Madion the bank question, Jefferson offered son's service in the presidency ended, and Freneau the post of translating clerk in the soon after Jackson entered the presidency State Department at a nominal salary, \$250 in 1829 the term Democratic displaced that a year. In a letter to his son-in-law, May of Republican, and has remained the party

A claim is made by Mr. Edgar S. Maclay, of intelligence" to combat Fenno's United who edited the "Journal of William States Gazette, which supported the Federal- Maclay," which was published in 1800. ists, and which Jefferson said was a "paper that the latter, and not Jefferson, was the "true founder of the Democratic party." failed. The project was not given up, how- William Maclay was one of Pennsylvania's senators in the First Congress, that of 1789-91, and his diary of the proceedings in the Senate in those two years is the fullest account of the debates of that body that has come down to us, while his pen portraits of his colleagues and of Washington and the members of his cabinet are among the most vivid and piquant which we have. Maclay was an ardent opponent of pomp and ceremonialism in social and political affairs. He was the leader in the opposition to the granting of titles to the president and vice-president, and he expressed a vigorous dislike to the etiquette established by Washington in his intercourse with Congress and at his receptions. Funding, assumption, the United States Bank, and the other distinctively Federalist measures he violently assailed. The enactment of these measures, the general evidences of what he supposed to be corruption, and the drift of the Federalist party-the party of Washington, Adams. Hamilton, the Pinckneys, Gouverneur Morris, and Rufus King-to what he imagined to be monarchy, leads him into many extravagances of speech and causes him to despair of the republic, as is seen in the

My mind revolts in many instances against the Constitution of the United States. Indeed, I am

afraid it will turn out the vilest of all traps that ever well as the broad, has been disposed to exwere set to ensnare the freedom of an unsuspecting ercise large powers by the government people.

hundred years ago many good men had for the government when it was on the grave forebodings regarding the success of outside. the new experiment in self-government.

cause each side, the strict constructionist as yield to national necessities.

when in control of the government, while All this sounds absurd now, yet one each side has contended for limited powers

For example, a large element of the broad Certainly Maclay will never be accepted as constructionist Federalist party opposed, the founder of the Democratic party, but when out of power, the creation of the undoubtedly he was the original Democrat. second United States Bank in 1816, which It has been said here that the Democratic was based on the same principle as Hamilparty (the Jeffersonian Republican party of ton's bank, which the Federalists established 1791-1829 and the same party under its while in power in 1791. The strict con-Democratic name since the latter year) is a structionist Jeffersonian party reversed strict constructionist organization, and that itself in the same way by creating the bank its opponents (the Federalist party of 1789- of 1816, and the bill for that bank was 1817, the National Republican of 1825-34, signed by the man who led the opposition the Whig of 1834-54, and the present Re- in Congress to the earlier bank, James publican party, which was born in the last- Madison. The broad constructionist Renamed year), have been broad construction- publican party in 1876-77 refused, for parist parties. The terms broad and strict tisan reasons, to allow Congress to "go construction, it should be understood, how- behind the returns" of the state returning ever, are merely relative. That which boards in the Hayes-Tilden contest, and passed for strict construction in Cleveland's took the strict constructionist state rights days in the presidency would have been side for that exigency, and the strict concalled broad construction in the early part structionist Democracy similarly changed of Jefferson's service. The line of separa- its base by demanding larger powers for tion between the two great partisan schools, Congress and limited powers for the states. based on the interpretation which each In theory the Democracy has been and is a gives to clauses 1 and 18 of Section 8 of state rights party. When President Jackson, Article 1 of the Constitution, has never however, in 1833 extirpated nullification, been entirely obliterated, but, through the and when President Cleveland in 1894 supexigencies of politics and the frequent pressed the Debs insurrection in Chicago, shifting of party ground by each side, the in each instance against the protest of the line sometimes has faded close to the van- government of the state directly concerned, ishing point. Party ground has shifted be- the state rights party made state pretensions

A STORY OF THE SEA.

BY PERCIE W. HART.

ABLE ISLAND is known to sailormen five miles in length by one in breadth. as the "ditty-box of Davy Jones' These qualitatives are written advisedly, for locker," This simile conveys more this weird waif of the ocean changes both to the marine mind than a landsman can well position and shape with every storm, and conjecture. The island is usually distant has increased by ten miles of area or conabout ninety miles southeast from the Cape tracted in the same ratio during a single of Canso on the Nova Scotian coast, and at season. It is a mammoth heap of sand, the present time of writing is some twenty- whirled about in the eddies of the Gulf

Just eight years short of three centuries very patriarch.

old sailorman should certainly show more freedom?" joy at meeting his own tradesmen than any deep."

others as well as thyself."

Stream, having some few sparse patches of "Again and yet again thou hast repeated grass scattered here and there, but without this vague answer to my questioning," rea single tree or even shrub to hide its torted the boy hotly; "an 'twere not that nakedness. Lying almost directly in the thou hast been like unto an elder brother to path of navigation between the Old and me in these past years of misery I would New Worlds, it has caught high-decked long since have rushed down upon the caravels and modern steel steamships alike beach and hailed this gay ship to take me into its cruel embrace, and the few survivors aboard and bear me away to lands where who have managed to scramble out of reach trees grow and there is grain to be made of the hungry waves never lacked driftwood into bread. Faugh!" he ejaculated disor wreckage. But Sable Island has a hun-contentedly, "I've grown so wearied of dred heart-moving tales, aside from its birds' eggs and cranberries and cranberries mighty volume of ship disaster, and the and birds' eggs that I fain would go back simplest one of all is that which I have here to the galleys and taste the black broth that I once despised."

"Julian, lad," spake the ancient, moving ago a small armed vessel known colloqui- slightly to one side and placing his big calally as a "barcalonga" came sailing into loused palm upon the young man's shoulder the narrow-mouthed bay upon the south- in a paternal manner, "seven times has the eastern side of the island, and, after lower- winter's snow come and gone since the ing sail, dropped her kedge anchor upon its Marquis de la Roche landed us upon this shallow bottom. A few rods back from the barren spot, promising that he would return shore, and fully concealed from the view of within a few weeks' time with seeds and those on shipboard by one of the many settlers from the mainland. Forty of us wavelike ranges of sand-hills, lay two then there were, convicts all from the raggedly clad and wild-eyed human beings, galleys of France, strong and lusty from watching the movements of the vessel with toiling at the oars, and fearing nothing but pitiful eagerness visible in every feature. the lash of our masters. If this ship had One of these twain was a mere stripling of come but six years ago-aye or even fiveperhaps but little over a score of years, it would have gone hard but what we should while the other, with his extravagantly long have got away by hook or by crook from white beard and hairless head, looked a this miserable spot. But look ye! Here is but a scant dozen of us left alive, and "How now, good Jacques?" quoth the you and I-an old, decrepit man and a youngster, with a gesture of impatience. young, half-starved boy-the only ones "Art ready to greet these mariners? Me- able to do much more than drag aweary thinks hast had ample time to satisfy thine bodies slowly along the beach. Is this, odd scruples in regard to their intent. An think you, a time to fight for a ship or for

"Let them take us back to the dungeons others, and yet here you lie concealed, and then," cried the lad passionately. "No cell watch them with moving lips and unwinking could be worse than this forsaken sand eyes, as if they were the very genii of the island. Yet mark these men's bravery," pointing, as he uttered the words, at the deck "Tarry but a few moments' space longer of the ship. "See the rich apparel of every before discovering thyself irrevocably unto color, the flash of jewels, and the gleam of them, boy Julian," replied the ancient, with-polished metal. These seem to me most out for one instant removing his rapt gaze like to be a party of noblemen put forth from the barcalonga. "And surely thou wilt upon a summer's voyage for pure wantonnot be hasty, when thy rashness may imperil ness. They would be just the ones to feed us well and return us safely to our native

land. I see nothing wherein to make them and dispute, were the rest of the miniature out your bloodthirsty buccaneers."

"Nay, nay," replied Jacques, shaking his head dubiously. "Thou'lt find all manner of semblance of order for about half a mile the true gentlemen in silks and velvet, at several burdens. sea you'll generally find it the other way."

make ourselves known unto them."

number of men crowded into the small The two hidden ones waited, in the exboat, and with a few strokes of the oars she pectation of seeing summary vengeance grounded upon the beach. several packages from her thwarts, including dismay no movement was made to that end. an iron-bound box with handles at the sides On the contrary, several of the onlookers and several big earthenware jugs, the party assisted the Spaniard in scooping up sand proceeded leisurely inland, passing within a with their hands and throwing it into the stone's throw of the hiding-place wherein the hole, until the still warm body and treasureconvict castaways lay concealed.

according to the after statements of both The sight of this cold-blooded killing had Jacques and Julian; and even in the hazi- its due effect upon the two convicts. Inness of the oncoming twilight the latter stead of making themselves known to these could see that they were men of divers ruffians they thought only of how best to climes and conditions. One of the pair that keep from their sight; and their hearts carried the iron-bound chest (which seemed sunk within them when they remembered to be abnormally heavy) was a yellow-haired that their rude huts upon the far eastern man of gigantic stature, who uttered an end of the island could readily be discerned almost continuous volley of oaths in the from any one of the higher sand hillocks. sweetly sibilant accents of the Scottish That some of the buccaneers would un-Highlands, while his co-worker and grum-doubtedly note them upon the morrow, and bler wore the drooping mustachio and re-that a visit to them would follow, seemed plied in the stately vituperations of the altogether certain. To get back to their hidalgo of Spain. Equally diverse in type weaker comrades and inform them of the of personality, albeit alike in noisy wrangle impending danger, so that all might desert

caravan.

They moved along without any particular men among those who sail the deep seas, inland, until they reached a narrow, lowand as much mixed company in cabins as lying hollow, among the sand-hills, in under palace roofs; but whereas on shore which, after a considerable amount of disthe rogues are apt to dress in shoddy and cussion, they halted and laid down their

By the time the two refugees were able to "Yet would it not be better to throw our- get in a position from which they could selves upon their mercy than remain here watch the movements of the party without perhaps for the rest of our natural lives?" discovering their own identity, the aforesaid "And what mercy dost think we would Scotchman and Spaniard had scraped a command from men who rob honest ships shallow hole in the sand, into which the and send every soul on board to feed the heavy box was lowered. Scarcely had the fishes? Isn't it better to live on eggs a former relaxed his grip upon the handle, little while longer than to be meat for the when both Jacques and Julian grew sick birds ourselves? But look-and still keep with horror at the sight of the olive-skinned thy head low: they are launching the pin- man brandishing a long, lean knife, which he nace and making ready to come ashore, almost instantly sheathed to the hilt in the Let us lie concealed even yet for some back of the half-kneeling giant. With a cry little season. As long as they are on the that sent the wild gulls soaring aloft, the island it will always be possible for us to Scot fell face downward upon the chest of treasure, to gain which he had undoubtedly Even as he spoke the last few words a shared in the shedding of peaceful blood.

Removing executed upon the murderer; but to their chest alike had vanished, and nothing re-There were just nineteen in the number, mained but a smooth surface of sand.

their rude habitations and leave the buc- length; "even buccaneers would scarcely object.

had just buried both victim and booty, and ill-fastened boards in their dwellings, as the hand to hand, to the accompaniment of hoarsely crooned ribald songs and noisy hands and knees until they had placed a roisterers. After resting for a few moments while waiting for the gathering darkness to prevent all possibility of their being sighted long tramp toward that part of the island which they designated by the name of "Les Jardins Français" (the French Garpresent day.

and, suffering, not to speak of the scene they started forth. through which they had just passed, could must give up the struggle and lie down, barcalonga over the distant sand-hills. of a tropic hurricane, and in spite of their were once caught sight of. distance from the sea the salt spray beat down upon them like rain.

caneers to imagine the island completely stir abroad upon such a night." But the tenantless, became at once their prime terror of what the ensuing day might bring forth filled their hearts; and all these men, Scarcely noting that the pirates had who had unfalteringly committed the most thrown themselves down in various easy revolting of crimes in their native land, positions upon the sand beneath which they fairly quaked at each sound made by the that the jugs of spirits were passing from cruel force of the wind beat down upon them.

When daylight drew near, the little band merriment, the twain cautiously crawled on gathered together their scanty belongings, and after removing every vestige of late ocmile or more between themselves and the cupancy from the buildings took their departure toward the extreme end of the island. There, huddling under the poor shelter of the sand-hills, and but meagerly supas they traveled across the broad expanse, plied with sea-gulls' eggs, they waited the they rose to their feet and commenced their possibility of discovery in fear and trembling. They lay thus hidden for three days and three nights.

Finding the suspense totally unbearable, dens), as indeed it is called up to the and half crazed by their forced inaction, old Jacques and young Julian finally volunteered Meanwhile the wind came in ever to go upon a reconnoitering expedition. stronger gusts, and the always roaring After solemnly vowing that in the event of surf was growing perceptibly noisier. The capture torture itself should not cause them two convicts, sadly weakened by privation to reveal the presence of their companions,

The reason that made their venture seem with difficulty manage to drag their feet particularly hazardous lay in the fact that over the ground. Mile after mile, how- one of their convict comrades, gifted with ever, was gradually placed behind them; unusually keen sight, declared that he could and although it seemed at times as if they discern the top of the stubby mast of the they finally reached their destination. Even this were actually the case, it of course as they reeled within the slight shelter of showed that the buccaneers had not left the their miserable hovels the storm broke in vicinity, and that mayhap they were even all its fury. Of all the gales that these cast-then strolling in bands around the island. aways had experienced during their long In this latter event capture was almost cersojourn upon the island, this was by far tain, for the rolling dunes were utterly inthe worst. The wind blew with all the force adequate for hiding purposes if the fugitives

The twain made but slow progress, as they halted every few moments in order to listen Although impressed with the gravity of for any sound of voices coming in their dithe impending danger, the little band could rection; and it was not till a full hour after not make up their minds to desert the flimsy nightfall that they reached the shore of the shelter and brave the inclemency of the little bay. To their consternation and surelements. "It might be just as well to prise they found the pinnace almost afloat wait for morning," counseled Jacques at with the high tide, looking seemingly just

as the pirates had left her when they were over the yielding sands to where their comthere three days before; and there, sure rades awaited them in fear and trembling. enough, dimly outlined against the dark Even the veteran lighthousemen of to-day gray sky, was the trim little ship, without a would hesitate before attempting the night sign of life perceptible aboard of her.

silence.

nace and boarding the vessel, leaving you in gone at the prospect of a speedy deliveryouth.

and all, aboard the vessel?" remonstrated down upon his face, shrieking aloud: Jacques, with all the corresponding hesitancy of age.

"Try it," was the young man's only re- ye who believe me not!" sponse.

journey in time?"

"Try it."

monkey. This little animal showed that it prisoned. was feeling the pangs of starvation by the For upwards of a week they remained in

ble attack with equanimity.

ashore and making his way in the darkness was complete.

journey of the young French convict. The "The buccaneers must be still continuisland sands are terrible in their shiftings, ing their wild orgies inland, unmindful alike and yielding morasses capable of swallowof day or night," commented old Jacques, ing a man in a single second dot the plain. after they had gazed some few moments in But safely he went, and safely-though very slowly-came the little haggard band "What is to prevent our taking the pin- (their brains whirling and their pains all possession while I swim ashore and hasten ance from the hated island) back with him. back to bring the rest of the company up? It was broad daylight when they clambered And then, heigho, for the open sea, leaving up on deck from the boat and eagerly comthe pirates to enjoy our past pleasures!" menced to unloose the sail preparatory to cried Julian, with all the excitability of hoisting it. Scarce was this work well commenced when one gazed steadily to seaward "But what if there be a guard, armed for a brief instant, and then threw himself

> "This cursed island is the devil's very own! The bay is now but a lake! Look,

With one accord they turned toward the "And the others-could they make the erstwhile mouth of the little bay, to find themselves completely surrounded by rolling sand-dunes. With blanched faces and But still, while Jacques was apparently sickening hearts they realized that the rehesitating vocally, he made no delay in help-cent storm had changed the island's shape, ing the younger man ease the light boat off as had happened more than once before the beach and paddle her noiselessly out to during their own comparatively short resithe anchored vessel. Once on board, they dence upon it, and that the former bay was found their precaution unnecessary, for the now merely a shore-bound lake, inside only living thing was a dimunitive pet which the barcalonga lay hopelessly im-

eagerness with which it snatched some undisputed possession of the ship, gaining raisins proffered from the hand of Julian. strength and valor by reason of the nour-After gaining new life and vigor from the ishing food from which they had been so almost forgotten varieties of food and drink long debarred. And as in well-armed that they found upon the vessel, the twain bands they examined the whole broad surset about carrying out the remainder of face of the island and found no trace of Julian's bold plan. Jacques brought up a the buccaneers, the truth came slowly home number of swords and pikes from below, to them. The carousing pirates had been loaded both of the clumsy culverins that caught by the sand-laden winds in their stood upon the barcalonga's deck, and, with drunken stupor and had slowly but surely the pinnace securely fastened on the off- been buried alive, along with their gold and shore side of the vessel, awaited any possi- their murdered comrade. A mountain of sand now stood where before had been a To Julian fell the task of swimming deep valley, and the retribution of Heaven

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

BY MARY E. GREEN, M. D.

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

ordering of the house?-Goethe.

one of the organizations that have merged study this problem of domestic service. into a corporate association since the Columbian Exposition.

ideally simple and sanitary.

Where is there any condition higher than the includes the individual in his relation to the home; personal hygiene, the care of the body 7 HEN the various congresses of in regard to labor and rest, cleanliness, the Columbian Exposition were warmth, proper clothing, and diet, the latter organized, embracing, as they including the study of foods from both the did, religion, sociology, philanthropy, art, nutritive and economic points of view. The education, kindergarten, woman suffrage, science of cookery requires careful study psychical research, and a number of other because our traditional methods are so often subjects, women perceived that there was opposed to science. Lastly, we must study room in none of them for any consideration the relation of the child to the home, adaptof the domestic problem. It was out of a ing all methods that shall conduce to a great need that the Congress of Household rounded, wholesome development, physical, Economics was evolved. To Mrs. Potter mental, and moral. The mother has im-Palmer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. John mense resources in this line in the mass of Wilkinson, and Mr. Bonney the women of literature already published upon child study America owe a debt of gratitude. The Na- and the philosophy of the kindergarten. tional Household Economic Association is Last and most dreaded task of all, we must

The home has not made the progress that we see in every other direction. Homes are What is household economics? one is still unsanitary, food is still wasted, our often asked. Why do we need this science cooking has long been credited with cremore to-day than in the generation of our ating a nation of dyspeptics, and sewage is ancestors? We have always needed the often so illy disposed as to breed disease. help that just this science will bring to We claim to possess a more advanced civilhomes and women, but never until to-day ization than at the beginning of the century, have women been keenly alive to their when so many of the industrial trades were needs. In brief, household economics is the carried on in the home. Yet the domestic science of household work so systematized, problem is more intricate than ever. In the simplified, and ordered as to insure econ-days of primitive simplicity there were, in omy, comfort, and health within the home. nearly all homes, large families of children. While the subject is wide-reaching, the In the home was carried on the carding of physical features of the home must be first the wool, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and all considered: its location, construction, and of the knitting and sewing. Fruit was dried sanitation; the best and most economical and preserved, meat was cured, soap and methods of heating, lighting, ventilating, candles, bread and pastry, butter and cheese, Not less to be considered, since man has a all were home products. How busy were soul as well as a body, is artistic excellence the women of those days! And yet it is in the furnishing. It is well to remember only the modern woman, who has at her that the most artistic furnishings may be command the loom and knitting machine of the factory, the great packing houses, bak-The study of household economics next eries, and dairies, the butcher, the baker,

the candlestick-maker, all waiting to serve knowledge? The best means of all is indidaily life.

and nervous energy, her husband's patience soon be solved. and sometimes his regard, and the health and comfort of her children. I am reminded in rural districts should appropriate certain of one beautiful girl whose sole preparation days for this study upon the occasion of for housekeeping was a course of cooking every county and state fair. The farmers' lessons. After a trial of a few months institutes which are held in nearly all of both husband and wife moved into a board- our states might profitably set aside a day ing-house. The wife knew nothing of the for household economics, a day in which principles of cookery, nothing of the science the women of the agricultural districts might of marketing, nothing of the relation of food meet for conference, with the advantage of to the needs of the system, nothing of the lectures or classes in this subject by those business sense and tact needed to manage a who understand the science. Clubs for the home. Is there any other occupation on study of the home and its keeping may be earth into which people enter for a term of formed among the girls who fill our business service without a particle of preliminary offices, shops, factories, and stores. Housetraining? The years are strewn with the hold work is already a feature of the training heartaches, wrecked health, and wasted in reformatory and industrial schools in energies of just such women.

ing or home-making is a profession requir- unscientific. ing thought and study, and one which dignia nervous, incapable wife or by ignorant farmers. domestics.

her, who complains of lack of time. This vidual study, and help is at the hand of any is an era of small and in too many cases earnest woman in these days of teachers and childless families, and to-day the housewife's books. Nothing can take the place of that greatest trial is this domestic service prob- in any science. Next to that the woman's lem, which she is unable to solve. For this club may be made an effective agent. I reason is it that so many families drift into once heard a woman boast of belonging to boarding-houses or become wrecked in a twenty-one clubs. She knew Emerson and measure through the little annoyances of Browning, Ibsen and Tolstoi, yet to save her life she could not have told you why The daughter no longer shares domestic she kneaded her bread instead of treating labor, as formerly, with her mother. The it like a soda biscuit or why the slices of household work is done (after a fashion) by toast were brown upon the surface instead servants. So she enters school with her of white. She did not know the simplest brothers and later in life becomes their comprinciples of cooking, of sanitation, of petitor in every occupation open to men, economy in buying household supplies, and When this girl marries, as it is more than yet she was a home-maker. If every womprobable that she will do, she is wholly un- an's club in America were to devote the next fitted to enter a home as administrator; and two years to the study of household ecoas a result she sacrifices both her strength nomics I believe the domestic problem would

The granges and associations of women which women and girls are detained, but It is evident, therefore, that housekeep- except in rare cases it is incomplete and

Agricultural colleges should inaugurate a fies every woman who enters it with the department of household science for the purpose of doing her very best possible un- benefit of the women of the state, as has alder all circumstances. Women do not real- ready been done in Kansas and in Michiize the advantage of making the home a gan. No class of women is so annoyed by place of repose to the family instead of the lack of sanitary conveniences and none is tempestuous resort that is often seen, where- so enslaved by the folly of excessive cakein the mismanagement is attended to by baking and pastry-making as the wives of

Above all, the science of housekeeping How may women gain this much-needed should be taught in our public schools. It

is a truism in education that if we would ac- healthful atmosphere (both morally and complish something permanent we must physically) of factory or shop. begin with the children. If household eco- It is a hopeful sign that the Chautauqua nomics were taught in the public schools it Assemblies of many of our states are now would rise to the dignity of the other school holding yearly conferences on this and kinstudies and false pride would no longer dred subjects. It is wholly probable that a deter intelligent and refined girls from two days' session of the National Houseentering domestic service. Competent hold Economic Association will be held and intelligent domestics could then be se- during the Tennessee Exposition. cured to our homes; but better than all Thus the leaven is at work. would be the comfort in store for the future dividual the condition of household economhomes which these girls will some day enter ics means the health and happiness of life, as mistresses. On the other hand, the Whether we live or die, and how we live and mothers of the employed classes would be die, is largely determined by our household much more relieved of anxiety for their conditions. We cannot afford to have this daughters when they saw them enter shel- cradle of life, the home, in an inferior or tered and refined homes as domestics than is defective condition, else is the life that the case at present when they enter the uncomes out of it malformed and defective."

I WONDER IF IN HEAVEN.

BY LOUIS H. BUCKSHORN.

WONDER if the daffodil Its golden glow doth safely lift Above the blue dome's sunny rift?

I wonder if the pinky bloom Beneath the winter's remnant gloom Can send aloft its sweet perfume?

I wonder if the caroled note From oriole and red-breast throat On heaven's stillness ever broke?

And answer came:

The sunset in the parting west Hangs low, in dream, its golden crest On gentle evening's soothing breast.

The quiet pose of darkling air Breathes forth a vibrant fragrance rare, Like beds of bloom secreted there.

And twinkling stars on heaven's brink Seem straying notes that sight must link With song ear hears from bobolink.

THE WEDGE OF SUCCESS.

BY LILIAN WHITING.

can the uneducated woman earn her living? range of literary and social culture. the reader may reply, with a conviction that what can she do? She has not exactly the the conundrum propounded in this interro- requirements for a public school-teacher, gation quite exceeds the other. But a although she is probably more liberally little reflection may suggest a doubt. Any educated than many who succeed admirathoughtful survey of the industrial panorama bly as teachers in the public schools. will incline the observer to believe that the Moreover, there is no probability of her purely material and immediate gains, at securing a place in them if she tried. She the present time, are far more on the side speaks and reads two or three languages, it of the women whose tastes and traditions may be, and very likely she is sufficiently do not debar them from the more primitive musical to play and sing in a manner to forms of service than they are for the give pleasure to her family and friends. leads to success: it is success.

on to study for a profession: Does it differ valueless. widely from that of the man who has not The application of the law of exclusion chosen a profession? The girl is refined, settles some points. Here is an engaging more or less cultivated (beyond the mere young college woman who cannot teach in fact of being educated), well-bred, attrac- the public schools or give special tuition tive, perhaps even charming—a girl who in music or languages. Nor can she be a would make a beau rôle as the daughter journalist or an author; she cannot sew, she of a happy home. But there is no home, sees no fitting opportunities as a sales-Perhaps the girl has not only her own future woman; she has not the special exact trainto consider, but that of a delicate and ing required for a cashier or a bookkeeper, dependent mother. What can she do to though more than likely she has far greater earn money?

ignorance—and which is still a most im- experienced typewriter; factory and domesportant factor in the problem of living—the tic service are not for her, and the question girl and her mother seek a large city. They as to what she can do still lacks solution. secure a furnished room or two and take There are three other kinds of work that their meals "out"—here or there, as they might especially commend themselves to the

I OW can the educated woman earn can. The girl begins her search for emher living? It is the problem—at ployment. She is neatly dressed, sweet, true, least a problem—of the day. How and good; she is well educated, with a fair scholarly woman who has not an over-mas- But all this is nothing from the point of tering enthusiasm for some special work, view of the professional market. To teach When one has that, the problem of life is the languages requires some gift beyond solved. The way to success may lie through that of even a good college acquaintance devious and uncertain ways, through evil with them, and the cities are full of teachreport and good report, through denials ers of languages besides the schools that and defeats, but it is as assured, in final re- make them the specialty. Our heroine sult, as the course of the sun in the heav- is not a writer in the sense of the special ens. A fixed, definite purpose not only gift; she has doubtless contributed sketch and verse to her college paper which she However, to return for a moment to the exhibits with some pride, but in the literary outlook for the college girl who has not gone or journalistic market such efforts are totally

range of general culture than many experts Full of that confidence which is born of in these lines; she cannot compete with the

an expert proof-reader—receives from six to visible side to every undertaking. not, she cannot be of much real use, for the more real side. writing is not a work that can be relegated as a rule, give regular and continuous emof the entering wedge.

stand—a mere foothold—she has then city, there again to engage in the struggle. every conceivable opportunity. The rest must be made.

college non-professional woman: that of the board cost her six dollars. The surplus telephonic services, of assistants in public was not large, it is true; still four dollars a libraries, and of proof-readers in book pub- week on the plus side is better than so much lishing houses. But curiously the pay here on the minus side, as it must be to one runis very disproportionate to the require- ning in debt. Aside from this, however, ments. A woman proof-reader-and it re- here comes in the gospel of the entering quires a good degree of scholarship to be wedge. There are both a visible and inten dollars a week and her hours are from latter is the more determining. The girl eight to five, six days in the week. An who is doing her work-any work-faithassistant in a library receives about the fully, who is paying her expenses and somesame; while women in the employ of the thing more, who, in that peace of mind telephonic service often work for from five which financial solvency gives her (for solto eight dollars a week, the hours being vency or bankruptcy may be just as satisfacfrom eight till six each day. A college girl tory, or just as torturing, on a small scale sometimes fixes her mind on being a private as on a large one)—the girl who has simply secretary to an author, a clergyman, or a conquered standing-ground on the visible business man. But to the author, even were and material side may now proceed to build he able to employ one, which he usually is up her success on the invisible—which is

To gain the respect and the confidence to another, and if copying is desired the of the employer is often a most potent and typewriter is preferred. The minister cannot, permanent factor in success. In the instance cited it would have been one of ployment, and the untried woman, ignorant great value. There was no opportunity of business, cannot be an assistant of value for preferment in that specific place, but to a business man. What, then, can she the mayor was a man of a wide range of do? Is the field hopeless? By no means, acquaintance and influence, one whose It is just here that there comes in that recommendation would carry weight in salient truth which we may call the gospel favor of securing elsewhere a place more lucrative and satisfactory. And, too, a For really it does not make the slightest margin of leisure with one's self, on a basis difference in the world, so far as ultimate that is at least paying expenses, is a needed success goes, as to where one begins. Suc- prelude to entering on a wider class of cess is in the individual, not in the circum- work. In this case the girl did not see stances. It consists solely in the insight, or the opportunity; she only saw four dollars the instinct, as it sometimes is, of knowing a week, and decided it was not worth the how to put in the entering wedge. If the earning. So she left this foothold, ingirl, eager to advance, can simply secure stead of entering her wedge of faith, of any one round of the ladder on which to energy, of conviction, and returned to the

A young woman in journalistic work once lies with herself, ... It is the inner purpose, remarked to me that she did not try to do not the outer conveniences, that control very good work, as the paper that employed destiny. No one "finds" places; a place her "didn't pay much." Ah, but one can far better afford to have his work exceed For instance: recently a young woman in his pay than to have his pay exceed his work. a large city who had long been trying to Let one do a week's work worth fifty dollars secure a place as typewriter found one for ten, and he is on the road to success; in the mayor's office of a neighboring town, let him receive fifty dollars a week for The salary was but ten dollars a week and work worth only ten, and he is on the road to failure. Good work cuts its own chan- If she is living in a high and holy way, she universe in your debt."

Character is an enormous factor in suc- tering wedge of success. cess. The personal impression made by It is the power of thought that the colthe worker is almost, if not quite, an lege woman should bring to bear on conequal factor with the special gift or apti- ditions-a power impossible to the less tude in the final achievement.

has here been made—the telephonic, the creative forces; that her intellectual disciproof-reading, the library—the girl who pline is a potent factor to shape and transshould begin anywhere in anything would, form conditions, and that to begin anywhere if she had the right combination of energy she can obtain a foothold, and concentrate and faith, develop any kind of a clue into a her energy and faith upon the project, is leading to success.

makes no money at all besides that re- Mere circumstances are of little consequired for actual expenses. After all, she quence, for they are plastic to the potency is living, and life itself is an achievement. of thought and of purpose.

nel and eventually controls its rate of com- is gathering forces to control the outward pensation. Poor work, no matter how well situation. She is in God's world; she is salaried, cannot long sustain itself. One ready to enter on the work that he gives who always gives of his best, whether well her to do. She is gaining experience—that paid or ill paid, will get on, for he is enter- priceless acquirement. She is learning the ing and driving in his wedge; he is in ac- practical value, the infinite potency of cord with that divine law expressed by Em- prayer. Perpetual aspiration will be, in erson in the injunction, "Put God and the some time and way, transfigured into inspiration. Let one not undervalue the en-

trained and cultivated woman. She must In the kinds of work to which reference realize that thought is the greatest of the the way to develop the most limited con-Suppose, even, that for a time a girl ditions into a broad and noble outlook.

INDIAN NATIVE SKILL.

BY CHIEF POKAGON.

them according to our ancient custom.

given by white men for such acts of in- This artistic work is made of such raw beginning.

HAVE been prompted to write the have always most solemnly protested against following article on Indian native such wanton acts of inhumanity, declaring skill in consideration of the fact that most emphatically that it is far better for the burial-places of our fathers in times past their people to interest themselves in what have been laid waste by the dominant race, our people now are and what they may and their graves robbed of their bones and become than to theorize on what they may those implements which were buried with have been. Therefore in this brief article I shall treat first of our splint work, which The only excuse, outside of curiosity, yet is a novelty greatly admired.

humanity has been the desire that they may material as can be gathered from the surbetter understand the physical development rounding woods, and speaks volumes for of our forefathers and their ancient history, the ingenuity of our race. The splints are claiming they were able to read in the wrought out of the black ash tree. A battle-axe and spear of stone and in the tree is selected from twelve to twenty arrow-head and knife of flint found in our inches in diameter and cut into logs from burial-places that we were savages from the six to ten feet long. The bark is peeled off and the log thoroughly pounded all over With my hands uplifted before heaven I with a wooden mall. This process breaks

colored and woven into shape by our maids and gold. and matrons. Basket after basket is made packed away for sale or future use.

finely molded hands, and to watch the devices to please and excite curiosity. cunning fingers of those well skilled in the In former years kettles were made of it in art is curiously interesting. They are pro- which red-hot stones were placed in water ficient in the production of natural colors to boil our food. Maple sap was boiled that please the eye. Those best skilled in down to sugar in like manner. Gay-colored the art educate themselves in this branch of ribbons were also made of it, with which their work by watching the rainbow in the maidens tied the knot that sealed their storm and the golden clouds of sunset. In marriage vow. It was also used for light fact no true admirer of the beautiful can and fuel at our war councils and spirit look through a well-arranged bazaar of these dances. Large canoes were made of it that goods without feeling in his heart that they outrode the violent storms on lake and sea. must have been dipped in the rainbow and washed in the sunshine.

ful; but, like the red man, this tree is van- and despised by the white man. ishing from our forests.

up the coarse, porous wood between the the outside of the inner gray bark and under outside and the previous year's growth. the previous year's bark growth. These The outside year's growth of wood is then sheets, being formed annually, cause the peeled off in strips from two to four inches bark in time to become manifold; and as wide. The surface is again pounded as be- the tree increases in size they must grow fore and another year's growth stripped off. and expand so as to correspond with the This process of pounding and stripping increased diameter of the tree. During continues until the log is worked up into springtime the various years' growth of bark splints. These are scrubbed or shaven can be separated and wound off in single, smooth and cut into proper widths to make double, or triple sheets, so as to suit the such baskets as the weaver desires, vary- different kinds of work desired. For some ing in size from a lady's thimble to a cause these sheets of bark of different three-bushel hamper. The splints are then years' growth vary in hues of red, white,

Out of this white birch tree bark, hats, in an incredibly short space of time and caps, mats, boxes, and dishes are made for domestic use, as well as miniature boats, Indian women as a general rule have houses, churches, and all kinds of strange

Such fancy work is interwoven with porcupine quills so stained as to appear like Another industry in which our people are flowers in all their natural colors, with leaves proficient is birch-bark work. Before giving and stems of green, or it is trimmed with sweet an account of this, in order that it may be grass, which for years breathes forth rich permore fully understood and appreciated I fume. Some tribes, decorate their work will briefly give a description of the white with colored beads, but ours will not. They birch tree, so called on account of its white, deem the use of the white man's manufacsmooth bark. Originally the shores of our ture an impeachment of their native skill; northern lakes and streams were fringed hence they ornament their moccasins and with it and the evergreen. The white all their native wearing apparel with various charmingly contrasted with the green, and, colored porcupine quills, which gives a mirrored in the water, was indeed beauti- market value among us for an animal useless

Boat-making is an industry that reached Nature has richly provided this peculiar a high degree of perfection among us long tree with two grades of bark: an inner gray before the discovery of America. Our boats bark, which runs with the grain of the wood, in general use were made by stretching and an outer bark, the grain of which runs sheets of birch-bark over a canoe frame of round the tree at right angles to the inside yellow cedar, a very light, durable, and gray bark. During each year a layer of strong timber; the boat was then turned thin, tough, paper-like bark is found around over a slow fire, or red-hot stones, which

pliable, so it could be stretched snugly over than he came." the frame and tightly secured. When cool- Some Ottawa Indians and I took our from one stream to another.

and the river Grand. northern home.

from far and near, with their yachts constructed on the most scientific plans for speed, and entered for the race; among them was one launched by an Indian from the north woods, whom they called "mossback" and laughed at for his ignorance in yachts of scientific make. Some in pity for him said.

Lo, the poor Indian whose untutored mind Sees God in clouds or hears him in the wind. Others, less sympathetic, said confidently,

softened the bark, making it elastic and "He will go home a much wiser 'Injun'

ing off it became as tight as a drumhead position on the highland in plain view of about the frame. Its seams were then the circuit trail marked out for the race. smeared with pine pitch within and without. At length the signal-gun to start was Two Indians could carry such a boat of two fired. Slowly the little fleet moved out into or three tons' burden several miles overland the bay. We could tell the native boat on account of the smoky appearance of its During autumn prior to and during the sails in contrast with the others of pure first of this century a majority of the red white, which glistened like snow in the men residing in the region of Grand Trav- sunshine. As they neared the extreme erse Bay, Mich., would appoint a certain day buoy to the east of us, four miles away, my and designate a place of meeting on Lake anxiety increased for the red man's yacht, Michigan with their long birch canoes but I could not discern which, if any, were carrying from two to five persons and all in the advance. But as they rounded the the camp equipage necessary for a winter's buoy for the return trip I was startled by campaign. When all was ready, at a signal the words, "E-nau-bin! E-nau-bin!" (Do given their little fleet was launched and look! Do look!). I looked, and to my great sailed southward along the great lake two joy sawthe smoky canvas was just in the adhundred miles to the mouth of Muskegon vance. But I realized that on the return trip From there they they must beat back to the starting-point sailed up these beautiful streams, and against a strong adverse wind, and I feared scattered themselves along the shores and in my heart that the white man's superior tributaries to hunt, trap, and fish during the knowledge of the art of navigation would winter. When springtime came, with boats outrival the red man's experience and native loaded with sugar, honey, meats, and furs skill. To my glad surprise, however, he they met near the mouths of these streams, handled his canvas with greater ease and and after celebrating the feast of the dead success than did his rivals, and continued they again set sail upon the lake for their to gain at every tack as they beat against the wind, until the race was fairly won. During the summer of 1893 there was a Then a shout long and loud went up from celebrated regatta at Harbor Springs, the mixed multitude along the shore. "Hur-Mich. The circuit trail for the race was rah for the moss-back! The prize is his! marked out twelve miles by buoys on Tray- Hurrah for the redskin! Hurrah! Hurerse Bay. Skilful navigators gathered there rah!" was echoed from shore to shore around the bay.

The following year at a regatta on the same bay an Indian again won the first prize, since which time no red man has been permitted to compete for it.

I do not speak of the achievements of my bringing such a rude craft to compete with race with a boastful heart, but because I most keenly realize that unless the natural ability of my people is recognized by the dominant race they cannot rise to that station for which the God of nature intends them.

THE SPEAKING AND THE SINGING VOICE.

BY FANNIE C. W. BARBOUR.

HAKESPEARE tells us:

But in his motion like an angel sings.

There is some form of music to be found in all things in nature which move and have no soul; but the rarest music, the sweetest because most touching, is that of the voice of a human being, the only living thing that sings and has a soul. Any sensible suggestion, then, which assists us to bring the voice nearer in attune with nature's harmonies is welcomed with joy by the true lover of pure music.

One of the latest methods to facilitate the study of vocal music is that of "Voice Culture through Physical Training"; and this system is gaining quite a hold upon music instructors both in this country and abroad. The theory of a close connection between the singing and the speaking voice is accentuated throughout the courses, and special emphasis is placed upon the assertion that a correct pose of the body in standing and the difference in the quality of the voice.

declare that "to sing well is to be well," are combined, for they could talk in the and anything that fatigues is detrimental. same key in which they have been singing "Carmen."

is made to discover and to cultivate the There's not the smallest orb which thou be- personal rhythm. Few indeed are gifted with an accurate sense of rhythm, and it is far from easy to acquire. Letchetitsky says the reason Americans are so often seasick is because they and the ship are never together.

> The French, who always cultivate the individuality of each person in everything they undertake, say that "in true proportion lies strength." And so these instructors endeavor to bring together any conflicting qualities existing between the speaking and the singing voice, until we can hardly distinguish the dividing line. They tell us to use a whole octave of tones when we answer yes, and an entire scale for the word no.

Mrs. Milward Adams, of Chicago, declares that we all hold our chests too high, and that the French say that the American woman has a bourgeoise chest. Their peasant women hold the chest high, while the grande dame of France has the long, low sitting, as well as the general tone of the chest which is considered one mark of physical condition of the student, makes all aristocracy in that country. Miss Emma Thursby, together with a score of other The exponents of the above supposition well-known music instructors, advocates the cultivation of the speaking and singing also that the singing voice differs from voice by a system of physical culture which speech only in that it is a higher develop- teaches a proper pose of the voice as well as ment of the same power. They tell us that of the body. The well-known Dr. M. Augusta if singers would only acquire the art of Brown Girard also declares that the power talking from the chest, and in the same and quality of the voice depend entirely musical key in which their voices are natur- upon the tone and vigor of the whole system. ally pitched, they could use their voices The method she consequently advocates is freely in ordinary speech without injury. A first to pay attention to the general health thorough understanding of the art of speech of the student, with the principle that any would enable vocalists to take part in any mode of life which promotes health and performance in which speaking and singing strength is favorable to voice production,

A number of the more advanced exponents without harming the voice, as Calvé does in of the above theories have lately been illustrating by actual demonstration the kinship At the first lesson in the course an effort of melody and poetry, portrayed by the same

person as vocalist and elocutionist. Ex- tude shows itself in a voice with a sliding hibitions are given at which notable poems downward scale, as in most teachers' voices. which have been set to music by famous Other instructors by the above methods composers are read and then sung im- go so far as to say that all who can talk mediately afterward, thus making clear the may sing, if willing faithfully to devote double value of a song which, musical when their time and energy to the cause. This read, can be made more musical when argument holds much encouragement in it, reenforced by the power of another art.

have magnetic voices. The minor voice who writes: betrays lack of confidence, the major voice indicates intense vitality. The mental atti-

for we all acknowledge that the charm of One very interesting theory held by some music is universal. It hushes the infant of these vocalists is that the natural register to rest; it fosters the home spirit and of the speaking voice indicates the individual strengthens family ties; and if we could but character of the speaker as do the lines on understand the true spirit of music it has the palms of the hand. For instance, a the most subtle effects upon the moral high soprano voice expresses joy and merrinature, and is sometimes an invisible agent ment. Complex natures, who carry on two in forming character to an extent entirely qualities of thought at once, speak in har- unsuspected by the outside world. We may monies, with several notes at a time, and all agree with that well-wisher to vocalists

> Since singing is so good a thing, I would that all could learn to sing!

OUT OF THE HEART OF WINTER.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

UT of the heart of winter hear my cry, O vernal goddess of the violet eyes! Loosen a little these frost-forged bonds With hope's warm sunlight, so that I may bear, Soul-steadfast, the succession of the days Until thy coming! Would that now thy feet, Sandaled with green, pressed soft upon the hills, Would that the low persuasion of thy voice Were winning back the leaf upon the bough, And the sky, sweet forerunners of the rose! Hark! the wind-spirits of the gracious South

Across the solemn snow-leagues bring me word: "O spring's most constant lover," they entreat, "Forsake thou not her altars, for the hour That shall reveal her glory wings apace, A boon, a blessing, a beatitude." Thus speak her herald-harbingers, and I, Who ever am enamored of the spring, Possess my soul in peace, and wait for her.

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

ALPHONSE DAUDET.



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

THE death of Alphonse Daudet, the celebrated French novelist, occurred very suddenly in Paris December 16, being due to an attack of syncope. Daudet was a Provençal by birth, having been born in Nimes in 1840, where he spent his childhood, in great poverty and unhappiness, until his family removed to Lyons. Here he attended the Lyceum, where he studied little, but read and wrote a great deal. After a year's miserable experience as usher in a school at Alais, which later formed the subject of a series of papers to Figuro, he joined his brother in Paris. Here he led a life of poverty and bohemianism, depicted in "Le Petit Chose" (1868), until the Duke de Morny became his patron and employed him as his private secretary. His first book was a collection of poems, "Les Amoureuses" (1858), which brought him into public notice and secured him work on several newspapers. In 1859 his health compelled him to go to Algeria, which he visited often in later life. After the publication of a second volume of poems, "La Double Conversion," he abandoned poetry and turned to the drama, producing seven

plays in the decade from 1862-72. He wrote in all nine dramas and assisted in dramatizing most of his novels, but none achieved great popularity with the exception of "Sapho," which was also very successfully brought out as an opera only a few days before his death. With the publication of "Lettres de mon Moulin" (1869) Daudet established his reputation as the greatest master of the short story, and after the appearance of "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné," by which he signalized his return to novel-writing, and to which the French Academy awarded the Jouy prize in 1875, a new book by Daudet became an event. The novels which followed number thirteen, including the Tartarin series. The first four, "Jack," "Le Nebab," "Les Rois en Exil," and "Numa Roumestan," are social studies in which many of the characters were well-known Parisians thinly disguised. Of the remaining "L'Immortel" is the most unique, being a sharp satire on the French Academy, offensive and unjust, but brilliant and racy. The three of which Tartarin is the hero are delightful romances of life in Southern France, and are perhaps those by which Daudet is best known in this country. His wife, whom he married in 1867, and his son Léon survive him, both of whom are writers of merit.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Daudet had a geniality of soul which entered into his work. He never could have been content with the strictly literary triumphs which satisfied his comrades. Life, after all, was a matter of lively importance to him; here the racy emotions of the Gascon came into play, and the long list of his novels and shorter pieces, of his poems and journalistic writings, is a catalogue of living impressions. . . . In "Tartarin" Alphonse Daudet created an immortal character and gave to the world an inexhaustible source of purest merriment.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

He was both wit and humorist, and his love of the grotesque and the ludicrous was so largely developed that he has often been called the "French Dickens." But his style was French and epigram-

in America," constitutes a special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

* This department, together with the book "The Social Spirit

matic and polished, as the style of Dickens was not. He was one of the master story-tellers of the nineteenth century, not soon to be forgotten where literature is known.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

It is to the "Tartarin de Tarascon" series and to the "Letters from My Mill" that most of his readers will turn most fondly. There they will breathe again the warm perfume of Southern France, bask in memories of Provençal sunshine, be poets with Mistral, and sight the blue of Algeria's skies. Tartarin is an undying type.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Another name is now added to the list of holders of the celebrated forty-first seat in the French Academy. Daudet had undeniable talent of a very high character and wrote some things that will live. His death makes a large gap in the small body of men still able to practice the rapidly disappearing art of writing in the French language.

EUROPEAN ESTIMATES OF OUR COMMERCIAL STRENGTH.

THE growing fear of the result upon European development of American competition in commerce has found expression during the past few weeks in four notable speeches in as many countries. Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education in the Canadian cabinet, declares that Canadian investments and trade relations are seriously interfered with by the frequent changes in our tariff and complains of the great disproportion between Canada's exports of food products and those of the United States to England. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, president of the British Board of Trade, attributes the decline in our imports from Great Britain to the Dingley tariff and the long-standing engineering strike in London, but considers us, in any case, a more serious competitor than Germany, citing as instances of our encroachment upon England's commercial territory the contract for the Central Underground Railway in London and other important orders on the Continent and in Egypt and Japan. Herr Hammacher, a National Liberal member of the German Reichstag, goes still further in his declaration that the other American republics are ready to join the United States in a customs union and that Pan-Americanism will soon be a power more formidable to Germany than Monroeism. The climax was reached in a speech made by Count Galuchowski, the Austrian minister for foreign affairs, before the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, in which he maintains that we are on the verge of an economic war, in which the European states will have to combine to support each other against the power of America. He says: "The destructive competition with transoceanic countries, which has partly to be carried on at present and partly to be expected in the immediate future, requires prompt and thorough counteracting measures if vital interests of the peoples of Europe are not to be gravely compromised. They must fight shoulder to shoulder against the common danger, and must arm themselves for the struggle with all the means at their disposal."

The Manufacturer. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The United States, if it keeps in its sane mind, Our task, as Lord Salisbury, in his recent Guildhall speech, said England's was, is "to throw open as many markets as possible and to bring together as many consumers and producers as possible." There is no war or strategy, or jingoism or international hate, in such a program as this. If we continue to go forward it will be by the exercise of intelligence and skill, and it will be because we deserve to go forward.

The Evening Post. (New York, N. Y.)

The alarm of Count Goluchowski about the competition of America in the European markets, and his call on England to unite with Europe against America and Japan, is a fresh illustration of the odd notions about trade which still lurk in the heads of statesmen of the old school. No nation can ruin another with goods. It may undersell certain manufactures and damage certain industries; but it cannot ruin trade. Trade would be ruined by the foreign nation ceasing to buy-in other words, by the loss of his market by the native trader; and he would then go home, and withdraw his goods as soon as he found the demand diminishing. The way nearly all nations are fighting against the reception of foreign goods, and for the sale of their own abroad, is one of the great absurdities of human history.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

The idea of joining all the diversified races and various political ambitions of Europe in a commercial union, of making business partners of deadly

rivals, could only occur to a statesman frightened by the increasing danger of a fearful war growing will not antagonize all Europe, or all Asia, or all out of trade competition in all corners of the world. Africa. It has no desire to antagonize any nation. It is fear of each other more than fear of the United States that leads European governments to plead desperately for the union for which Lord Salisbury declared he hoped—the welding of the powers "in some international constitution which shall give to the world, as a result of their great strength, a long spell of unfettered and prosperous trade and continued peace." As well might he hope for a peaceful union of fire and gunpowder.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The situation is one which calls for a speedy increase of our defenses. There is no danger that this country will become aggressive, no matter what our power may be, but we ought to be able to defend ourselves, as readiness for war is one of the chief guaranties of peace. In the meantime our manufacturers and merchants should heartily unite to hold the advantages we have already gained in trade and manufactures.

The News. (Denver, Col.)

Strangely enough, the silver question is becoming mixed up in this discussion. An authority quoted by the London Times asserts that "the adoption of the silver dollar as the standard coin from the north pole to Patagonia would be a powerful lever in the realization of the Pan-American program of the politicians of the United States." The language is both significant and suggestive. It is an assertion by competent European authority that if the United States should readopt bimetalism and reopen the mints to silver the republic would establish a worldwide commercial supremacy.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVERAL of the postmasters-general of the United States have recommended the establishment of postal savings banks, and now the present incumbent, Postmaster-General Gary, has in his annual report expressed himself in favor of such an institution. The fact that the introduction of the moneyorder system has been so successful he has used as an argument in favor of postal-banking privileges, and he suggests that the government could safely invest the deposits in public buildings. Objectors urge in opposition to the plan the incompetence of many postmasters in rural districts and the improbability of establishing the postal banks where they are most needed. Some are also afraid the government would not be able to pay the proposed two per cent interest on deposits without assessing a tax on the people for the purpose. Not only is there opposition to the plan in different sections of the Union, especially in New England, but opposition is anticipated in Congress, where several bills relating to the question have already been introduced. A discussion of this subject was published in The Chautauquan for January.



POSTMASTER-GENERAL GARY.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

It would naturally happen, if the plan for the establishment of postal savings banks were to be adopted, that the places selected for the banks would be those where there are not now any institutions of the kind. The very fact that under the Lorimer Bill the interest to be paid on deposits is limited to two per cent is in itself a sufficient guaranty that the new banks would not displace those already existing in New England. An objection to the postal savings bank propositionthat it seems to contemplate an indefinite continuance of the national debt-is met by the provision in the Lorimer Bill, by which authority is given the secretary of the treasury, under certain restrictions, to invest the deposits, not only in national bonds or those the principal of which is guaranteed by the United States, but in state bonds and bonds of municipalities and counties.

Kansas Capital. (Topeka, Kan.)

ficial that the establishment of the system would favor.

tend to increase patriotism in that every depositor would feel a more personal interest in the government if it were the custodian of his savings. This is the best argument that champions of the postal savings bank for this country have been able to draw forward, and it is sound and convincing.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

The people are inclined to think they would like the system, but they want more information before deciding. The popular mind being in this condition, the part of Comptroller Eckels' official report which bears on this question is of special value. Mr. Eckels gives the following table, which shows the growth of the system in the countries where postal savings banks are in operation:

	No. of		Average
de	epositors.	Deposits.	deposits.
United Kingdom 6	,453,957	\$489,344,87	\$7582
France	,488,075	150,691,70	60 56
Italy 2	,896,768	89,724,46	30 98
Australasia	474,635	70,038,92	5 147 56
Belgium	882,370	63,693,274	72 18
Austria—			
Savings dept I	,110,091	22,124,150	5 19 93
Banking dept	28,363	• 27,270,96	4 961 50
Hungary—			
Savings dept	276,565	5,429,098	3 1963
Banking dept	3,767	3,634,10	3 964 72
Canada	125,353	29,252,78	4 233 36
India	653,892	28,413,460	43 45
Netherlands	499,963	18,557,65	37 12
Sweden	408,288	10,696,74	26 20
Cape Colony	43,672	7,675,270	17575

Totals...... 16,345,759 \$1,016,547,480 \$62 19

This, in a nutshell, is the available information regarding postal savings banks where they are in The strongest thing that has been said in favor of operation. The fact that they are popular whergovernment savings banks is attributed to President ever they have been introduced and have worked McKinley, who is reported to have said in conversa- successfully and profitably both to the government tion on this subject with a prominent post-office of- and to the patrons is a strong argument in their

THE FIRST MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.



ROBERT A. VAN WYCK. First Mayor of Greater New York.

AT noon on January 1 Robert A. Van Wyck was installed as the first mayor of Greater New York, now the second city of the world. The ceremonies incident to the occasion were brief, simple, and unostentatious. The salary of the mayor is \$15,000 per year and about \$33,000,000 will be paid annually by his administration in salaries to the employees of the Greater New York. The enormous responsibility with which the new government is charged is further evidenced by the published estimates, which indicate that it will expend in moneys raised by taxation about \$258,000,000 in four years, while the improvements already contracted for and in contemplation will make necessary the further expenditure of about \$200,000,000 during the same period. At the head of the great city's affairs during the next four years will be Mayor Van Wyck, whose personality, focused by the responsibilities of one of the greatest trusts in modern government, is of more than passing interest. The following sympathetic accounts of the chief executive of Greater New York sketch the man rather than the official whose future public service will be of large account.

(Ind.) New York Herald. (N. Y.)

The ancestors of Robert A. Van Wyck were Dutch. Like all Dutchmen, they were solid, stolid, and unimpressionable. Their names have been interwoven in the history of New York from 1637 to be liberal of everything but his confidence. down to the present day.

Stuyvesants, Kips, Stryckers, Van Dycks, and Bo- on the bench of the Supreme Court, is much older garduses. Their name was emblazoned on the panels of the old Dutch Church among the names of the Roosevelts, Lotts, and Bogarts. They were prominent among the American patriots in the Revolution-not rash and impetuous, but conservative and deliberative, advocating unity and concert of action among the colonies before overt acts were committed. After the Revolution they preferred Jefferson to Hamilton, and stood at the side of De Witt Clinton in his warfare for the welfare of the state. Such is the strain of blood running in the veins of Robert A. Van Wyck. Heinherits the traits of his ancestry, enlivened by an infusion of Celtic blood away back in his maternal ancestors. And this blood was filtered through generations of South Carolinians. To it is due his physical alertness, his love of wit, and his generous disposition. While he carries Dutch impassiveness in his face, figure, and nature, he is neither sluggard nor phlegmatic in character or disposition. No man more readily responds to a charitable impulse or is more quick to relieve want and destitution. Robert A. Van Wyck

chair to the judge's bench. His silence is not the reticence of restraint, but natural. He is not a quick thinker, but a sure one, and is less liable to have a second thought than most men. He seems

The mayor is in his forty-fifth year. He was The Van Wycks were socially on a par with the born in this city. His brother Augustus, now than Robert, and was born in the South, in the ancestral halls of his mother. She was a woman of superior intellect and of exquisite refinement. Her memory is tenderly cherished by the two surviving sons. From her they inherit a chivalric bearing and an air of reserve. Robert was invariably governed by her advice, even in political matters. Not long after his admission to the bar he was offered a nomination to Congress where a nomination was equivalent to an election. His mother thought it would retard his advancement in his chosen profession and advised him against it. The nomination was promptly declined.

Robert was a member of Tammany Hall in the days of John Kelly. His loyalty to the Democracy was unquestioned, but did not lead him to support Mr. Kelly when he ran for governor against Lucius Robinson. In vehement words he denounced the recreant chieftain and left Tammany Hall, affiliating with the county Democracy. At a meeting of a branch of that organization some years afterward he made a terse speech, favoring a resolution is neither a money-maker nor a money-lover. eulogistic of the administration of Mayor Grant. Among strangers and others his demeanor is friendly It was bitterly opposed, but Van Wyck's speech and discreet. Attractive in his personality, those carried the organization by storm, and it was thrown into his company instinctively like him. He adopted. The speech attracted the attention of has numberless acquaintances. They are to be Richard Croker, the new leader of Tammany, and found in every pathway of life, from the barber's the speaker was again enrolled as a faithful

Democratic organization and willingly returned to the fold.

His nomination for justice of the city court in 1889 was to him even more unexpected than his nomination for mayor in 1897. He had no inkling of the situation until his name was about to be sprung upon the convention. In the succeeding election his popularity carried him far ahead of his ticket. How well he filled his place upon the bench the record shows. His preference this year was a nomination for the Supreme Court. Mr. Van Wyck, unlike his Dutch ancestors, is a strong Episcopalian. His mother's family were of that persuasion. He attends church regularly.

If he is to be read at all, however, it is not by what he says, but by what he does. He has strong individuality, with great will power and the ability to keep his own counsel. His sympathies are decidedly with the masses.

Although devoted to the study of the law, he is abreast of the literature of the day. The magazines are carefully perused, and he is a persistent reader of newspapers. The mayor owns a small brownstone front on Forty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue. He has bachelor apartments on the second floor. They are cosy and neat and tastefully furnished. He has a choice law library and a careful selection in general literature. In these rooms he has written the most of his decisions. Stern and unyielding as a judge, he has always been strictly just. It has been said that none of his decisions was ever reversed. This is not true. He lays no claim to infallibility, and is satisfied to stand on a par with his associates on the bench.

adherent. He had seen the futility of any other (Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.) Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck is a native of Manhattan Island, N. Y. He is the son of a lawyer and jurist distinguished in the community half a century ago, who was also, like the son, a Democrat. The father's position was such as not to make it necessary for the son to earn his living before he became of age, but being of an independent disposition he determined to maintain himself at the earliest possible moment, and so when only twelve years old, in 1862, he found employment as an errand boy with a down-town firm. Here he worked himself up into a clerkship, but soon resumed his studies. He was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1872, and was chosen as its valedictorian at the commencement.

> He was first elected a judge of the city court when he was thirty-nine years old. He has always been a studious lawyer and an enthusiastic Democrat. His associates on the bench of the city court chose him unanimously to preside there. He was serving his second term as judge when he was nominated for mayor. All his life he has been a most democratic citizen. Any one who has had business with him has never found any difficulty in getting into his presence. During his stay at the City Hall the latch-string will be out to the people of the big city. He will devote all of his time to the duties of his office, and he expects all of his appointees to imitate his example. In order that an impression which certain sensational papers have created may be rectified, it might be well to state that Robert A. Van Wyck is the most abstemious of men. He carries temperance almost to the degree of total abstinence.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE main incidents in the Dreyfus case as they occurred about three years ago are as follows: Upon information given to the French minister of war, Captain Dreyfus, of the French army, a Jew and an Alsatian, was arrested for divulging important military secrets to a foreign government, namely Germany. A trial by court-martial followed, in which the witnesses for the defense were not called upon to testify and the evidence submitted has never been published. The captain was convicted by the testimony of two experts in graphology and banished for life to a penal island off the coast of French Guiana, where he was placed in an iron cage and guarded by sentinels who are not allowed to speak in his presence. Since this trial the friends of Captain Dreyfus have attempted to have this sentence revoked. Now M. Scheurer-Kestner, a vice-president of the Senate, who has become interested in the case, asks for a new trial on the ground that he has proof of the innocence of Dreyfus. Members of the Dreyfus family inculpate Major Esterhazy, who denies the charges made against him and requests an investigation. These charges and countercharges have aroused a strong feeling of doubt in regard to the guilt of Dreyfus.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

most of the circumstances of the case that have that direction. To these must be added the fact

been made public. The lack of adequate motive The net result or tendency thus far is, no doubt, on his part, the insanely violent prejudice against to strengthen the wide-spread suspicion that the the race and religion to which he belongs, his own young officer may have been unjustly condemned. bearing throughout the trial and degradation, and This suspicion may be ill-founded. But it unques- the peculiar conduct of others who might easily be tionably exists, and appears to be warranted by interested in making him a scapegoat, all point in that the sole alleged evidence against him, so far as continue to declare that they have proofs of the not only the public knows, but so far as he and his prisoner's innocence popular sentiment will force counsel were informed, was a bit of unsigned manu- some action on the part of those who are keeping script in a disguised handwriting. Certainly it does not seem unreasonable to ask if he were not possibly the victim of another's evil-doing and of the infamous Jew-baiting mania.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

It seems to be certain that there was a conspiracy of some kind, and that Esterhazy, who has since acted such a contemptible and cowardly part, had a hand in it. It may be, too, that the offense which Dreyfus was charged with having committed was not committed at all, that the documents which have been produced were forged, and that no information was ever furnished to Germany.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It is evident that French opinion is undergoing a change, and that if men like M. Scheurer-Kestner

Dreyfus in exile. Should it actually be shown that the degraded officer is innocent he would be restored to full rank with as much sensational publicity as attended his disgrace, and the ovation which the mercurial French public would tender him no doubt would be extravagantly enthusiastic and adulatory.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

Dreyfus evidently got what he deserved, and he should be punished. The spectacle of an American officer selling the plans of our fortifications along the coast would call forth the liveliest indignation, and it would end in the officer's being court-martialed and punished. There is not a bit of difference between this supposititious case and that in which Dreyfus was the chief offender.

THE SECOND CITY OF THE WORLD.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

NEARLY thirty years ago, the first proposition was set down in black and white for the consolidation of the districts which are now united in one vast city, the greatest in the New World and, next to London, the largest in the world. The population of London, according to recent figures, is 4,463,169. That of the new city of New York is 3,388,771, distributed as follows: borough of Manhattan, 1,884,436; Brooklyn, 1,180,000; the Bronx, 135,116; Queens, 125,201; Richmond, 64,018. Paris is a big city, but it has only 2,511,629 inhabitants, while the population of Berlin is not much in excess of 1,725,000. In area New York is the greatest of the four, having 196,800 acres, to 74,672 for London, while Paris and Berlin have respectively only 19,279 and 15,662 acres.

As the old New York was the greatest city of the United States, the new New York will in many other respects than population and area rival the metropolis of the British Empire. Her location on the finest harbor on the North Atlantic coast will continue to be the controlling factor in her splendid growth in wealth and population. The water-front of London is about sixty miles in extent, much of it unavailable for large shipping; while the waterfrontage of the larger New York is 353 miles, almost all of it being practicable for docking purposes. To this port the transatlantic passenger lines send their finest and swiftest steamers, and the steamships and sailing vessels of many other companies have New York as their western terminus. The canals, too, bring their freights of breadstuffs and other staples to this port from the interior, and all the important railroads of the East and all the

coastwise steamship lines make New York their terminal point.

As a financial center New York is believed to be second only to London. Practically every great interest in the United States has at least a resident officer in New York, and Wall Street is the financial barometer of the country.

In facilities for rapid transit the new city is behind London, which has long had an extensive system of underground lines, similar to the projected road which the old New York has voted to build. Yet New York is not by any means hopelessly inferior to London even in this respect, for she has a great network of elevated roads and trolley surface lines, notably in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Bridge and the ferries will before many years be supplemented by other bridges across the East River and by a tunnel under that stream.

The tenth ward of old New York has a population of 413,000 to the square mile, the densest in any city of the world; the population of the Whitechapel District of London is 393,000 to the square

Greater New York has a police force of 7,725 members, while London has 16,000.

New York has 1,198 places of worship to London's 1,410.

New York has 720 newspapers and periodicals; London, 412.

New York daily consumes 25,000,000 more gallons of water than London.

London has a birth every three minutes and a death every five. New York has a birth every nine minutes and a death every ten and a half.

In London one out of each sixteen inhabitants seeks relief through public charity, while similar aid is sought in New York by one person out of each two hundred.

Besides her commercial and financial prominence the enlarged New York is by far the most extensive manufacturing city of the United States. Its public school system, too, is a source of justifiable pride as to the number of schools and their excellence. Here, too, will soon be built one of the most important libraries in the world; and here are Colum- for salaries and \$50,000,000 for public improvement bia University and many professional schools.

The old city of New York surpassed all the other cities in valuation of property, in the amount raised by taxation, and in the sums spent as operating expenses and for improvements. To its great totals are now to be added the amounts to be raised by the borough of Brooklyn, a city of 1,180,000 inhabestate and \$404,001,063 of personal property.

The new charter empowers the administration which now controls the city to expend vast sums for public improvements, the total which will be disbursed under Mayor Van Wyck being estimated at \$200,000,000. The salaries of city officials for the four years will swell this amount to \$332,000,000, and this does not include the payments for state taxes and the expense, exclusive of salaries, of administering the city government.

This estimated yearly expenditure of \$33,000,000 \$83,000,000—surpasses by nearly \$30,000,000 the revenue of the kingdom of Portugal for 1896-97. The combined budgets of Norway and Sweden for the same year were only about \$48,000,000. The revenue of the Netherlands in that period was only \$55,000,000. The revenues of Bulgaria and Rumania together were not much over \$50,000,000. itants, and to be expended there; and the revenues Belgium's revenue in 1895 was a trifle less than and disbursements on account of the remaining \$75,000,000, with nearly equal expenditure. And boroughs of the greater city. The colossal re- the sum to be raised in a single year in New York sources of the whole city are \$2,367,659,607 of real will exceed the yearly revenues of three or four of the South American republics taken together.

ENGLAND'S WAR IN INDIA.

THE revolt which broke out a few months ago among the tribes of the northwestern frontier of India has acquired an unanticipated magnitude. With a large army Gen. Sir William Lockhart, the British commander-in-chief, has been unable to rout the Afridis from their strongholds among the hills. There have been almost daily skirmishes, with loss of soldiers and officers on both sides, but the most desperate fighting since that at Dargai Ridge occurred during the raid made by General Westmacott's brigade down the Bara Valley. The failure to conquer these tribes of the hills has produced in England a decided decrease in the demand for a forward policy in India. Recent reports state that there is to be a cessation of hostilities until the opening of spring, and that the Afridis are assembling for the purpose of considering peace measures.

The Providence Journal. (R. I.)

pedition is expected to be reflected in the continued by physical conditions which discourage it. Afghanistan is a British dependent; until, in fact, factor against civilization to be lightly dismissed.

the Russian boundary separates India from the Afraid to invade the Khyber district with even the czar's dominions. Others insist that the enactment strong forces in the field at his disposal, the com- of this policy will be effected at too great a cost of mander now retires for some months, leaving the life and treasure. Even the forward party is derebels in complete control of their original positions. pressed, however, by what has occurred. For the A few accessible tribes have been penalized, but the first time in the history of the British army in India effect of the escape of others from the punitive ex- that body of organized troops finds itself opposed surliness of the humbled districts. Modern artillery forcing backward of a lot of knavish and fanatical has not sufficed to beat down the barriers of rocks, tribesmen is now understood among the Afridis to crowned by men with rifles, which have confronted be a task of which the British army is not readily the advancing parties. . . . In the circumstances capable. It can be done in time, but at a severe it is not surprising that the people of Great Britain loss. Yet the question is whether the expenditure of are dividing into a "forward party" and an oppo- blood and gold will be worth while. As an obstacle sition regarding the Indian policy on the northwest- to Russian aggressiveness it would be of great value ern frontier. A large number of the queen's sub- in the future. But simply as a means of disciplinjects assert that the scientific line should be pro- ing mountain rebels it is thought unwise. Modern jected northward and westward until the ameer of arms in the hands of the natives are too powerful a

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

THE friends of the plan to make Hawaii a part of the United States seem confident that during the present session of Congress action will be taken which will effect annexation. Investigation shows that nearly two thirds of the Senate favor the treaty of annexation submitted to that body by President McKinley in June. If this treaty should be adopted the United States would exercise complete sovereignty over the islands. The treaty also provides for the organization of a territory with a local legislature, the power of veto to be held by the president of the United States; the substitution of United States treaties for those of Hawaii; the prohibition of Chinese immigration; the assumption of a debt of \$4,000,000 by the United States; and a commission composed of three Americans and two Hawaiians to draw up a plan of local government. Japan through her minister, Toru Hoshi, has withdrawn her protest against annexation, but many in the United States are still opposed to the project. It is reported that the advocates of annexation desire its consideration in executive session of the Senate, that the delicate questions involved may not be made public.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

ploited their objections in the public prints and we move Hawaii from international politics and tend Very briefly summarized, these objections may be eliminating an otherwise certain source of internapresented as follows: first, that only a small minor-tional friction. ity of the inhabitants of the islands desire annexation, and, therefore, it would be an outrage to impose a the governed; second, that the Chinese and Japathird, that local self-government means that an their power to make all sorts of trouble for the United States; fourth, that Hawaii cannot be kept from statehood very long, with our political parties nearest American shore; sixth, that it is not the for the mere asking. policy of the government to enlarge its territory by annexation.

The Literary Digest. (New York, N. Y.)

In "A Handbook on the Annexation of Hawaii," by ex-Minister Lorrin A. Thurston, one of the negotiators of the pending treaty, five principal reasons for annexation are elaborated: first, it will culties that may arise. prevent the establishment of an alien and possibly hostile stronghold in a position commanding the United States the strategical control of the North Pacific, thereby protecting its Pacific coast and such that the United States must act now to pre- in the far East and the part this country may be serve the results of its past policy, and to prevent called upon to play in regard to those probthe dominancy in Hawaii of a foreign people; third, lems. If the Hawaiian islands would very greatly it will increase many fold and secure to the United strengthen the United States as a naval power in States the commerce of the islands; fourth, it will the North Pacific they should be annexed.

greatly increase and secure to the United States the The opponents of annexation have already ex-shipping business of the islands; fifth, it will reknow about the line of argument they will pursue. to promote peace and harmony in the Pacific by

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

No advantages can accrue to the United States government upon a people without the consent of that are not obtainable without annexation; but there are many disadvantages. It would cost as nese coolie laborers must either be allowed the much to protect Hawaii as to guard the entire coastprivilege of full citizenship or else be kept in the line of the United States. The islands would becondition of semi-serfdom now in vogue-either of come a favorite field for setting up pocket states, which is antagonistic to a democratic government; and there would be the greatest difficulty in framing general laws, particularly tariff acts fitted to the ignorant and irresponsible people will have it in needs of both this country and Hawaii. There is no good reason why the United States should not maintain the most cordial relations with the independent republic of Hawaii and derive from such forever and bitterly competing for the control of relations every advantage and none of the disad-Congress; fifth, that immense sums of money will vantages that would surely come from annexation. be needed to fortify and preserve an American It already has a fine harbor and coaling station settlement two thousand miles away from the there and can get all else that it wishes by treaty

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

Of course it would be unwise to admit it at once as a sovereign state, because of its vast preponderance of alien population, who are presumably unfit for self-government. But the territorial form of government affords an easy solution of any diffi-

Denver Republican. (Col.)

The question of annexation is not whether the Pacific coast and the commerce of the North government of Queen Liliuokalani was properly Pacific, and definitely and finally secure to the overthrown, nor whether the leading advocates of annexation of the islands are Americans or natives. It is a question of what the duty of the United commerce from attack; second, the conditions are States is with reference to problems of the future

KLONDIKE RELIEF.

A BILL appropriating \$175,000 for the relief of miners in the Yukon valley was passed by the House December 16. The secretary of war is to have charge of this fund, which is to be used to meet the expense incurred by the purchase, transportation, and distribution of food supplies. According to the provisions of the bill the supplies may be sold to the sufferers, the prices to be fixed by Secretary Alger, or they may be donated to those who are without means to pay for them. Secretary Alger is also empowered to purchase reindeer and secure the services of experienced teamsters who are not citizens of the United States. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent of education for Alaska, is authorized as a special agent of the War Department to purchase six hundred reindeer in Lapland, and to obtain the requisite number of teamsters from that country. Captain David L. Brainard, of the Subsistence Department of the army, has been commissioned to purchase the necessary provisions for the expedition to Alaska and to superintend their delivery and packing at Dyea. General Merriam, commander of the Department of the Columbia, has been instructed to organize a guard for the expedition, consisting of two officers and fifty men. Through the Canadian minister of the interior, Mr. Sifton, arrangements have been made to secure the assistance of a force of the mounted police of Canada, and probably no duties will be levied on provisions transported by the relief expedition.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

Congress has voted a large sum of money for the relief of the miners who went to the Klondike and are now in distress. Of course these men ought to be helped, but there can be no denial of the fact that they were all warned before they started for the Klondike.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The appropriation made for the relief of the suffering and imperiled miners of the Klondike region is undoubtedly not too much, in view of all the reports that have come to us as to the condition of affairs in that far northern region. The fact that the money is to be expended under the direction of the War Department is a guaranty that all the plans will be designed and carried out in an intelligent and practical manner. For the department in question has familiarized itself with existing conditions, and has all along kept itself so closely in touch with every movement toward the Klondike that it knows exactly in what direction to work and what are the best means to apply to an alleviation of distress. . . Of course people who are indifferent to suffering will say that many of the men to whom relief is to be sent are themselves to blame for their condition. But this may also be said of thousands upon thousands of people who find themselves in poverty and who are sick and suffering. The knowledge of that fact does not prevent the building and endowment of hospitals and of the hundreds of other agencies that "soothe and heal and bless." And so, even if it is not directly the function of the government to help men who have fallen by the wayside in the mad rush for wealth, they are our brothers, and they are destitute. That is enough.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

Secretary of War Alger, in expectation that Congress would provide for the relief of the people at Dawson and other points in the valley of the

Yukon, hás begun preparations to send forward supplies. The amount voted by the House of Representatives-\$175,000-is probably sufficient to meet all needs and pay the cost of transportation. It is particularly satisfactory that in the short debate in the House it was recognized that no distinction should be made between American citizens and British subjects, and none between localities, whether on British or on American soil. The sole consideration is that the people in the Yukon valley are in danger of starvation. This justifies the appropriation not only in the minds of the members of Congress, but also with the public. . . . Both branches of Congress appreciate the need of prompt action and public sentiment heartily indorses the measure. The gravity of the situation revealed by this action should be impressed upon all persons who may be thinking of going to the Klondike early next spring. It is estimated that something like 200,000 people will try to reach the Yukon goldfields. While this is undoubtedly an over-estimate, it should be evident to every thoughtful person that if anything like that many people go to the Klondike and Yukon valleys in 1898, the danger of starvation next winter will probably be as great as it is this season.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Canada is willing to act with us in sending supplies to the Klondike miners, and if she would show a like disposition to help us protect the seals it would do her credit.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The authorities at Washington are commendably energetic in preparing to send relief to the distressed Argonauts. Though their present suffering is the result of their own greed and folly it is none the less the duty as well as the instinct of humanity to send them help, whether drawn by reindeer or snow locomotives, and without counting the cost.

EUROPEAN DESIGNS UPON CHINA.

VAGUE and contradictory as the reports from the Orient often are there seems to be no doubt of the fact that Germany has taken permanent possession of Kiao Chou, thus securing a naval station in China. Prince Henry has been sent to the scene of action and in a few months will visit the Chinese emperor, who, it is reported, will receive him as an equal. Other European nations are also actively attentive to their interests in the far East. Russia has entered Port Arthur for the winter and has forced the removal of Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, the English financial adviser of the Korean government. A Russian was appointed to succeed him. Despatches report the seizure of the island of Hainan by the French and the appearance of Great Britain at Port Hamilton Island, accompanied by a Japanese fleet. It is impossible to predict the outcome of these demonstrations, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the partition of the Chinese Empire among the European nations is about to take place.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. (O.)

When Germany's warships seized the port which from the surrounding forts, some surprise was manifested because Russia, France, and England did not delights in such scenes and occasions, and he careenter a vigorous protest at the action. The reason fully made the most of this one. The emperor's sia, France, and England want to do precisely what declaration of the intention of Germany to maintain not object to a step very similar to, if not identical ting. . . . If a combination does exist to parcan be certain that the continental powers of Europe there would be no withdrawal from the position will, if possible, freeze England out of the game.

Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

Under the circumstances there seems little doubt but that the European occupation of China, or parts would be no interference with his plans to annex or of the empire at least, will be permanent, and that practically to annex a part of Chinese territory. it will not be met with even the show of armed resistance. There is much greater probability of conflict among the various outside claimants who will ask a share in the division of spoils. It is quite clear that the Chinese would be better off for the the former was to be given possession of Port overthrow of the present dynasty, even if such overthrow were brought about at the cost of their socalled independence.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

That the occupation of Kiao Chou by the German forces is the first step in the partition of the Chinese Empire by Germany and Russia is a fact mercially in the oriental grab game are England which finds as swift recognition in Peking as in and Japan. It is significant, too, that the naval London. Another fact as clearly demonstrated by forces of these two powers are now cooperating in the utterances of the London press and by the Korean waters. Both of these nations have commovements of the British fleet in the far East is that England does not propose to be an indifferent which justify the liveliest attention, whether terriwitness of the game of wholesale spoliation. When torial partition is undertaken or not. China advertised her weakness to the world by permitting Japan to whip her she invited the fate which now impends. Considerations of expediency settle her differences with Russia alone, but if Lord may postpone the ceremony of partition-prefaced, Salisbury does not make a retrograde movement, of course, by a great naval show on the part of the as he has done on other occasions when Russia had allied fleets-but China must go, and her oblitera- to be considered, it does appear as if England and tion from the map of Asia may easily be coincident Japan would pit their strength against that of Ruswith the dawn of the new century.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

The departure of the German fleet in command they now control, and drove the native garrisons of Prince Henry was the occasion of a great deal of spectacular display on the part of the emperor. He why such protests were not made is obvious. Rus- toast to his brother was significant in its distinct Germany did, and therefore they assuredly would its position on the Chinese coast, and all the more so because it contained a clearly expressed notice with, moves which they themselves are contempla- to all Europeans. It was a warning to them to keep their hands off and let Germany have its way. tition China, and if the work has already begun, we So emphatic was the emperor's declaration that taken at Kiao Chou Bay, that it looks as though he had previously obtained some assurance from Russia, if not also from England and France, that there

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

Ever since Russia assisted in elbowing Japan out of the Leao Tong peninsula, there has been an understanding between Russia and China by which Arthur whenever she needed it. When Russia takes Port Arthur, therefore, she only enters into actual possession of what was given her months ago. She acts with the full consent of China.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

The nations which have most at stake commercial interests involved in the Chinese question

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

It did at first look as if Japan would be forced to sia, France, and Germany.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL RUIZ.

HOSTILITIES which have continued in the island of Cuba for a long time are in no way lessened by the killing of Colonel Ruiz. A despatch from Havana dated December 20 says that Colonel Ruiz, after an ineffectual attempt by correspondence to induce Colonel Aranguren to surrender, met him by appointment near Campo Florido and offered terms of peace. In accordance with a proclamation issued by the insurgents to the effect that any Spanish envoy coming to them with offers of autonomy would be shot, Colonel Ruiz was executed. The conflicting reports make it difficult to obtain the exact truth in regard to the affair.



THE LATE COL. JOAQUIN RUIZ.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

It now appears that the errand of Ruiz, as proved by documents upon his person, was to offer to the Cuban leader, Colonel Aranguren, a bribe of \$100,-

of the cause of independence and the acceptance of autonomy. In addition, the proposal involved the corruption of another Cuban officer by Aranguren. . . . The death of Ruiz was not the murder of a herald or the assassination of an envoy. It was the execution of a spy.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Only one excuse for it is offered. It is said that a month ago the Cuban leaders made formal proclamation that they would put to death any Spanish envoy coming to them with offer of autonomy. That would be incredible were the statement made by any others than the Cubans themselves. On their authority it must be believed. Well, that is an excuse that not only, as the French saying has it, accuses, but condemns. That proclamation was a proclamation of outlawry. In making it the Cubans forfeited the right to be recognized as civilized belligerents, and set themselves down as either savages or brigands. It is the more regrettable because the American people have hitherto generally sympathized with the Cubans in their ooo in cash and a high office in the proposed new struggle for freedom. But the American people administration of Cuba, in return for his desertion cannot sympathize with organized assassination.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

THE business of cotton manufacturing in the South has grown so rapidly within recent years that the oldest cotton manufacturing community, New England, has been called upon to adjust its operations in this field to the varying exigencies of the increasing competition. The prevailing conditions are emphasized by the current movement on the part of the New England manufacturers to reduce wages ten per cent, the mill owners of Fall River, Mass., having inaugurated the reduction at the beginning of the new year. It is stated by a committee of experts who recently investigated the conditions incident to the manufacture of cotton goods in the South that the southern wage scale in the cotton-mills is about forty per cent less than that which now obtains in New England, and, in addition to this advantage of cheaper labor, that the legal hours of work are longer in the South than in New England, that there are no labor organizations with which to deal, that coal is less costly, that there is practical freedom from legislative interference, and that the cost of production is materially lessened by the location of mills in close proximity to the cotton fields, thus doing away with freight charges for the transportation of the raw material. The number of cotton-mills in the South has gradually increased within recent years, and owing mainly to the economic advantages to be gained it is to be expected that the movement of this great industry southward will grow with accelerating force. Meanwhile the effect of this sharp competition upon the New England communities where this industry has had its greatest foothold will be watched with no little concern and interest, since it means the accommodation of one of our foremost industries to those social and economic changes which are inevitable in our national experience.

(Dem.) The Times. (Kansas City, Mo.)

In justification of the ten per cent cut in wages ordered as a New Year's gift of Republican prosperity to their employees, the New England cottonmill owners dolefully set forth the inroads made upon their business by the southern cotton factories. New England's loss of this branch of production will inevitably be followed by similar losses in other lines. New England has no natural advantages for manufacturing except water. Coal has to be hauled from great distances. Food must be transported from other sections. The rigorous climate and thick settlement of the country make the cost of living high. Already far from the fields of raw material, New England is steadily getting further from the center of consumption, which is moving South and West. New England's career as a great manufacturing region is gradually coming to an end. Other and more favored sections are taking New England's industries from her. How far the process will go no one can say, but as yet no end is in sight. She is certain in the next century to suffer a great decline in comparative importance.

(Rep.) The Cleveland Leader. (O.)

A free-trade newspaper, commenting on the recent reduction of wages among the cotton-mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., contends that it furnishes a vindication of the free-trade theory, because the conditions necessitating the reduction of wages have resulted in spite of tariff protection for to transfer their plants to this section and secure the cotton-spinning industry. If the free-trade the advantages to be found here, which are by no paper were honest, it would say that the conditions means confined to cheap wages.

at Fall River had been brought about by the unequal competition of cheap labor in the cotton-mills in the South with that in the cotton-mills in the Massachusetts town. Protected from foreign competition, the Fall River manufacturers were enabled to produce goods at a low and constantly decreasing price, and to still pay their employees living wages. For years there was prosperity and contentment at Fall River. It is doubtful if there was a more prosperous industrial community in the United States; but when the cheap and ignorant labor of the South was brought into direct competition with that of New England under different conditions it soon became apparent that such competition would prove ruinous. The only way in which protection is directly responsible for this condition of affairs is that protection afforded the opportunity for building up the cotton-spinning industry in the United States. But for protection we would have continued to buy our cotton goods from England, and, of course, there would have been no cotton-spinners at Fall River to suffer a reduction of wages. That is about the only way in which the free-trade theory has been vindicated.

(Dem.) The Constitution. (Atlanta, Ga.)

It is queer that the mill managers and the editors do not perceive that the reduction of wages will not help matters. If the trouble is southern competition, there is but one way to meet it, and that is

CURFEW LEGISLATION.

PUBLIC sentiment appears to be slowly but steadily endorsing the wisdom of the movement inaugurated by the Boys' and Girls' Home Employment Association in 1894 to put a check upon the increase of youthful criminals. This movement, known as the "curfew ordinance," is now in force in over three hundred towns and cities, mostly in the middle West. Of the larger cities which have adopted it are Omaha, Denver, Pueblo, Kansas City, Des Moines, Topeka, Leavenworth, St. Joseph (Mo.), Quincy, Evanston (Ill.), and recently Indianapolis, the meeting-place of the eighth annual session of the association in December. The ordinance requires all children under fifteen, not accompanied by parents or guardians, or not absent with leave, to be at home at nine o'clock in summer and eight o'clock in winter. With few exceptions it has met with the warm commendation of city officials and the cordial support of parents, being easily enforced and effecting a great improvement in the youth of the cities where it is in operation. It is said that the ordinance is still in force in Salem, Mass., having come down from Puritan times.

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

socially and morally, is also noted. Superintendent Concerning the operation of the ordinance in Mallalieu, of the Nebraska Reform School, testifies Lincoln [Neb.], Mayor Graham reports that it was that there has been a decrease in commitments of a complete surprise, both to the police and parents; delinquents to that school from places where the that there was a decrease of seventy-five per cent ordinance is enforced, and Samuel M. Melick, chief in the arrests of youths during the first month; of police of Lincoln, says: "Teachers in the pubthat no increase of the police force was necessary, lic schools say that since curfew went in force boys but on the contrary there was a pecuniary saving who formerly kept late hours on the street at night, from the falling off in the number of arrests. A and were behind in their studies, under curfew decided improvement of the youth of the city, come regularly, are punctual and mentally refreshed, and up with their studies." The chief of and girls were sent to the reform school from that qualified success, and at the present time I am safe arrests under the provisions of the ordinance since in saying that at least seven eighths of the people of it has been in force. The chief of police of Denver and support. It has been instrumental in keeping of Des Moines is enthusiastic in his praise of the hundreds of children off the street and away from law; says there have been few arrests under it, but public places at night who previous to the passage the effect has been all that could be desired. and enforcement of the curfew were accustomed to These reports will be very gratifying to the assorun at will at all hours of the night. There has ciation which first conceived and recommended the been a reduction of fully fifty per cent in commit- ordinance. The larger cities are inclined to reject ments to the reform school from St. Joseph since it as savoring too much of rural simplicity; but if the enactment of the curfew ordinance." The it works so well in the smaller places it will not be mayor of North Platte, Neb., says that for two many years before the adoption of some regulation years before passing the ordinance fourteen boys of this kind is likely to become well-nigh universal.

police of St. Joseph, Mo., writes: "After seven place, and for two years since its enforcement none months of enforcement of the curfew ordinance, I have been sent. The chief of police of Omaha beg leave to inform you that it has proved an un- says that there has been no occasion to make this city give it their sincere and cordial approval gives substantially the same testimony. The mayor

CHARLES BUTLER, LL. D.

A CAREER of nearly a century's duration was ended by the death of Mr. Charles Butler on December 13, at his home in New York. He was descended from a distinguished Irish family, his early life being spent in his native town of Kinderhook, where he was educated. After graduation at an academy he studied law in the office of Martin Van Buren, then attorney-general of New York and afterward president, with whom his brother Benjamin was in partnership. In 1824 he was admitted to the bar and soon rose to distinction in his profession, beginning his career in Geneva. In 1835 he removed to New York, where he made his home until the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Half-Orphan Asylum and of the Union Theological Seminary, in which he endowed a chair of biblical theology, and was one of the council of the New York University. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wabash University in 1853, and later from the New York University. One daughter survives him.



CHARLES BUTLER.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Charles Butler lived nearly a hundred years. He had attained distinction in a great profession. He had amassed an ample fortune. He had assisted conspicuously and efficiently in founding several institutions of national beneficence, and for more than threescore years had devoted time, labor, knowledge, and money without stint to the strength-

ening of their foundations and the extension of their good works. He had been for longer than two average lifetimes an exemplary Christian, a loyal citizen, a kindly neighbor, an honest man, and in every relationship, public and private, had borne "the white flower of a blameless life." And he died in peace and honor.

On his operations as a lawyer and business man, on his work for the orphan asylum which he helped to found, on his doings for the great theological school of which he was a founder and for more than sixty years a stanch supporter, on his share in building up the patriotic club with which he was similiarly associated, on his neighborly kindnesses to the suburban village where he made his summer home-on each of these and of a dozen other features of his life a chapter might be written. But, most of all, the mind turns to his connection with the New York University, of which in youth he was one of the earliest patrons and to which he gave the latest thoughts and energies of his venerable age. He was conspicuous among those clearsighted men who, far in advance of the spirit of that age and of all possibilities of immediate realization, conceived and fixed the ideals of that institution on true university lines, at a time when a true university existed in this country only as a dream.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE LEGISLATION.

To the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the South is due the renewed interest which attaches to the proposed reform of our quarantine regulations. The recommendation conveyed by the president's message that the national quarantine regulations be made paramount has lately been followed by the introduction of a bill in the federal legislature by Senator Caffery of Louisiana which carries out the president's precise suggestion. It would have the federal quarantine laws supersede all state and local quarantine regulations and vest in the president authority to control the operation of railroads and the movements of vessels and persons in districts declared to be subject to quarantine restrictions. The law now in force provides that the Marine Hospital Service shall aid in the enforcement of local quarantine regulations but it in no sense contemplates a coordinated and centralized system. While the plan to have the federal government exercise quarantine powers exclusively has provoked much opposition which in the end may bring about its defeat, it is not unlikely that some desired reform, if less radical in character, will result from the present agitation of the subject.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N.Y.)

The time is particularly appropriate for legislation on this question. The utter inefficiency of state and local quarantine regulations has been forcibly demonstrated by the harsh and costly experience of the fever-stricken districts. In view of the results of this recent object-lesson-involving some 4,000 cases of epidemic disease and 400 deaths chargeable to it-there should be no serious objection to the enactment of a national quarantine law to take the place of the inconsistent, antiquated, and dangerous methods now in vogue.

Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

This is not in any sense a movement in behalf of paternal government. Quarantine regulations, to be of any service, must reach beyond state lines, and be carried out by a power stronger than any one state can wield. In short, successful quarantine regulations involve the authority that can only be employed by the general government, such as is already manifested in the regulations of interstate commerce. Millions of dollars would have been saved to the South last summer if a national quarantine system had been in operation. We repeat here what we have said on former occasions. No system of national quarantine, no matter how thorough, can prove effective so long as the yellow plague is allowed to breed at our very doors. Even national quarantine cannot keep away from our southern coasts the contagion that flies in the air or creeps in on the sluggish West Indian fogs blown inland. Quarantine does not prevent the spread of yellow fever in a climate where the conditions are ripe for it, and we cannot keep the germs away from our coasts so long as the fever is allowed to breed and grow in Cuba, where it exists from year's end to year's end. We must be able to root it out and destroy it in its breeding grounds. It must be stamped out of Havana and other Cuban ports before a quarantine can prove effective. Otherwise we shall have very costly labor for our pains.

Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

hide-bound adherents to the doctrine of state

rights, some of whom, apparently, would rather die of cholera or yellow fever than enjoy the protection of a national quarantine. Such objections, however, should not be allowed to operate to the prejudice of the country in general. If the federal government has not the power to safeguard public health it ought to go out of business altogether. The main trouble we had this year was with the interior and not the coast quarantines. The latter, after letting the malady secure a landing, sat down supine and died or lived, as chance provided, but the interior was alive to the peril, and each town, village, and neighborhood on a railroad or navigable river proceeded to protect itself in its own way. The South, by a very large majority, will take chances on preserving the liberties of its people, if the federal government shall take control of all quarantine measures and appliances, internal and external, on the coast and inland. As we hint, a civilized method of handling the business is most needed in the in-

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The public are not contentious as to the precise sanitary methods by which the country at large shall be protected against the incursions of disease. The plan of federal supervision of the subject outlined in the Caffery Bill, if objectionable to the sanitary experts and experienced health authorities to the country, should be displaced by a measure in whose support these authorities can unite. Whether the federal authority should act of its own motion and exclusively when necessary, as provided for in the Caffery Bill, or only upon request of the local health authorities, and in cooperation with them, raises an important question. It is wise to encourage self-help in sanitary measures, yet Congress should legislate on this subject to the end that the country may have prompt prohibition in case local authorities, through inertia, parsimony, or ignorance, fail to adopt measures to stamp out contagion. . . . The cordon of quarantine protection should have no weak places anywhere if it can be avoided. Our The objections to the Caffery Bill will come from chain of quarantine defense is no stronger than its weakest link.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

December 7. The Illinois state legislature assemble in special session at Springfield.

December 8. The American Forestry Association holds its sixteenth annual meeting in Washington.

December 9. The Louisiana Democratic State Convention meets at Baton Rouge to nominate thirty-six candidates for delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention in New Orleans in February.—New vessels of the revenue cutter service will hereafter be named after Indian tribes.—December wheat sells in Chicago at \$1.09 a bushel, the highest price since 1891.

December 12. Prof. William R. Brooks of Smith Observatory reports the observation of a great group of sun-spots approaching the center of the sun's disk; the group is visible to the naked eye through smoked glass; measurements made by Professor Brooks show this vast solar disturbance to be 100,000 miles in length.

December 13. Sixty-five out of one hundred and two publishers in New York City accede to the request of the compositors for a nine-hour workday.

December 14. The Georgia House adopts a resolution asking Congress to enact necessary legislation to place Georgia quarantine regulations in the hands of the United States Marine Hospital Service in the future in case of yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, etc.

December 16. The president nominates Attorney-General McKenna to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.—The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League begins in Cincinnati.

December 17. Carl Schurz is reelected president of the Civil Service Reform League of Cincinnati.
——The following are among the appointments made by the president: Nathan B. Scott, commissioner of internal revenue, William W. Thomas, Jr., minister to Sweden and Norway.

December 21. The Indianapolis city council passes a curfew ordinance.——Josiah Quincy, Democrat, is reelected mayor of Boston.

December 22. A sleet storm in Texas causes many cattle to perish; frosts injure the orange and lemon crops in southern California.

December 23. Damage to the amount of \$500,000 is caused by a fire in the business center of Cleveland.

December 24. The Coliseum at Chicago, the huge building in which the last Democratic National Convention was held, is completely destroyed by fire.

December 25. About thirty persons are injured in Asheville, N. C., from the explosion of a can of powder while a Christmas salute is being fired.—
Fifteen thousand glass-workers in Indiana return to work.

January 2. The report of the Monetary Commission is made public. Its recommendations have been embodied in a bill which will soon be presented to Congress.

FOREIGN.

December 10. General Ruis Rivera, the insurgent leader, is released from prison in Cuba, having been pardoned by royal decree.——A number of anarchists are expelled from Berlin.

December 12. The entire Haitian ministry resigns.—General Weyler arrives in Madrid and is ostentatiously received by ex-Premier Azcarraga and other leaders of the opposition.

December 15. It is understood that the committees of the striking engineers and the employers in Great Britain have reached an agreement as to the three leading points in dispute—freedom of employment, piece work, and over-time.

December 17. The French Chamber of Deputies adopts a proposal fixing upon ten hours as a day's work for railroad employees; this is to be followed by ten hours of rest.

December 18. The tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau are opened in the Pantheon to set at rest a long-standing controversy.

December 21. The Arabs along the Persian Gulf are in revolt against the Turkish government.

December 24. The pope issues an encyclical on the Manitoba school question.

December 27. Great Britain declines to enter into an agreement with the United States, Russia, and Japan to stop sealing in Bering Sea.

December 29. The French have occupied Odienne and Sambatigila in West Africa and the indications are that an advance against Chief Samory is imminent.—Fire destroys a third part of Port au Prince, Haiti.

January 3. Li Hung Chang is recalled to power at Peking.—Bread riots occur in the province of Girgenti, Sicily; troops are called out.

NECROLOGY.

December 12. Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the president, Canton, O.

December 18. Washington Hesing, ex-post-master of Chicago.

December 29. William J. Linton, engraver and writer, New Haven, Conn.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

FOR FEBRUARY.

First Week (ending February 5).

- "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter III.
- "A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapter

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Rhine Country."

Sunday Reading for January 30.

Second Week (ending February 12).

- "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter IV.
- "A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapters III. and IV.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "Household Industries in the Colonies."
- " Insect Communities."

Sunday Reading for February 6.

Third Week (ending February 19).

- "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter V.
- "A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapters V. and VI.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "German Social Democracy."
- "The Financial Markets of Germany." Sunday Reading for February 13.

Fourth Week (ending February 26).

- "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter VI.
 - "A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapters VII. and VIII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Influence of Roman Law on English Law." Sunday Reading for February 20.

FOR MARCH.

First Week (ending March 4).

- "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter VII.
- "A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapter IX.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Ingenuity of Ants and Wasps." Sunday Reading for February 27.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FOR FEBRUARY.

First Week.

- I. The Lesson.
- An Illustrated Talk—The ancient city of Rome.
- 3. An Essay-Missionary work in ancient times.
- 4. An Essay-Migration, its causes and results.
- 5. A Paper-The Byzantine Empire.
- 6. General Conversation-Current news.

Second Week.

Justinian Day-February 10.

- 1. A Biographical Sketch-Justinian the Great.
- 2. A Paper-Justinian's administration.
- 3. A Paper-January 532.
- An Essay—The ecclesiastical policy of Justinian.
- 5. A Talk-Justinian's legislation.

Third Week.

- 1. A Talk-American stock exchanges.
- 2. A Study in French History—The Paris commune.

- 3. An Essay-Rome in the time of the Gracchi,
- 4. A Talk.-Noted Roman conspirators.
- Discussion—The dismemberment of the Chinese Empire.*

Fourth Week.

- 1. An Essay-The battle of Hastings.
- Historical Review—The explorations of the Norsemen.
- 3. A Paper-Rome after the death of Nero.
- 4. A Talk—The history of the trial by jury.
- General Discussion—The Hawaiian annexation scheme.*

FOR MARCH.

First Week.

- 1. The Lesson.
- 2. A Geographical and Historical Study-Sicily.
- 3. A Paper-The Saracens.
- 4. General Discussion—The results of absolute freedom of speech.

^{*}See Current History and Opinion.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN THE TEXT-BOOKS.

"A SHORT HISTORY OF MEDIÆVAL EUROPE."

P. 23. "Nicæa" [nī-sē'a]. An ancient town of Asia Minor nearly sixty miles southeast of Constantinople. The first general church council was held here in 325 A. D.

P. 23. "Mœsia" [mē'shi-ā]. A province of the ancient Roman Empire which included nearly the same territory as the modern Bulgaria and Servia.

P. 24. "Pannonia." A Roman province south of the Danube River and north of Mœsia.

P. 25. "Illyria." A province on the western coast of the Balkan Peninsula now included in Montenegro and a part of the Austrian and Turkish dominions.

P. 26. "Rhegium" [rē'ji-um]. An ancient city on the strait of Messina now called Reggio di Calabria [red'jō dē kä-lä'brē-ä].——"Cosenza" [kō-sen'-dzä]. A city in southern Italy.

P. 27. "Busento." The Busento River is in southern Italy and flows by Cosenza. It is a small stream.

P. 27. "Narbonne." A town of France near the Mediterranean coast.——"Orosius." A Latin historian of the fifth century A. D.

P. 29. "Arian." An advocate of Arianism, founded by Arius, who held the belief that the Father and the Son are similar in nature but that the Son is subordinate to the Father.

P. 30. "Patricius." Of the rank or dignity of the patres or patricians; a member of the Roman nobility.

P. 36. "Sugambri" [sū-gam'brī]. — "Chamavi" [ka-mā'vī]. — "Attuarii" [at-tu-a'ri-ī]. — "Ampsivarii" [amp-si-vā'ri-ī]. — "Chatti" [kat'ī]. — "Tencteri" [tengk'tē-rī]. — "Bructeri" [bruk'te-rī].

P. 37. "Gepidæ" [jep'i-dē].——"The Wash." An arm of the North Sea between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, England. It is about twenty-two miles long and fifteen miles wide.

P. 37. "Stour" [stoor]. A river in England.

P. 38. "Ecgberht." The Anglo-Saxon spelling of Egbert.

P. 39. "Ealdormen" [ēl'der-men].——"Ceorl." The Anglo-Saxon form of churl.

P. 40. "Lindisfarne" [lin-dis-farn']. Holy Island is another name for the same place, which at low water is a peninsula.

P. 48. "Chosroes" [kos'rō-ez].

P. 50. "Exarch." From a Greek word meaning commander or ruler; a viceroy; a governor.

P. 59. "Basileus." The Greek word for king.

P. 61. "Mayfields," or champs de mai, were annual assemblies of the Frankish tribes, so-called from the time (May) in which they occurred. These meetings were held for various purposes. At different times they had the character of a military review, or of a national assembly in honor of the supreme chief of the nation, or of an assembly of warriors and lords to consult on matters of importance to the whole nation.

P. 63. "Aachen" [ä'Ken]. The German name of Aix-la-Chapelle.——"Ingelheim" [ing'el-hīm]. A town about eight miles west of Mainz.——"Nijmegen" [nī'mā-ken]. A city in the Netherlands. It is also called Nimwegen [nim'wā-gen].

P. 64. "Reichenau" [rī'Ke-nou]. An island in the western arm of the Lake of Constance.—
"Corvey" [kor-vī']. A German Benedictine abbey about a mile from Höxter on the Weser River.

P. 74. "Friuli" [frē'ōō-lē]. A district of Italy north of the Adriatic Sea.

P. 75. "Flanders." Formerly a territory in Europe bordering on the North Sea and extending from the strait of Dover to the mouth of the Schelde River.—"Poitou" [pwä-too']. A government of ancient France south of Brittany and Anjou.—"Anjou" was east of Brittany.—"Poitiers" [pwä-tyā']. The capital of Poitou.—"Gascony." Formerly a duchy of France. See the map of the empire of Karl the Great in the text-book.

P. 76. "Magyars" [ma-järz'].

P. 77. "D'Outremer." A French phrase meaning beyond the sea.——"Transmarinus" is a Latin word having the same meaning.

P. 77. "Blois" [blwä]. — "Champagne" [sham-pān' or, French pronunciation, shon-päng']. An ancient government of France bordering on Belgium.—"Chartres" [shārtr]. A district in northern France.

P. 81. "Montlhéry" [môn-lā-rē'].

P. 83. "Altheim" [ält'hīm]. A German town in Baden.

P. 84. "Widukind" or Wittukind. A German historian and monk who lived in the tenth century. His great work was a history of King Henry I. and the Emperor Otto I.

P. 89. "Princeps atque," etc. The prince and senator of all the Romans.

P. 89. "Clugny" or Cluny [klü-nē']. A town of France noted for the Benedictine abbey founded there in the tenth century.

P. 91. "Liutprand" [li-oot'prand]. — "Res

Gestæ Saxonicæ." Saxonic exploits.--- "Walthari Lied." Song to Walter .--- "Hrotsuitha" [hrōt'svē-tä]. --- "Lapsus et conversio Theophilé." The fall and conversion of Theophilus.

P. 96. "Thanet." An island off the east coast of Kent, England.

P. 101. "Jumièges" [zhü-myāzh']. A village of France a few miles west of Rouen. An abbey church of the Benedictines was located in this

P. 108. "Bayeux" [bä-ye']. A French town a few miles west of Caen.

"ROMAN LIFE IN PLINY'S TIME."

P. 59. "Gabii" [gā'bi-ī]. A city in ancient Latium conquered by Tarquinius Superbus. According to a legendary account Sextus, the youngest son of Tarquinius Superbus, came to Gabii and, representing himself as a fugitive from the tyranny of his father, became the leader of the Gabians. A messenger sent to his father for further instructions reported to Sextus that the king, Tarquinius, was in his garden and had cut off the heads of the tallest poppies. Sextus showed that he comprehended the message by at once killing the chief men of Gabii. The town was then surrendered to Tarquin. "Præneste" [prē-nes'tē]. An ancient town in Latium on a spur of the Apennine range. It was a summer resort for the Romans and the temple and oracle of the goddess Fortune attracted many visitors.-"Volsinium." An ancient town built on a height about fifty miles northwest of Rome. --- "Anio" [ä'nē-ō]. A tributary of the Tiber River which joins it a few miles north of Rome. Near Tivoli there is a waterfall of about 300 feet.

P. 62. "Cato Uticensis." A Roman Stoic philosopher and patriot. He committed suicide in 46 B. C.

"M. Jourdain" [zhoor-dan']. A char-P. 68. acter in Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" who, being a plain, ordinary citizen, and wealthy, wishes to acquire the culture of a perfect gentleman and tries to educate himself.

P. 68. "Campus Martius." A plain in ancient Rome extending toward the Tiber from the Pincian, Quirinal, and Capitoline Hills. For many years the plain was kept free of buildings for military exercises and assemblies of a popular character. During the reign of Augustus buildings were erected on the south and east, but enough of the plain was left for races and athletic sports. The most important part of modern Rome now occupies this historic area.

P. 73. "Sardou" [sär-doo']. A French dramatist born in 1831. His "Bons Villageois" (Good Villagers) is an "urban satire on country politicians."

P. 76. "Murrhine" [mur'rin or mur'rin]. An

that archeologists have not been able positively to identify the material. According to eminent authority it is the same as fluor-spar, but proof of this is still wanting as no vases or other objects made of fluor-spar have yet been discovered by excavators.

P. 78. "Northumberland House." A famous historical mansion of London. It was erected in the seventeenth century on the southeast side of Trafalgar Square and a few years ago it was removed that a new street, Northumberland Avenue, might be opened.

P. 85. "Æsculapius" [es-kū-la'pi-us]. According to Greek mythology the god of medicine. It is related that Zeus killed him with a thunderbolt when Pluto complained that the population of Hades was diminishing.

P. 86. "La Rochefoucauld" [lä rosh-foo-ko']. A French author of the seventeenth century known principally by his "Maxims," memoirs, and correspondence.

P. 89. "Labiche" [lä-bēsh']. A French dramatist of the nineteenth century.

P. 93. "Atellan." A name given to the early Roman comedies which were derived from Atella, a small town in Campania, Italy. From coarse farces they were gradually elevated to the plane of a comedy.

"Palilia." The celebration in honor of P. 93. Pales, the protector of flocks and shepherds. The festival was held on April 21, the anniversary of the founding of Rome. The most important ceremonies consisted of purifying the flocks, herds, and stables by fire and smoke. Feasting and pleasures were indulged in. "Saturnalia." The festival held in honor of Saturn, the god of agriculture. The celebration which occurred in the middle of December had the nature of a harvest-home festival and all classes of society took part in the feasting and

P. 113. "Caius Flaminius." A general and politician of Rome. In 232 he was tribune. He died in 217 B. C.

P. 116. "Gracchi." Two brothers, Caius Sempronius Gracchus and Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, who were Roman tribunes.

P. 118. "Araby." A poetical term for Arabia. P. 118. "Naxos." A seaport town in Sicily. -"Cynthus." In ancient times a mountain in Delos, a small island in the Ægean Sea.

P. 119. "Ostia." An ancient port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber.—" Visconti "[vis-kon'te]. An archeologist of Italy. He died in 1818.

P. 121. "Fiumicino" [fee-oo-me-chee'no].

P. 130. "Via Sacra." Sacred way. A street in ancient Rome, the first one opened beneath the ornamental stone mentioned by Greek and Latin hills .- "Forum Pacis" [pā'sis]. The forum of authors and described by Pliny but so indefinitely peace. It enclosed the Temple of Peace dedicated in 75 A. D. in honor of the capture of Jerusalem. A part of the exterior wall of the forum still stands. an Italian city with a population of about 40,000. --- "Vicus Tuscus." The street Tuscus.-pied the valley between the Palatine and Aventine Hills. Modern structures now almost cover the space.

P. 140. "Vicetia." The Latin name of Vicenza,

P. 141. "Basilica Julia." A public building in the "Circus Maximus." The great circus which occu- forum used for judicial tribunals. It was built by Julius Cæsar.

> P. 146. "Chronus," or Cronus, is identical with Saturn, or Time.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"THE RHINE COUNTRY."

- sant goth'ard].
- 2. "Chur" [Koor; R indicates a trill]. The island of the Rhine River near Bingen. capital of a Swiss canton.
- 3. "Tyrol" [tir'ol]. A western crownland, or administrative province, of Austria-Hungary. It is a mountainous country abounding in picturesque scenery.
 - 4. " Ill " [ēl].
 - 5. "Schaffhausen" [shäf-hou'zen].
- 6. "Kaiserstuhl" [kī'zer-stool]. A town in Switzerland.
- 7. "Bernese Oberland" [German pronunciation, o'ber-lant]. The Bernese highlands. The southern portion of the Swiss canton of Bern.
- 8. "Mannheim" [man'hīm]. See the map of the German Empire in "Imperial Germany."
- 9. "Vosges" [vozh]. A range of mountains forming part of the boundary between France and Germany.
- "Spire" [spēr]. Also written IO. Spires [spīrz].
- 11. "Mainz" [mīnts]. The French form of the same word is Mayence [mä-yonss']. Mentz is another form sometimes used. See the map of the German Empire in "Imperial Germany."
- 12. "Taunus" [tou'nus]. A mountain range in western Germany.
 - 13. "Ehrenbreitstein" [ā-ren-breit'stein].
- 14. "Andernach" [än'der-näk]. A German town about ten miles northwest of Coblenz.
 - 15. "Lorelei" [lō're-lī].
- 16. "Niebuhr" [nē'boor]. A noted historian of Germany.
 - 17. "Yssel" [ī'sel].
- 18. "Nibelungenlied" [nē'be-loong-en-lēd]. German epic poem written in the first half of the thirteenth century.
- 19. "Clovis," the founder of the Frankish monarchy, married a Catholic princess, Clotilda, who attempted to convert him to her faith but without success. When Clovis found that he was about to be defeated by the Alemanni at the battle of Tolbiac he fell on his knees and exclaimed, "God of Clotilda, give me assistance in this hour of necessity, and I confess thy name." He won the battle and was afterward baptized with 3,000 others.
 - 20. "Hatto." According to a German legend,

- an archbishop living in Mentz in the tenth century 1. "Saint Gothard" [English pronunciation, who refused to aid the poor during a famine. Therefore mice ate his body in Mouse Tower on an
 - 21. "Lohengrin" [lō'en-grin]. See the article on "Lohengrin" in this impression of THE CHAU-TAUQUAN.
 - 22. "Three Kings." The three wise men of the East who visited the infant Jesus. It is said that the relics of these men were taken to Constantinople by Empress Helena and afterward removed to Milan. From Milan they were taken to Cologne by Frederick Barbarossa and placed in a reliquary in the Chapel of the Three Kings, a part of the cathedral.
 - 23. By the terms of the "truce of God" there was a cessation of private quarrels or wars from sunset on Wednesday to sunrise on Monday and during important seasons like Lent and Advent. This practice was introduced by the church during the Middle Ages, but when civil authorities became powerful enough to deal with violators of the peace this institution disappeared. See page 93 of "A Short History of Mediæval Europe."

"HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES."

- 1. "Da capo" [dä kä'pō]. An Italian phrase meaning again; from the beginning.
- 2. "Tusser." An English poet of the sixteenth century. "A Hundred Good Points of Good Husbandry" and "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry United to as Many of Good Wiferie," are the titles of two of his works.

"INSECT LIFE."

- 1. "Hymettus." A mountain range of Greece southeast of Athens, noted among the ancient Greeks for its honey, which is still abundant there but inferior in quality.
- 2. "Amazons." According to a Greek legend a race of female warriors inhabiting the coast of the Black Sea and the Caucasus Mountains. They devoted themselves to war and hunting. An Indian myth current from Paraguay to the West Indies gave rise to the story that the Amazons once existed in South America.

"GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY."

J. "Montesquieu" [mon-tes-kū']. A noted French author born in 1689.—"Voltaire." The cyclopedists." A name given to the collaborators in the French "Encyclopédie," chief among whom were Diderot and D'Alembert. "The Encyclopedists as a body were the exponents of the French skepticism of the eighteenth century."

- 2. "Hegelians." Those who accept the teachings and opinions of Hegel, a noted German philosopher.
- 3. "Proudhon" [proo-dôn']. A French socialist of this century.
- 4. "Bebel" [bā'bel]. A leader of the German Social Democrats.
- 5. "Fichte" [fik'te]. A metaphysician of Germany.
- 6. "Schulze-Delitzsch" [shoolt'se-dā'lich]. nineteenth century politician in Germany.
- 7. "Fourth estate." A term applied to the lowest classes of society. The common people are called the third estate, a term which came into general use after the struggle of the representatives of the tiers état (third estate) for power in the States-General of France in 1789.
- 8. "Liebknecht" [lēp'knekt]. A journalist and a politician of Germany. He was born in 1826.
- 9. "Eisenach" [ī'ze-näk]. A town of Germany about forty miles west of Weimar.
- 10. "Gotha" [go'tä]. The capital of the duchy of Gotha, Germany.
- 11. "Roscher" [rösh'er]. A noted political economist of Germany. He died in 1894.--- "Rodbertus" [rod-ber'toos]. A German socialist leader who lived from 1805 to 1875 .-- "Rau." A political economist of Germany. He died in 1890.-"Schäffle" [shāf'fle]. A German teacher of political economy. "Schmoller." A political economist born in 1838.
- 12. "Niederwald plot." A plot to kill, by the explosion of dynamite, the emperor, the crown prince, and other members of the royal family, state officials, and politicians who were present at the unveiling of the Niederwald national monument.
- 13. "Halle" [häl'le]. A town about twenty miles northwest of Leipsic.

SUNDAY READINGS.

- 1. "Sufism" [soo'fism]. The doctrine of the Sufis, "a peculiar sect of the Mohammedans who claim supernatural intercourse with the Supreme Being, a mystical identity and union with him, and miraculous powers."
- 2, "Gnosticism." The doctrines of the Gnostics, "certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian Church in the first century, flourished in the second, and had almost entirely disappeared by the sixth. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith is the road to heaven, and professed to

name assumed by François Marie Arout [ä-roo-ā']. have a peculiar knowledge of religious mysteries. A noted French writer. He died in 1778. -- "En- They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was the unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded by emanation subordinate deities termed eons, from whom again proceeded other still inferior spirits. . . . Christ they regarded as a superior eon who had descended from the infinite God in order to subdue the god, or eon, of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects." -The Century Cyclopedia of Names.

"Sabellius." A Roman presbyter who was born in the last half of the second century A. D. He was the founder of Sabellianism, in which, in regard to the Trinity, is expressed the doctrine that God, being one divine person, manifests himself in three ways-"in creating, redeeming, and sanctifying mankind "-and therefore becomes Father, Son, and Holy Ghost according to the manifestations which are mere aspects and not personalities of the Deity.—" Socinus" [sō-sī'nus]. An Italian antitrinitarian of the sixteenth century and with his nephew Faustus Socinus a founder of Socinianism, which teaches, among other things, that Christ as a man divinely endowed was entitled to reverence but not to worship.

- 3. "Boehme" [bö'me]. A German mystic born in 1575.
 - 4. "Assisi" [ä-sē'sē]. A town in Italy.
 - 5. "Schleiermacher" [shlī'er-mäk-er].
 - 6. "D'Aubigné" [dō-bē-nyā'].

"THE INFLUENCE OF ROMAN LAW ON ENGLISH LAW."

- I. "Fortesque" [fôr'tes-kū]. An English jurist of the fifteenth century.--- "Selden." A jurist of England. He died in 1654.
- 2. "Corpus Juris Civilis." Body of civil law. A collection of Roman civil law compiled by the order of the Emperor Justinian (483-565). The collection consisted of the Institutes, the Pandects, or the Digest, the Code, and the Novellæ. See page 44 of "A Short History of Mediæval Europe."
- 3, "D' Aguesseau" [dä-gē-sō']. A French jurist and author, and chancellor of France. He died in 1751.
- 4. "31 Car. II. c. 2." The second chapter of the Statutes of Parliament enacted in the thirty-first year of the reign of Charles II.
- 5. "Magna Charta" [mag'nä kär'tå]. The Great Charter or "Charter of Liberties" of England, signed and sealed by King John at Runnymede, June 15, 1215.
 - 6. "Ulpian." A Roman jurist murdered about

- 228 A. D. About a third of Justinian's Digest born in Lombardy. He was the first to teach is composed of extracts from Ulpian's works.
 - 7. "Sui juris." In one's own right.
- "Theodosian Code." A collection containing the Roman laws from the time of Constantine to the reign of Theodosius II. The code was composed of sixteen books and was first published in 438 A. D.
- 9. "Questiones perpetuæ." Latin words meaning a standing commission, a permanent tribunal for criminal investigation.
 - 10. "Vacarius." A jurist of the twelfth century

Roman law in England. He made an extract of the Code and the Digest which is still extant in manuscript.

- 11. "Bracton." An English jurist. He died in 1268. His famous work was entitled "The Laws and Customs of England."
 - 12. "Injuria." Injurious or unlawful conduct.
- 13. "Lasa majestas." Latin, meaning high treason. -- " Crimen falsi." A Latin phrase, the literal meaning of which is crime of falsehood; perjury. --- " Occultatio thesauri." Concealment of treasure.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L.S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

- " A SHORT HISTORY OF MEDIÆVAL EUROPE."
- 1. Q. What were some of the causes of migration? A. Hunger, the knowledge that better conditions of life existed elsewhere, and invasions by more powerful tribes.
- 2. Q. Under the influence of the Romans who took the first steps in civilization? A. The Goths.
- 3. Q. Who was probably the greatest German leader in the period of invasion? A. Alaric, king of the Visigoths.
- 4. O. What idea did he seek to establish among his people? A. The idea of a free, independent national existence.
- 5. Q. By whom were the West Goths conquered? A. The Mohammedans.
- 6. Q. Who destroyed the kingdom of the East Goths? A. Justinian.
- 7. Q. When did the kingdom of the Franks begin? A. With the accession of Chlodwig to the throne.
- 8. Q. Who began to ravage the coast of Britain in the fifth century? A. The tribes inhabiting the territory between the mouth of the Rhine and the straits leading into the Baltic.
- 9. Q. What is the result of the pure German state established in Britain by the Anglo-Saxons? A. England has now the purest Germanic law of any country in existence.
- 10. Q. In whose administration did the reaction against the Germans reach the highest point? A. In that of Justinian.
- 11. Q. In regard to church matters how did Justinian regard himself? A. As the final authority in all questions relating to the church.
- 12. Q. Who were the emperor's worst foes? A. The people of Constantinople.
- 13. Q. What was probably a cause of much of the trouble? A. Religious differences.
- empire strengthened? A. By the formation of the West and he demanded and received the acknowledg-

- Bavarian tribe, the settlement of the Lombards in Italy, and the growth of the Franks.
- 15. Q. What was the beginning of the famous alliance between the bishops of Rome and the Frankish kings? A. The conversion of Chlodwig and the Franks to the orthodox faith.
- 16. Q. What was the character of Karl's reign? A. It was one long campaign.
- 17. Q. What were some of the effects of the restoration of the empire in the West? A. Germany and Italy were bound together in a union which caused the political ruin of both; the political unity of Germany was made impossible for many years afterward.
- 18. Q. How did Karl keep informed on the church and state affairs in his kingdom? A. Through the reports of the royal messengers, or "Missi Dominici."
- 19. Q. What was the outcome of Karl's activities in educational work? A. A real revival of learning.
- 20. Q. What were some of the causes of the disintegration of Karl's empire? A. The weakness of his successors; the partition of the empire among the sons of the royal family; the racial differences existing in the realm; and the forces aroused by the invasion of the barbarians.
- 21. Q. When does the history of France and of Germany as separate nations begin? A. With 843. 22. Q. Who was the first of the Capetian kings?
- A. Hugo Capet. 23. Q. How long did the Capetians in the direct
- line rule France? A. From 987 to 1328.
- 24. Q. Under Louis VI. what improvement was made in the French government? A. The power of the king increased, lawlessness was checked, and feudal customs became more fixed.
- 25. Q. What royal prerogative was assumed by 14. Q. How was the Germanic element in the Arnulf? A. The sovereignty over the rulers of the

ment of his supremacy from the kings of Burgundy, Italy, and the West Franks.

- 26. Q. With whose death did the line of Karl the Great end in Germany? A. That of Ludwig the Child.
- 27. Q. What king attempted to revive the governmental methods of Karl the Great? A. Otto I.
- 28. Q. What especial honor belongs to Otto I? A. That of designating the direction in which Germany should expand.
- 29. Q. After the coronation of Arnulf what was the condition of affairs in Italy? A. Italy was hopelessly divided into contending factions.
- 30. Q. By what is the age of Otto I. marked? A. By great literary activity.
- 31. Q. When did the struggle for supremacy tion of the slaves ameliorated? among the small kingdoms of England end? A. During the reign of Egbert, which began in 802.
- 32. Q. What task was left to the successors of Alfred the Great? A. To prevent migration from the Continent, reconquer the Danelaw, promote the fusion of the Danes with the English, and secure a united England.
- 33. Q. Into whose power did England fall in the first part of the eleventh century? A. That of the Danes.
- 34. Q. When and through whom was the English line restored? A. In 1042 by the accession of Edward the Confessor to the throne.
- 35. Q. To whom is Edward the Confessor said to have promised the crown? A. To his cousin, William of Normandy.
- 36. Q. What great battle resulted from William's claim to the throne? A. The battle of Hastings in 1066.
- 37. Q. What was the result of the conquest of England by the Normans? A. It brought England into the struggles of the Continent and made her one of the continental powers of Europe.

"ROMAN LIFE IN PLINY'S TIME."

- 1. Q. What reasons are given for the narrow streets in ancient Rome? A. The shade they afforded and the natural configuration of the land.
- 2. Q. What was especially noticeable in the façades on the streets of Rome? A. The lack of symmetry.
- 3. Q. How was the irregular aspect of the streets increased? A. By the little sheds put up against the houses and extending into the streets.
- 4. Q. To what do the Romans owe their reputation of being great builders? A. To their public works, such as roads, aqueducts, causeways, etc.
- 5. Q. Up to the time of Sulla what was the character of private dwellings? A. They were very simple.
- ure under the empire? A. Grandeur.

- 7. Q. What was the essential room of the Roman house? A. The atrium.
- 8. Q What was the character of its decorations? A. They were luxurious.
- 9. Q. How were slaves at first treated in Rome? A. With great cruelty.
- 10. Q. Who besides war captives were numbered among the slaves? A. Citizens who had undergone civil degradation, insolvent debtors, and the children of slaves.
- 11. Q. What effect had the change in the character of the slaves on the treatment they received? A. It tended to make the treatment of the slaves milder.
- 12. Q. By what other influence was the condi-A. By that of philosophy.
- 13. Q. What more than philosophy or law protected the slave from cruelty? A. The self-interest of the masters.
- 14. Q. How was the respect due a man indicated? A. By the number of his servants.
- 15. Q. How were slaves first classified? A. According to their nationality and their color.
- 16. Q. How was a master able to govern his large body of slaves? A. By dividing them into groups of ten, each group to be in charge of a decurion who was under the authority of a steward or farmer.
- 17. Q. What was the relation of the slaves to each other? A. Sometimes hatred and rivalry existed among them, but frequently their common sufferings made them form warm friendships.
- 18. Q. According to the terms of the law up to the end of the empire, when could a slave claim freedom? A. When he had been exposed sick on the island in the Tiber sacred to Æsculapius and when he had informed against a criminal.
- 19. Q. Of what were most of the emancipations the result? A. Of a master's willingness to give freedom.
- 20. Q. How were freedmen regarded? A. With
- 21. Q. What branch of industry never reached a very high degree of activity in Rome? A. Commerce.
- 22. Q. What two causes are given for the stagnation of commerce in Rome? A. A great disproportion in the distribution of wealth and premiums awarded to idleness.
- 23. Q. What form of commerce was most largely engaged in? A. Transmarine.
- 24. Q. What was the basis of the social economy of the Romans? A. Money-dealing and the leasing of the taxes.
- 25. Q. What was the object of the guilds 6. Q. What quality was sought in the architect- formed by Roman tradesmen and craftsmen? A. Mutual protection and support.

- 26. O. What was a favorite method of obtaining a fortune? A. By hunting legacies.
- 27. Q. To what did this occupation give rise? A. Many lawsuits.
- 28. Q. Under the Cæsars what was the condition of the Roman bar? A. It was very corrupt.
- 29. Q. By whom was a reform of the bar undertaken? A. Quintilian.
- 30. Q. Under whom was real progress made? A. Under Trajan.
- 31. Q. Who was one of the most prominent of the benefactors of the profession? A. Pliny the Younger.
- 32. Q. In what court did Pliny the Younger practice? A. In the centumviral court, where he found himself without a rival.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

GERMAN HISTORY .--- V.

- I. When were the Carlsbad Decrees adopted?
- 2. For what did the most important of these provide?
- 3. What provision does the Compulsory Insurance Act make for a workman who becomes disabled?
- 4. What Germans are liable for active military service?
- 5. What is the period of service in the active and House of Representatives composed? army?
 - 6. How is the navy manned?
- 7. When does Germany's new code of laws go resentative what is necessary? into effect?
 - 8. How many sections does the new code contain?
 - 9. With what subjects does the new code deal?
- 10. Previous to the passage of this code by how many systems of law had Germany been governed?

GERMAN LITERATURE .-- V.

- I. By what production is Klopstock chiefly
 - 2. Is this work as popular now as formerly?
- 3. Why was Wieland called the "German Voltaire"?
 - 4. Name his most successful opera?
- 5. What change was noticeable in the character of his writings after about 1760?
 - 6. Name the principal facts in the life of Herder?
 - 7. What is his greatest work?
 - 8. What is said of the completion of his writings?
- 9. Who is the author of that famous patriotic song "Die Wacht am Rhein"?
 - 10. When was this written?

NATURE STUDIES .-- V.

- 1. What is the color of the larvæ of ants?
- 2. What are the egg-shaped bodies often seen in an ants' nest?
 - 3. What tasks are performed by the workers?
 - 4. In what state do most aphids pass the winter?
 - 5. What aphids are often seen on the alder?
 - 6. In what condition do they pass the winter?

- 7. In what does the bumblebee differ from the honey bee? .
- 8. What seems to be the principal mission of the bumblebee?
 - 9. Where do the bumblebees make their nests?
 - 10. Which class of bumblebees survive the winter?

CURRENT EVENTS .-- V.

- 1. Of how many members is the Hawaiian Senate
 - 2. How are they elected and for how long?
- 3. To qualify a person for a senator and a rep-
- 4. What qualifications must a voter in Hawaii possess?
- 5. Who is president of Hawaii and when does his term of office expire?
 - 6. How and for how long is the president elected?
- 7. To be eligible to the presidency of Hawaii what qualifications are necessary?
- 8. What is the area and population of the Hawaiian Republic?
- 9. Of what formation are the islands of the republic?
 - 10. Which island has been set apart for lepers?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FOR JANUARY.

GERMAN HISTORY .-- IV.

1. In 1785 by Frederick the Great. 2. To obtain Bavaria in exchange for the Low Countries. 3. In 1772. 4. Catherine of Russia and Frederick II. 5. The strife with the Roman Catholic clergy. 6. The Zollverein. 7. The Seven Weeks' War in 1866. 8. The peace of Prague. 9. At Berlin, March 21, 1871. 10. The imperial crown of Germany; the proposed constitution did not grant him sufficient power to conduct the affairs of the nation successfully.

GERMAN LITERATURE .- IV.

1. Weimar, Thuringia. 2. He aimed at a simple, clear style, but finally his verse became dull, insipid, and vulgar. 3. When he was professor in Weissenfels (1670) and later as rector in Zittau. 4. Molière, which they live. 9. By the shape of the body, Racine, Voltaire, and others. 5. It checked lit- which has not the slender waist between the thorax erary development for a time. 6. Andreas Gri- and the abdomen. 10. In old logs and stumps, or phius. 7. "Peter Squenz." Its best and leading ideas are taken from "Midsummer Night's Dream." 8. Christian Thomasius (1655-1728) in his lectures at Leipsic and afterward at Halle. 9. 1695-1723. 10. Albrecht von Haller (1708-77).

NATURE STUDIES .- IV.

an ant. 3. From two Greek words, hymen, membrane, and pteron, a wing. 4. Four. 5. That delegations they come together and take a joint change or metamorphosis in which there is a welldefined inactive pupa state between the larva and of Austria, king of Bohemia, and king of Hungary. the perfect insect. 6. Yes. 7. Honey-dew obtained 7. The nephew of the emperor, Archduke Franz from aphids. 8. They keep the eggs of aphids Ferdinand. 8. Three ministers appointed by himin their nests during the winter and in the spring self. 9. The president. 10. Individually to the they carry the young insects out to the plants on delegations and to the emperor.

under stones.

CURRENT EVENTS .- IV.

1. In 1867. 2. A body called the delegations. 3. Of twenty members from the upper house and forty from the lower house of the Reichsrath of Austria and the same number from the Parliament of Hungary; alternately at Vienna and Budapest. 1. Formicary. 2. From the Latin word formica, 4. Each delegation deliberates and acts separately and if a different decision is reached by the two ballot. 5. Francis Joseph I.; in 1848. 6. Emperor

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CLASS EMBLEM-THE FLAG. CLASS COLOR-BLUE. CLASS FLOWER-THE FERN.

A NEW blank form for report of reading was sent out this fall by the C. I. S. C. office, to be returned with the fee for the year and a statement of such reading as had been completed. This was not designed to do away with the memoranda, but rather to give those students who had not yet prepared the memoranda, or who found themselves unable to do so, an opportunity to report their work and thus give the C. L. S. C. office a record of their progress. This plan was tried for the first time this year, so that there is no similar form for the work of earlier years. Some members of the class have requested such a form and this explanation will make the matter plain.

CLASS OF 1898.—"THE LANIERS." " The humblest life that lives may be divine." OFFICERS.

President-Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn. Vice Presidents-Mrs. Frances R. Ford, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. W. V. Hazeltine, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. W. T. Gardner; S. H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York,

Secretary and Treasurer-Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLASS FLOWER-VIOLET.

IT is not too early to remind members of '98 of the requirements for graduation, which are very simple but also very definite.

1. The required four years' course must have been read.

2. The four years must be four consecutive years, or at least four different years, namely, the English, American, French, Greek, and German-Roman years. If a member is finishing a course which included Greek and Roman years before the French and German features were added, these will be accepted.

3. It is not necessary to fill out memoranda, but these are recommended, as the review is valuable and the seals are evidence of successful work.

Further announcements will be made later.

GRADUATE CLASSES.

THE famous Alpha Circle of Cincinnati has been letting its light shine to very decided purpose. Besides taking special seal courses themselves, they are exerting a general influence upon the community and fostering the organization of other circles. From the Alpine Circle comes the proposition to open up a correspondence plan between the foreign members of the C. L. S. C. and some of the graduate circles. A definite plan will soon be announced so that at Chautauqua next summer we may hear from many of our old graduates living in foreign lands.

A PLEASANT illustration of the strong hold which Chautauqua has upon many a community is to be found in the fine organization of the Society of the Hall in the Grove in Toledo, O. The meetings are so related to those of the undergraduate circles that they are a constant stimulus to the latter, who look forward to the time when they may share in the work of the S. H. G.

AT Fremont, O., the Chautauquans of that community have met with a great loss in the death of Mrs. J. B. Van Doren, a woman of unusual gifts and a member of the C. L. S. C. from the earliest days of the Pioneer Class.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

" Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1. BRYANT DAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9. COLLEGE DAY-January, last Thursday. LANIER DAY-February 3. SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday. LONGFELLOW DAY-February 27.

WILLIAM I. DAY-October 25. BISMARCK DAY-November 16. MOLTKE DAY-December 3. PLINY DAY-January 23.

NEW CIRCLES.

CHILI.—In this far-away land a flame of Chautauqua fire has been kindled by a former member of the class in Dubuque, Ia., who is now in Santiago.

SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23. Addison Day-May 1. SPECIAL SUNDAY-May, second Sunday. SPECIAL SUNDAY-July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Saturday after first Tues-

St. Paul's Day-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday

SPECIAL MEMORIAL DAYS FOR 1897-98.

JUSTINIAN DAY-February 10. FREDERICK II. DAY-March 20 MOHAMMED DAY-April 3. NICCOLO PISANO DAY-May 28

Several members of Santiago College, with a few friends outside, have organized a circle and entered with spirit into the new work they are beginning.

MAINE.—The librarian at Frankfort has joined

the freshman class, and several others will take up the reading, although not as active members. --- the fifteen who compose the circle at Little Rock. The Progress at Belfast, a branch of the Seaside hold their sessions in the afternoon. That popular organization, the Society of the Hall in the Grove, has eight new members in Lewiston.-A pleasant class of five, all members of the same family, are making a good beginning at Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS. - Three very busy people at Oxford do not call themselves a circle, but read the books and meet every month to talk over the studies.—A quartet of readers at Methuen have entered into the work with enthusiasm .- Sommerville makes an encouraging report of new members. A strong force at Malden is deriving great benefit from the C. L. S. C .- Plans are making for a profitable year's work by members at Newton. -The Nutmeg Circle of New Haven does great credit to the large Chautauqua body.

NEW YORK .- A class of fifteen have taken the initial steps toward becoming members of the great Chautaugua body of students.--The Twentieth Century Class receives a new name from Rochester, and the Current History Course is also taken up by one person in this place.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Twentieth Century Club at Lebanon is alive not only to Chautauqua interests but to matters of national importance as well. In a recent discussion concerning the advisability of adopting postal savings banks in the United States, the president of this circle was authorized to write to their senator and congressman asking their support if such a measure be proposed. The replies received showed appreciation of the interest taken in the matter by the circle and both gentlemen stated that their views were in accordance with those of the circle. At the last meeting held in December the evening was devoted to Goethe, his life and works, especially "Faust," and a wellprepared paper on "Reminiscences of the Goethe Towns" was read by a lady who had visited these places. The meeting closed with a reading in German from Goethe's "Ballad of Mignon." ---- A home circle is beginning the study of the course in Warren. -1901 is increased by circles at Tyrone, Leona, and Reynoldsville. - A firm believer in the C. L. S. C. has organized a circle at Allentown.

SOUTH CAROLINA .- A competent corps of half a dozen or's is in Batesburg. -- Edgefield is also making a good start toward the 1901 goal.

GEORGIA.—An exemplary circle of seventeen at Columbus are finding much pleasure in the pursuance of the literary study just undertaken.

ALABAMA.-Loyalty to Chautauqua and its interests characterizes the ten new members at Greenville, and it is to be hoped that not one will stop short of the golden gate.

ARKANSAS.—A fortunate beginning is made by

OHIO.—Swan Creek has in its midst several Circle, meets in the evening, while the Seasides bright exponents of Chautauqua spirit. - The new circle at Ashland is late in beginning the work. but as they are ten very studious people they will doubtless soon make up what they have lost .-An energetic circle is doing excellent work at Springfield.

> INDIANA.—The best of Chautauqua material is found in the well-organized class at Butler.

> ILLINOIS.—A remarkably successful class of fourteen is organized at Ridge Farm.

> MINNESOTA.—The new class is fortunate in receiving such efficient support as will be given by the faithful class established at Tracy.

> IOWA .- The Monday afternoon C. L. S. C. of Dubuque is composed entirely of ladies who spend Monday afternoon pleasantly and profitably in the study of Chautauqua literature.—Ten interested ladies at Des Moines will take up the Wayside Course, which is much shorter than the regular year's course, but it is a valuable literary study .-Chester has an active Chautauqua circle. Glowing reports come from the newly organized Chautauqua at Elliott.—Circles are reported from Cedar Rapids and Lohrville.

> KANSAS.—The entire social and intellectual interest of Mulvane is centered in the C. L. S. C. work, and the circle is one of which any town might well be proud.

OLD CIRCLES.

CANADA.—An encouraging report from the secretary of Primrose Circle, Dundas, states: "Our circle has reorganized this year with a greatly increased membership and much greater enthusiasm than last year." They have a membership of twenty-three.

MAINE.--Members of three different classes compose the circle of thirteen at Springvale.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Hurlbut Circle is still holding up the Chautauqua standard, as is shown by the following interesting report: "The fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the Hurlbut Circle of East Boston was celebrated in an appropriate manner on Wednesday evening, October 26, in the parlors of the Saratoga Street Methodist Church. Invitations had been sent to all past members, and each was entitled to invite one friend; in consequence there were about seventy-five persons present. The guests began to arrive as early as half past seven, and from then until a quarter past eight a general reception was held, during which time ample opportunity was offered for the exchange of greetings and reminiscences. When the time allotted to the reception had expired the exercises proper of the evening were opened by the

address by the Rev. Charles A. Crane, pastor of the conclusion of this feature the Chautauqua salute was given for each officer of the circle in turn, and for each of the invited guests who had taken part in the exercises of the evening. A light collation of cake and ice-cream was then served, and shortly after ten o'clock the meeting closed with the singing of the song 'Day is Dying in the West.'" From the poem mentioned we quote the following:

Before I step down I would like to make plain The main force that prompts and helps much to maintain The standard so high of this C. L. S. C .: It lies in the hearts of our leaders so free,

Who put forth their strength and the talent that's rare; With wisdom and zeal no exertion they spare. Blest with such leaders, and a royal good crew, Whatever is started just as surely goes through.

Quiet and easy do the "Hurlbuts" thus glide, Moving so smoothly as if borne with the tide; And so may it be, is the wish of its friend, Onward and upward may their course ever tend.

CONNECTICUT.—A valuable help to the Chautauquans of New Haven is the Loan Library, consisting of the five books of the course, which are loaned to the members not possessing the required books and to all interested in the systematic Chautauqua plan; by this means several have been induced to join in the work. On December 4 a successful program was given in the First M. E. Church by the New Haven Chautauqua Union to review the book "Imperial Germany." The excellent papers treated of the subjects "The German Government," "The German Army," "German Society," and "German Domestic Life." Mark Twain's "The Awful German Language" was read, several musical selections were given, and the meeting closed by all singing in German "Die Wacht am Rhein."

NEW YORK .- The Brooklyn Eagle gives extended notice of the second annual banquet of the C.L.S.C. of Brooklyn and Long Island at Hotel St. George December 10. Nearly one hundred graduates were present and the occasion was one long to be remembered. The banquet was all that could be desired, and after all had partaken heartily the toastmaster, Rev. R. S. Pardington, called on a goodly number, who responded with true Chautauquan spirit. Printed programs are received of the Chautauqua Rally under the auspices of the Laurel

president of the circle, Mr. J. H. S. Pearson, one of the Chautauqua Circle and Brooklyn Chautauqua Union original members and for the entire period of its Extension work held November 30 in the Lee Aveexistence its president, who in a pleasant speech nue Congregational Church. Talks were given rewelcomed the members and friends. The secretary, garding circle work and Miss Cornelia Adele Teal Otto A. Wehrle, who has held that office for four- gave a reading entitled "The Evolution of Mrs. teen years, was then introduced, and occupied a Thomas." The small number composing the Howhalf-hour in relating the history and reminiscences ard Circle does not hinder the intellectual growth of of the circle. Then came the reading of an original the members. The Chautauqua work in Brooklyn poem by Andrew S. Howes, prepared for the occa- is surely holding its own.—Three members at sion, songs by Miss Caroline Crane, and a short Philmont are enjoying the reading. --- The circle at Newfield is successfully reorganized.—Every church in which the exercises were held. At the Monday evening sees the Geneva Class of 1899 assembled for study. They are fifteen enthusiastic workers. --- The Sodus Circle is again at work with renewed zeal. Watkins Glen Circle has entered on its eighth year with twenty-four members. They meet Wednesday afternoons, and in addition to the regular work devote one half-hour to topics of the day.---Hawthorn Circle, Andover, organized in '83, has about fifteen readers this year. The circle workers at Gainesville are mostly juniors. --- Reports from Camden show the circle members to be making rapid progress.—Unabated enthusiasm characterizes the circles at Watertown, Stedman, and Ithaca.

> NEW JERSEY .- Toms River and Basking Ridge both have excellent circles.

> PENNSYLVANIA.—The fifty members reported from Elm Park Circle, Scranton, in the last CHAU-TAUQUAN is increased to seventy-five, all enrolled at the central office. The Young Woman's Christian Association Circle is as ever a moving spirit in Scranton. -- Allegheny Century Circle is giving strict attention to the work in hand. Literary ability is fostered among the energetic members of Maclaren Circle, Philadelphia. The members of Merion Square Circle, Gladwyne, are of two classes; active members who must keep up with the required reading and associate members who do not read the books but attend the meetings and listen to or take part in the discussions. All the members of Mt. Pisgah Circle, East Mauch Chunk, continue the work from last year and a few new names are added.—Classes at Waterford, Hummelstown, and Philipsburg are faithful in the pursuance of duty.

> DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A member of the Class of '89 in Washington contributes the following poem to fellow members of the C. L. S. C.:

All hail the good time coming, Ye toilers of the earth-This mighty tide of progress In knowledge and true worth!

See education spreading Wide over many lands, By students vast in numbers, Who work with head and hands.

No longer groping blindly Amid God's wonders here, They grasp the laws that govern all On this revolving sphere.

The planets and their movements Around the central sun, The stars that glitter in the blue-They know them every one.

They've read in rare translations What's best in classic lore-Have mastered many other things, And still press on for more.

Then all should bless Chautaugua, And fervently should pray That God may guide its onward course In his own perfect way.

MISSISSIPPI.—The little club at Aberdeen will continue the reading this year with five new readers.

ARKANSAS.—The juniors of Eureka Springs have three freshmen to swell their ranks.

TEXAS.—Memoranda for '96-97 is forwarded to Paris.

OHIO.—A local paper of Cincinnati gives an account of a delightful reception given by the Alpha to the Wesley Circle. Addresses were made, letters from absent members read, and music and recitations made up the program. Concerning the circles the paper says: "The Alpha is the pioneer C. L. S. C. in Cincinnati, and was organized at old Wesley in 1878. Miss O'Connell was its first president. Most of the old members have moved to other states; a few are still in the ranks and have continued with the Assembly courses nineteen years. They have taken nearly all the seals and are now engaged with a special Shakespeare course, which will extend over three years. Wesley Circle was organized last year. Mrs. Harkrader was its first president and was reelected this year. It has a membership of about twenty. There is a movement urged to have a reunion of all the Chautauqua circles in the city, which no doubt will be arranged. The C. L. S. C includes some of the most intellectual minds of the city, who are taking the courses for systematic training." ---- A large class of 1900's have reorganized in Portsmouth, and are now making a bold fight for the completion of the course with their class. - Faithful as ever is the circle at Fremont, which has one Pioneer and many other graduates, some of whom will take the Current History Course.

INDIANA.—Chautauquans of several different classes are joined in one circle at Jefferson.

ILLINOIS.—The Hyde Park Chautauqua Circle of Chicago has been organized and still has Dr. N. I. Rubinkam for its president. The name has recently been adopted. Six energetic people with no other name than plain "circle" are holding up the Chautauqua banner in Chicago, working conscientiously and receiving great benefit. The Oakland Circle of this city is making its presence to Chautauqua. Circles are found at Ottawa, Lawfelt through a lecture course given by W. O. Shep- rence, and Leavenworth. South Haven is proud ard, pastor of Oakland M. E. Church, taking up of an energetic band of workers.-- The Athenas topics relative to the subjects studied. Some of of Lawrence meet Friday afternoons for two hours.

the topics are: "Modern Europe: the Great Chess-Board," "The World's Debt to Rome," "Is our Civilization Permanent?" "Masters and Masterpieces."—The membership of the class at Elgin has reached twenty-two.

Wisconsin.-Rapid strides are made by the readers at Oshkosh toward the completion of the work.

MINNESOTA .- "The C. L. S. C. class of Winona, which was organized last year and carried on by the earnest efforts of Mrs. F. S. Little, did good work with a membership of fourteen. The year closed with an entertainment given by the members, entitled 'Women of Athens.' This year began favorably with an additional membership of six."

IOWA.—The twenty active ladies of the Chautauqua circle of Gilman are very much alive, as is shown by the active part they take in the movements of their town. They have conceived the notion of an organization for the improvement of the appearance of the town. They met with the council and are now soliciting the cooperation of all interested in beautifying Gilman and have received, thus far, hearty support. The circle in Des Moines known as the Oaklawn Circle is in its second year and the interest is commendable and encouraging. They have instituted the custom of having a social day each month, when a social hour and light refreshments follow a short program. This plan has proved very successful. Forest Home C. L. S. C. of this city is giving attention to literary matters of the Chautauqua Course.—Encouraging reports come from Winterset and Sheldon .thusiastic readers are reported from Lime Springs. ---Newton and State Center find profit in systematic work. --- Grundy Center Circle has increased from eight to seventeen.—A loyal Chautauguan from Bedford writes: "My initiation card to the C. L. S. C. in Onedia, Ill., was dated October 4, 1887. That was my seventieth birthday anniversary. I read every required reading during the four years, besides many hundred pages more bearing on the required themes. I will now say that this eighth decade has been one of the most fruitful and enjoyable of my life."

MISSOURI.-The importance of registering in the general C. L. S. C. is realized by the Pilgrims of St. Louis; with their large number of new names they now have about forty. --- A great increase of interest is felt among the Ianthas of Carthage .-Faithful work is done by the students of Marshall. -Strong circles are found in West Plains and Kansas City.

KANSAS.—This state is more than ever favorable

a firm hold of the work for the year.

permanent organization of the circle was effected to the satisfaction of all.—Circles at Downey and Escondido are loyal Chautauquans.—Excellent work is done by the Peasant Circle at Pasadena.

thusiasm and vigor that always means success. It is in itself a fit example of the superior beauty and merit of unselfish cooperation. At the meeting Vegas is making a good start for the new year.

-Vincent Circle, of Paola, Class of 1900, is taking Monday evening, November 1, a unique program was carried out. After the usual discussions and CALIFORNIA.—William I. Day was appropriately review of the lessons, refreshments were brought in celebrated by the Chautauquans at San José. The -a surprise to all but the committee and a few participants-after which affairs were conducted some what on the plan of a banquet. Toasts were proposed and responded to in a manner becoming the dignity and spirit of a literary organization, and OREGON - "The Willamette Circle of Portland as engendering cordial fellowship and happy good continues to grow and to maintain that spirit of en- will it will ever be remembered as a profitable and delightful occasion."

NEW MEXICO.—The Cactus Circle at East Las

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

created he has perfectly reproduced the Italian and Sicilian character, and in making the scene of action alternately Rome and Sicily he makes a corresponding change in the social environment, the quiet, dignified conventionalities of cultured Rome being replaced by the excitements and terrors of Sicilian brigandage. The members of the Saracinesca and Pagliuca families are the people most concerned in the events described, and the introduction of an American heiress serves to bring out more forcefully the unscrupulousness of that one of the Pagliuca brothers who had inherited the title Prince of Corleone. In the construction and development of the plot there is displayed much ingenuity. One of the Saracinesca brothers, Orsino, is the fiance of the supposed sister of the Pagliucas, who own the Corleone estate in Sicily and who are on very friendly terms with the brigands. The estate is sold to Orsino's cousin, whom he accompanies to Sicily to take possession of the property. From this very simple beginning there is evolved a story full of thrilling events.

A volume of short stories by Flora Annie Steel is called "In the Permanent Way."† In these nineteen tales the author shows an unusual knowledge of Indian customs and traditions and in the easy style of a skilful writer she has conveyed her impressions to others.

From the stories of W. J. Dawson in "Thro' Lattice-Windows"t we learn that in Barford, an

Again Marion Crawford has illus- English town, there are many curious types of trated his power to produce fiction humanity, and homely though their lives may be of great dramatic possibilities by a recent work they are not utterly void of the pleasures and sorentitled "Corleone."* In the personages he has rows which enter into the lives of people in less humble circumstances. The glimpses he gives us of life and character in this quiet town are full of pathos, with quiet suggestions of humor. Each of the nineteen stories in the collection is an interesting recital.

> Readers of novels who are looking for something unique and original in the development of a plot should peruse "At the Cross-Roads." It is the story of a young and aspiring London author who loses the manuscript of a story, supposedly by fire. It is heavily insured, and the insurance company refusing to pay the indemnity the author sues for the money, but loses the case. The company then has him arrested for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, and after a jury trial he is sentenced to several years' imprisonment. The principal events of the story cover a period of many years after the young man's release from imprisonment, and the author, while cleverly portraying character and vividly describing scenes, artfully withholds the knowledge of what really happened to the manuscript until almost the close of the

> There is a pleasing diversity in the phases of life which Hamlin Garland has depicted in "Wayside Courtships."† It is the ranchman, the prairie farmer, the lumberman, the minister, the lawver, or the college student who has a place in at least one of the dozen stories of the collection, and every character and every tale the author has invested with a reality that is almost convincing in its force. There is not an uninteresting story in the volume.

Richard Malcolm Johnston is the author of a

^{*} Corleone. A Tale of Sicily. By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols. 336+341 pp. \$2.00.—† In the Permanent Way. By Flora Annie Steel. 400 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

[‡] Thro' Lattice-Windows. By W. J. Dawson. 384 pp. New York: Doubleday and McClure Co.

^{*} At the Cross-Roads. By F. F. Montrésor. 425 pp.-† Wayside Courtships. By Hamlin Garland. 281 pp. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Middle Georgia,"* nearly all of which have previsimple, perspicuous style Mr. Carpenter has written ously appeared in prominent periodicals. The about the different governments of the Asiatic author has made "old Mr. Pate" a prominent per- grand division, the people, their customs, and their sonage in the tales and often he relates in the patois habits, making a very complete picture of oriental of the time entertaining stories of his neighbors. life. Many excellent illustrations and several maps There are other interesting characters, homely are valuable adjuncts to this volume. though they be, and the frequent touches of humor in the recital of romantic incidents gives to them a are those upon which the author of "The Complete very pleasing piquancy.

bodied in a volume bearing the title "The Gospel formation on the etiquette of dress, calls, cards, club in Brief,"† a translation from the Russian. It is not life, the dinner, the dance, and a variety of other at all argumentative but a condensation of the four subjects interesting to the well-bred, genteel mem-Gospels. Though many readers will find sentiments ber of society. in it to criticize, it is interesting as an exposition of this noted man.

ture from the fall of the Roman Empire to the and these are followed by essays on the influence of close of the seventeenth century" is the sub-title of the college woman in society and the home and the George Haven Putnam's "Books and Their Makers benefits of college training for women wage-During the Middle Ages." The second volume in earners. These thoughts are all presented in a point of time deals with literary production from 1500 to 1709, and the information it contains in regard to printed books is largely in the form of biographies of printer-publishers. In the last part of quartets, trios, and choruses for male voices. of the volume is presented an account of the regu- The selections are varied in character and they lations and privileges of the book trade and the "development of the conception of literary prop- a large number of songs of a miscellaneous characerty." A very comprehensive index completes the work and greatly increases its value as a book of

the art of music has been added to The International Scientific Series. In the opening chapter the author gives his theory in regard to the origin of music. Then follow chapters on the evolution of the scale, folk-music, choral-music, instrumental music, the opera, and the sonata form, with a short disquisition on the tendencies of music. The work is written in a plain, pellucid style and to those interested in this particular art it will be especially valuable.

While Carpenter's Geographical Reader,§ as the author tells us, is intended primarily as a supplement to the study of geography, it also serves a high

collection of short stories called "Old Times in purpose as a book for the general reader. In a

The rules that guide polite society in New York Bachelor" has based his advice to young men. Tolstoï's interpretation of Christ's teaching is em- The statements are well expressed and contain in-

There is much wholesome advice and common the principles on which was founded the belief of sense combined in "College Training for Women." Lest too much be expected of a college, the opening chapter tells what it can do for young women. "A study of the conditions of the Preparatory training, the choice of a college, and production and distribution of litera- life at the institution are subjects next presented, simple yet forceful way and they are well worth reading.

"Polyhymnia" t is the title of a large collection include sacred, national, and patriotic songs, besides ter. Many of the compositions have been arranged from the works of some of the greatest composers. Among them are Abt, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendels-A very complete account of the development of sohn, Schubert, and Haydn. A frontispiece represents the artist's conception of Polyhymnia, the muse of song. The book is well printed and well bound.

> Seventeen of the orations, addresses, and papers written by Dr. Henry Codman Potter are collected in a neatly bound volume under the title "The Scholar and the State." The duties of the scholar and the Christian as a citizen, a business man, and a philanthropist are forcefully set forth in clear, concise English. Science in its relation to the present modes of life, music, social science, and the

New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

† College Training for Women. By Kate Holladay Claghorn, Ph.D. (Yale). 270 pp. \$1.25. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

^{*} Old Times in Middle Georgia. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 249 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company. † The Gospel in Brief. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoï. 237 pp.

[‡] Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages. By Geo. Haven Putnam, A.M. ,548 pp. \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

^{||} The Evolution of the Art of Music. By C. Hubert, H. Parry. 352 pp. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

[§] Asia. By Frank G. Carpenter. 304 pp. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company.

^{*} The Complete Bachelor. By the author of the "As Seen by Him" papers. 218 pp. \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

[‡] Polyhymnia. A Collection of Quartets and Choruses for Male Voices. Compiled and arranged by John W. Tufts. 242 pp. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett and

^{||} The Scholar and the State and other Orations and Addresses. By Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D. 335 pp. New York: The Century Co.

interest treated in this collection.

and the home," thereby contributing much to the accomplishment of his purpose to establish a friendship between Burns and students of literature and create within them a love "of the matchless melody such a volume-introduction, notes, and glossaryare replete with interesting information.

One of Heath's English Classics series is entitled "The Princess."† This medley by Lord Tennyson is presented in a handy form for study, being plentifully supplied with notes, and the introduction gives the opinions of celebrated people concerning "The Princess." The book contains also a long list of biographical and critical references which will felicitate the student of Tennyson.

The author of "The Making of Pennsylvania" has continued the history of this division of the Union in a book entitled "Pennsylvania: Colony and Commonwealth." He first disproves the commonly accepted statement that William Penn was the originator of the plan of safety for persecuted Quakers. Then in a J. Macdonald Oxley has recounted in an easy style smooth, pleasant style he proceeds to tell of Penn's calculated to engage the attention of the youth of sylvania, and the subsequent rebellions which have Law's speculation, the South Sea bubble, the tulip of the colony and the other of the Gettysburg battlefield-accompany the text.

also sets forth in a masterly way the contemporary

American cathedral are other subjects of permanent French character, giving the reader a clear idea of present-day life in France. The work has been In "Select Poems of Robert Burns" * the editor, translated into excellent English by Isabel F. Hap-Andrew J. George, M. A., has collected those good, and the introductory pages, which are of a poems he "has found suitable for the class-room biographical nature, are the work of Dr. Albert Shaw. More than a dozen excellent portraits of eminent Frenchmen make up the pictorial part of the volume.

A series of studies in United States history of a master song." The usual helps accompanying has the unique and appropriate title "With the Fathers."* It is a collection of essays by John Bach McMaster previously published in some of the prominent periodicals. In the presentation of the Monroe Doctrine there are letters from Madison to Monroe and the opinions concerning it expressed in English publications of 1824. That political corruption was not unknown before our time is shown by an account of a case of filibustering in the early history of the Pennsylvania assembly. The history of the "Know-nothings," the framing of the Constitution, the first inauguration, the possibility of sound finance under a government like that of the United States, Franklin's residence in France, and the acquisition of territory are other subjects which this able author treats in his well-known popular style.

Some of the marvelous and the extraordinary to secure territory on the Delaware as a place events which have influenced commercial conditions exploits, the administration of the different gover- the land. There are thirteen of these tales, which nors, the commercial and educational development the author has denominated "The Romance of of the colony, the revolutionary movement in Penn- Commerce."† They include accounts of John occurred within the state. Pennsylvania's part in mania, the search for a northwest passage, the the Civil War and "The Pre-eminence of Philadel- Canadian Pacific Railway, and other enterprises in phia" are interesting subjects treated in two of the different countries of the world during the past chapters, but the detailed history closes with an ac-centuries. The recitals are full of interesting incount of the Whisky Rebellion. Two maps-one formation, which is told in a way to be easily remembered.

"The War of Greek Independence" t is the title A most interesting work dealing with French his- of an historical work by W. Alison Phillips. The tory is entitled "The Evolution of France Under events between 1821 and 1833 the author has set the Third Republic." It is not a formal history forth in a plain, lucid manner. Although the volbut rather an argumentative presentation of polit- ume is not the result of original research, as the ical affairs in France, which includes a recital of im- preface states, it serves the purpose of a larger portant historical incidents since 1870. The author work on the same subject, bringing before the reader facts which will help him the more easily to comprehend the significance of recent events in Greece.

^{*}Select Poems of Robert Burns. Edited, with introduction, notes, and a glossary, by Andrew J. George, M. A. 408 pp. 90 cts .-- † The Princess. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. Edited with introduction and notes by Andrew J. George, M. A. 233 pp. 90 cts. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

[‡] Pennsylvania: Colony and Commonwealth. By Sydney George Fisher. 455 pp. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates and

^{||} The Evolution of France Under the Third Republic. By Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Translated from the French by Isabel F. Hapgood. Authorized Edition. 471 pp. \$3.00. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

^{*} With the Fathers. Studies in the History of the United States. By John Bach McMaster. 334 pp. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

[†] The Romance of Commerce. By J. Macdonald Oxley, LL. B., B. A. 258 pp. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

The War of Greek Independence. By W. Alison Phillips. With map. 428 pp. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Vol. XXVI.

MARCH, 1898.

No. 6.

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE,

POINTS OF A PILGRIMAGE.*

BY S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D.



NORMAN GATEWAY, LUDLOW CASTLE.

shady side of Pall Mall and beneath

*The Notes on the Required Reading in The Chautauquan will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.

moved from the intrusion of the summer excursionist, unknown to guide-books or to fame, are quiet nooks and unfrequented spots where the initiated few may find rest to their souls.

Especially is this true of England, and of no part of that island is it more true than of the ancient county of Shropshire. This little province, with about thirty thousand inhabitants, is situated upon the western fringe of the midland counties, looking out upon the distant hills of Wales ramped against the sky. There are more than thirty castles in Shropshire, with churches, both collegiate and parochial, by the hundred. When the Plantagenets conquered Wales, they lined the frontiers with these baronial establishments, so that to-day this stretch of territory is literally stuffed with reminiscences in art, history, and architecture.

While searching for Stanley Weyman, the author of "Under the Red Robe" and "The Gentleman of France," I discovered NE may often hear the familiar tones Ludlow, the little town where these stirring of the ubiquitous American on the romances were written. It boasts a grand old ruin, a fortress large enough to contain the limes of the Unter den Linden. Murray the whole of its present population, and a and Baedeker become wearisome after a church which far outvies that of Trinity in time and the famous sights of Europe end New York City. Mr. Weyman I did not by being painfully familiar. But far re- find, for he had gone to London town to take unto himself a wife; so, after cooling down my hot disappointment, I visited this

Norman castle, with its stately keep and performed, during the residence of the Earl and the carnivals were outnumbered by the ing away to the right.

dark, forbidding dungeons, now exposed of Bridgewater, John Milton's "Masque of with shattered wall and roofless halls to Comus," the first-fruits of descriptive powind and weather. For eight hundred etry in the English language. I saw the years it survived, in times rude and dis- bench on which he sat when he wrote this tracted. The state apartments have wit- glorious poem, with the wooded hills in nessed many a gallant throng, but the routs which the plot of the drama was laid stretch-



LUDLOW CASTLE.

riots and the bloodshed and by the plotthe shadow of their walls.

gateway over the entrance Samuel Butler roasted, flanked by a sheep on either side. wrote his "Hudibras" in 1633. Here was The next morning, after a pleasant slum-

The old Church of St. Lawrence is named tings of deadly treason. We have had no after the patron saint who is said to have ruins since Chicago was rebuilt after the endured martyrdom by being roasted on a fire, and however much one may be fasci- gridiron. A stained glass window in the nated by medieval splendors it is well to chancel commemorates this legend, and reflect that these gloomy castle vaults and scattered around the nave and transepts dungeons sorely harassed and oppressed are the monuments of Knights Templars the yeomen and merchants who lived beneath and crusaders and famous warriors and presidents of the Welsh territory, with ab-But Ludlow Castle is interesting for other bots, bishops, and deans of the pre-Reforreasons than these. The garrulous guide mation times. Across the street, with its checked his ceaseless hints about his fee quaint, old-fashioned houses, high-gabled long enough to tell us how the little princes and dormer-windowed, is the Feathers Inn, who were afterward smothered in the Tower a typical hostelry of the Stuart period, a halfwere taken from this place to meet their timbered, black and white residence, with cruel uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. In the capacious hearths where an ox could be

ber in one of its lavender-scented beds, I left the Feathers Inn, traveling down the Severn valley to gaze upon a mountain which is said to be the oldest in the world, and compared with which the Andes and the Rockies are only enterprising juveniles. This hill is known as the Wrekin. It rises from the rich fallows and lowlands of the Severn valley, a solitary, precipitous landmark on the right side of the stream, densely wooded to the summit, and reproducing in a milder form the landscape of Lake Constance. On the opposite side of the river the gray towers of Buildwas Abbey appeared above the foliage. The monks who built it recognized a prosperous situation at a glance. They had a correct topographical eve, had these worthy brethren of the gown and cord. They seldom blundered then, nor do they now, when they choose a site for a monastery, a cathedral, or a church. The prospect around the foot-hills of the Wrekin was a



FEATHERS INN, LUDLOW.

glorious one. Rich meadows stretched the standing knee-deep in the herbage; the whole length of the valley, the sleek cattle shining river, flecked by the light and



THE WREKIN, THE OLDEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD.



BUILDWAS ABBEY.

arating the fields.

and fish in the stream and rights immemorial and freedom from labor and taxation, no wonder they grew fat and kicked, so that at last bluff King Hal made their habitation desolate, cutting off their inheritance and laughing at their fierce and unholy maledic tions.

shade, ran on toward Worcester, where From the oldest hill in the world to in the old days of civil war Cromwell the first iron bridge ever built by man is but obtained his "crowning mercy" in battle; a step. That bridge lies in full view around the corn-fields on the uplands nodded their the bend of the river from the abbey, and the tasseled heads to the ruffle of the breeze, place where it is built is called Ironbridge, and the honeysuckles clambered with odor- in honor of this engineering feat of the last ous tenderness over the hedge-rows sep- century. The Friends settled in this spot two hundred years ago and unstripped its As I stood and gazed upon the scene, I wealth of coal and iron and clay, founding admired the goodly heritage of the Cister- the celebrated manufactories of the neighcian brethren of Buildwas. What with borhood. From these came the bridge, beeves in the stall and deer in the forest standing to-day as firmly as when it was



CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

here contain some of the rarest treasures firm obtained the first premium for its exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. A dinner service designed for the emperor of Russia was of such cameo-like emperor himself.

built. I sauntered on leisurely toward the This is the spot where the last great famous Colport china factories, a couple of struggle of the British clans was made miles down the stream. The warehouses against the Roman eagle, and here, too, when Rome was in decay, the rude woodsthat could delight a feminine heart. This men burst upon their erstwhile conquerors in a fury of massacre which left the "White Town," as it was called, a smoking ruin and a scene of slaughter. Wild, billowy land lay all around, and upon the distant horizon beauty and delicate tint as to give more the smoke of the city of Birmingham rose pleasure to a beyy of English girls who were and stood in the summer sky like a gray discussing it than it probably would to the veil of mist. In the opposite direction the spires of Shrewsbury pierced the haze. On Over the shoulder of a steep hill to the a great block of stone left by some indiffer-

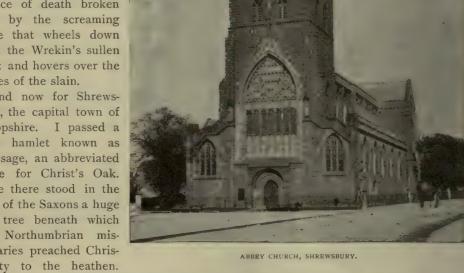


THE OLDEST IRON BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

left is Madeley, the home of the "seraphic ent glacier I sat and surveyed one of those ists, officiated in this parish for many years. Uriconium, as they exist to-day, that these but the church in which he ministered has his head on the block at Rome, and that miles to the south lived Richard Baxter, of its day, with a wall around it nearly author of "The Saints' Everlasting Rest."

doctor" of the second Reformation, John charming landscapes which make England Fletcher. This great divine, the friend of the garden of the gods. One could little the Wesleys and the prince of controversial- imagine from the red brick remnants of His pulpit and parsonage are still preserved, walls were built long ere St. Paul had laid been replaced by another building. A few Uriconium was twice the size of the London the friend of John Hampden and the three miles in length, a part of which stands still, massive and imposing as of And now, turning back, one skirts the yore. The Saxon poet of a later time sang moorlands on the east side of the Wrekin to in piteous strains the requiem of Uriconium. reach the ancient Roman town of Uriconium. He speaks of the town in the valley, gleaming among the green woodlands, of the hall of its chieftain left without fire, light, or song, and of the silence of death broken only by the screaming eagle that wheels down from the Wrekin's sullen crest and hovers over the places of the slain.

And now for Shrewsbury, the capital town of Shropshire. I passed a little hamlet known as Cressage, an abbreviated name for Christ's Oak. Here there stood in the days of the Saxons a huge oak tree beneath which the Northumbrian missionaries preached Christianity to the heathen.



America. Those Northumbrian mission- time of the men of the Mayflower, and its

The pastoral simplicity of this scene linked aries builded better than they knew, for the itself in one's thought with the opulent church they thus founded among the rude strength of our own commonwealth of savages of the forests continued until the



SHREWSBURY FROM THE BANK OF THE SEVERN RIVER.

teaching and ethics and devotion to duty streets are the old-time houses of dignity landed on Plymouth Rock.

the evening air a sense of tranquil restora- coffers of the empire. tion stole over one as the words of the parting hymn were recalled:

The radiant morn is passed away, And, spent too soon its golden store, The shadows of the parting day Creep on once more.

town. In the market square and the adjacent places whenever they visit England.

were part of the inestimable cargo which and consequence which have made Shrewsbury the metropolis of North Wales. The In July, 1403, the broad plateau across site upon which it is built is a fortress dewhich I walked was filled with armed hosts. signed by nature and so quaintly pictur-The Percies of Northumberland had broken esque and beautiful is its situation that in out against Henry IV., and the contending Saxon and Norman times, in the Wars of armies met at this place in the decisive con- the Roses, and in the civil war it still mainflict which set the Lancastrian dynasty tained its rights and privileges as the great upon the throne of England. Here it was frontier fortress overlooking the conquered that Falstaff fought for a full hour by territory of the gallant Welshman. Lord Shrewsbury clock. Eight thousand knights Macaulay says: "In the language of the and yeomen lay dead after the conflict, gentry for many miles around the Wrekin, among them being the brave Hotspur to go to Shrewsbury was to go to town." Percy, the son of the Earl of Northumber- The grammar school is one of the Tudor land. Shakespeare calls it "the truly sad foundations which have done so much for and sorry field of Shrewsbury." education in England. In the past, Sir An hour's ride from the village inn Philip Sidney, the famous, and Judge Jefbrought me to the abbey church of the frey, the infamous, were educated here, and ancient and honorable town inhabited by in our own day it has gained a world-wide the proud Salopians, as the men of Shrews- distinction as the birthplace of Charles bury are wont to term themselves. I was Darwin. The Church of St. Mary, with its in good time to join in the even-song and marvelous examples of transition work, its vesper service being held. De Quincey, in splendid windows and other treasures, is the one of his best essays, mentions the influ-chief architectural ornament of the town, ence of the collect of the Anglican liturgy, but it also has the abbey church where I "Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee," had worshiped on the previous night, and and in his own unique way describes the the refectory pulpit of a former great reemotions produced by the gracious words, ligious house, which has left behind it only "defend us from all perils and dangers of these two relics, the abbey and the pulpit. this night." The service was over, the light Here, too, lived Lord Hill, one of Wellingdeepened into the twilight, and the pillared ton's trusted lieutenants, and Clive was spaces of the stately minster grew more born a few miles away, the man who congloomy and more grand. In the cool of quered India and turned its riches into the

And here the pilgrimage must cease; but enough has been said to show that England is prolific of interest in many quarters where her treasures of antiquarian lore and historical importance have not been even suspected, and I would urge upon my The next morning I started out to see the readers the advisability of seeing such

INDIAN CORN IN COLONIAL TIMES.

BY ALICE MORSE EARLE.

and their tastes in food.

chusetts or Narragansett or by the rivers of course there was, as a result, scarcity and Virginia, growing long before any white famine. A bushel of corn-meal was worth man had ever been seen on these shores, twenty to thirty shillings, which sum had a was precisely like the same field planted value equal to twenty or thirty dollars three hundred years later by the American to-day. The planters were, however, each farmer. There was the same planting in compelled by law the following year to hills, the same number of stalks in the hill, raise a certain amount of corn to supply the with pumpkin vines running among the hills families, and there has been no lack of and beans climbing the stalks. The hills of corn since in Virginia. the Indians were a trifle nearer together The stores brought over by the Pilgrims for the native soil was more fertile.

practical, intelligent, and determined, as-planted by the weak and emaciated Ply-

GREAT field of Indian corn, waving signed small individual farms to each colits stately and luxuriant green onist, and encouraged and enforced the blades, its graceful spindles and growing of corn. Soon many thousand glossy silk under the hot August sun, bushels were raised. There was an Indian should be not only a beautiful sight to every massacre in 1622, for the careless colonists, descendant of Pilgrims or Puritans, but a in order to be free to give nearly all of their suggestive one. A native of American soil, time to the raising of that new and exceedalready at the time of the settlement of this ingly valuable crop, tobacco, had given the country under control of the sons of the Indians firearms to go hunting game for New World, its abundance, adaptability, them, and the lesson of easy killing, when and nourishing qualities not only saved the once learned, was tried upon the white men. colonists' lives but altered many of their The following year comparatively little corn methods of living, notably those of cooking was planted, as the luxuriant foliage made a perfect ambush for the close approach of A field of corn on the coast of Massa- the savages to the settlements. Then of

than those of our own day are usually set, were poor and inadequate enough; the beef and pork were tainted, the fish rotten, the The English colonists learned early in butter and cheese corrupted. European the day that they could not depend on wheat and seeds did not mature well. Soon, European food supplies. In Virginia they as Bradford says in his now famous "Loghad many starving-times before all were Book," in his picturesque and forcible convinced that corn was a better crop for English, "the grim and grizzled face of settlers than wine, silk, or any of the many starvation stared" at them. The readiest hoped-for profitable productions which supply to replenish the scant larder was could not be eaten. Powhatan, the father fish, but the English made surprisingly of Pocahontas, was one of the first to "send bungling work over fishing, and the most some of his People that they may teach the unfailing and valuable supply was the native English how to sow the Grain of this Indian corn, or "Guinny wheat," or "Tur-Country." Capt. John Smith, ever quick kie wheat," as it was called by the colonists.

to learn of every one, and ever practical, Famine and pestilence had left eastern got two Indians in the year 1608 to show Massachusetts comparatively bare of inhabihim how to break up and plant forty acres tants at the time of the settlement of of corn, which yielded to him a good crop. Plymouth; and the vacant corn-fields of The governor, Sir Thomas Dale, equally the dead Indian cultivators were taken and

new fields. From the teeming sea, in the April run of fish, was found the needed fertilizer. Says Governor Bradford:

In April of the first year they began to plant ther come, in which service Squanto stood them in great stead, showing them both ye manner how to set it, and after, how to dress and tend it.

From this planting sprang not only the most useful food, but the first and most pregnant industry of the colonists.

The first fields and crops were communal, and the result was disastrous. The third year, at the sight of the paralyzed settlement, Governor Bradford wisely decided, as did Governor Dale of Virginia, that "they should set corne every man for his owne particuler, furnishing a portion for public officers, fishermen, etc., who could not work, and in that regard trust to themselves." own.

The culture of Indian corn not only insured domestic comfort and plenty to the standard of value rather than measured by colonists everywhere, but it brought a large any other unreliable and shifting standard. profit and means of exchange. Although were so improvident and gluttonous that the various forms of corn food. ous credit. An instance is given in "New it, as have the Irish in our own day. of corn. This he sold to the Indians for Louisiana says of these rebels: beaver; his profits when the beaver was sold were £327.

Maize also proved an available and muchneeded currency for carrying on the internal trade. In October, 1631, the Massachusetts court passed an ordinance that corn be received in payment for debts, unless money or beaver were named in the contract. The consequential magistrates, as soon as the value of corn was realized, at once attempted to control commerce in it. A license from the governor was demanded to permit the purchase of corn from ships.

mouth men, who never could have cleared Export of corn was forbidden, and the court named ten citizens who were allowed to buy an entire ship's cargo, store it, and sell it at a profit not above five per cent. Soon corn was made a universal legal tender.

The price of corn varied from year to year. In 1631 it was ten shillings a bushel; the following year it would not bring five shillings. Then for ten years it wavered from two shillings sixpence to five shillings. In 1658 it was eight shillings, in 1672 and 1693 two shillings a bushel. In 1747 it had gone up to twenty shillings, the next year to thirty-two, and in 1751 was but two shillings. The apparently exorbitant prices of pre-revolutionary times, as high as even one hundred shillings a bushel, are partly owing to the depreciation of currency. By the end of the century the old prices pre-Thus personal energy succeeded to com- vailed. In all these apparent variations in munal inertia; Bradford wrote that women prices through the manipulations of the and children cheerfully worked in the fields miserable currency by the legislature we to raise corn which should be their very must remember that the noble maize still furnished just so much food, was indeed always valuable, and thus was itself the

The Dutch, fond of all cereal foods, took the Indians raised large quantities they to their liking and their kitchens with speed they soon had to buy corn of the white men English were much slower in acquiring a when it was scarce, and often on very usuri- taste for it, and the French fiercely hated England's Plantation" where a settler band of Frenchwomen settlers fairly raised planted thirteen gallons of seed and raised a "petticoat rebellion" in revolt against its from it three hundred and sixty-four bushels daily use, 'A despatch of the governor of

> The men in the colony begin through habit to use corn as an article of food; but the women, who are mostly Parisians, have for this food a dogged aversion, which has not been subdued. They inveigh bitterly against His Grace the Bishop of Quebec, who, they say, has enticed them away from home under pretext of sending them to enjoy the milk and honey of the land of promise.

> This hatred of corn was shared by other races. An old writer says:

> Peter Martyr could magnifie the Spaniards, of whom he reports they led a miserable life for three days together, with parched grain of maize onliewhich, when compared with the diet of New

England settlers for weeks at a time, seems and it was jestingly told that skippers in a mention of Peter Martyr. By tradition, still commemorated at Forefathers' Dinners. the ration of Indian corn supplied to each person in the colony in time of famine was but five kernels.

Indians to harvest, grind, and cook the known as samp-mills. Windmills followed, corn in many palatable ways. foods made from maize have retained to this dreading "their long arms and great teeth day the names given by the aborigines, such as hominy, pone, suppawn, samp, succotash. Samp and samp porridge were soon Samp is Indian corn favorite dishes. pounded to a coarsely ground powder in a mortar. Roger Williams wrote of it:

Nawsamp is a kind of meal pottage unparched. From this the English call their samp, which is the Indian corn beaten and boiled and eaten hot or cold with milk and butter, and is a diet exceeding wholesome for English bodies.

The laborious Indian method of preparing maize for consumption was to steep it in hot water for twelve hours, then to pound the grain in a mortar till it was a coarse meal. It was then sifted in a small basket, and the large grains which did not pass through the primitive sieve were again pounded and sifted.

Samp was often pounded in a primitive and picturesque Indian mortar made of a hollowed block of wood or a stump of a tree. The pestle was a heavy block of wood shaped like the interior of the mortar and fitted with a handle attached to one side. This block was fastened to the top of a growing sapling, which was bent over and thus acquired the required spring back after the block or pestle was pounded down bodily by the crust and served crust and all. on the corn. Pounding samp was slow work, often done in later years by unskilled negroes, and hence disparagingly termed "niggering"

such a bagatelle as to be scarce worth the fog could always get their bearings off the Long Island coast because they could hear the pounding of the samp-mortars.

Rude hand mills, called quernes, or quarnes, next were used by the English; the word is frequently seen in old inven-The colonists quickly learned from the tories, and some are still in existence and And the of which the Indians were much afraid, biting the corn in pieces." As soon as maize was plentiful mills were started in many towns; a windmill at Watertown in 1631, the second at Lynn in 1633. The same year the first water-mill, at Dorchester, was built. In Ipswich a grist-mill was built in 1635, and there was a tide-mill at Salem in 1640.

> The first windmill erected in America was one built and set up by Governor Yeardley in Virginia in 1621; a water-mill was built the same year. By 1649 there were five water-mills, four windmills, and a great number of horse and hand-mills in Virginia. Millers had one sixth of the meal they ground for toll.

> Samp porridge was a derivative of Indian and Dutch parentage. It was samp cooked in Dutch fashion, like a hodgepot, with salt beef or pork and potatoes and other roots, such as carrots and turnips. These were boiled together in a vast kettle, usually in large quantity, as the porridge was better liked after many hours' cooking. A week's supply for a family was often cooked at one time. After much boiling a strong crust was formed next the pot, and sometimes the porridge was lifted out of the pot

Suppawn, another favorite of the settlers, was an Indian dish made from Indian corn; it was a thick corn-meal and milk porridge. corn. Beating the mortar was ever deemed It soon was seen on every Dutch table, and hard and exhausting work. Thomas is spoken of by all travelers in early New Cocke, of Henrico County, Va., bequeathed York and in the southern colonies. Johna mulatto girl to his daughter, but specified son tells that the Indians "boiled pudding in his will that the girl was not to "beat at made of Indian corn, putting in great store the mortar or work in the ground." After of black berries," which were apparently those simple spring-mortars were abandoned our huckleberries. The Swedish scientist elsewhere they were used on Long Island, Professor Kahn told that the Indians gave him "fresh maize-bread, baked in an oblong shape, mixed with dried huckleberries, which lay as close in it as raisins in a plum pudding." Wood, in his "New England Prospects," thus defines no-cake or nokick:

It is Indian corn parched in the hot ashes, the ashes being sifted from it; it is afterward beaten to powder and put into a long leatherne bag trussed at their backe like a knapsacke out of which they take three spoonsfull a day.

It was held to be the most sustaining food known, and in the most condensed form. Both Indians and white men carried it in a pouch on long journeys and mixed it with snow in the winter and water in summer. Bradford and all the contemporary writers note its wonderful nourishing qualities. Roger Williams says a spoonful of this meal and water made him many a good meal, which certainly proves his great asceticism. Gookin says it was sweet, toothsome, and hearty. With only this nourishment the Indians could carry loads "fitter for elephants than men." Roger Williams said that sukquttahhash was corn seethed like beans. Our word succotash is applied to corn seethed with beans. Pones were the red men's appones.

Hasty pudding has been made in England of wheat flour or oatmeal and milk, and the name was given to boiled puddings of cornmeal and water. It was not a very suitable name, for corn-meal should never be cooked hastily, but requires long boiling or baking. The hard Indian pudding boiled in a bag and slightly sweetened was everywhere made. It was told that many New England families had three hundred and sixty-five such puddings in a year.

Strachey, writing of the Indians in 1618, said:

They lap their corn in rowles within the leaves of the corne and so boyle yt for a dayntie.

This method of cooking we have also retained to the present day.

The love of the aborigines for "roasting ears" was quickly shared by the white man. In Virginia a series of plantings from the first of April to the last of June afforded a three months' succession of roasting ears. Winthrop explains with care that when corn

is parched it turns entirely inside out and is "white and flowry within"—the Puritan children's pop-corn.

Many games were played with the aid of kernels of corn; fox and geese, checkers, "hull gull, how many," and games in which the corn served as counters.

The virtues of "jonny-cake" have been loudly sung in the interesting pages of "Shepherd Tom." The way the corn should be carried to the mill, the manner in which it should be ground, the way in which the stones should revolve, and the kind of stones, receive minute description, as does the mixing and the baking, to the latter of which the middle board of red oak from the head of a flour-barrel is indispensable as a bake-board, while the fire to bake with must be of walnut logs. Hasty pudding, corn dumplings, and corn-meal porridge, so eminently good that it was ever mentioned with respect in the plural, as "them porridge," all are described with the exuberant joyousness of a happy, healthful old age in remembrance of a happy, high-spirited, and healthful youth.

A special use of corn should be noted. By order of the Massachusetts government in 1623 it was used as ballots in public voting. At elections of the governor's assistants a kernel of corn was deposited to signify a favorable vote upon the nominee, while a bean signified a negative vote, "and if any freeman shall put in more than one Indian corn or beane he shall forfeit for every such offence Ten Pounds."

The harvesting of the corn afforded one of the few scenes of gaiety in the lives of the colonists. A diary of one Ames, of Dedham, Mass., in the year 1767, thus describes a corn-husking, and most ungallantly says naught of the red ear and attendant osculation:

Made a husking Entertainm't. Possibly this leafe may last a Century and fall into the hands of some inquisitive Person for whose Entertainm't I will inform him that now there is a Custom amongst us of making an Entertainment at husking of Indian Corn whereto all the neighboring Swains are invited and after the Corn is finished they like the Hottentots give three Cheers or huzza's but cannot carry in the husks without a Rhum bottle; they feign

great Exertion but do nothing till Rhum enlivens them, when all is done in a trice, then after a hearty Meal about 10 at Night they go to their pastimes.

It is a curious and significant fact to know that the first patent for an invention issued in England to an American was for a preparation of Indian corn; still more curious that it was the invention of a woman-Mrs. Sibylla Masters, of Philadelphia. It was granted to her husband, but the plain statement was made that it was the invention of Mistress Masters, and was "for the sole Use and Benefit of a new Invencon found out by Sibylla his wife for Cleaning and Curing the Indian Corn growing in the Severall Colonies."

This application was accompanied by a rude drawing of the proposed machine and a description by the inventor. The manufacture was called "Tuscarora rice." and was like hominy, and, it was asserted, was a cure for many ills, including consumption. The patent was granted in November, 1713, and was numbered 401. The inventor set up a mill in Philadelphia for the manufacture of this "Tuscarora rice," but her "fond dreams of hope" in this invention came to naught, as did also, apparently, another project of Mistress Masters, "for the Sole Working and Weaving in a new Method Palmetto Chips and Straws for covering Hats and Bonnets."

THE INGENUITY OF ANTS AND WASPS.

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK, B. S.

O perfect is socialism among ants that cheerfully as they would have done in their direct benefit to any individual in the ant- them come back into the nests. hill is nothing easily discoverable.

as their masters' own children, and when their young in a box with some food.

even slavery is robbed of some of its own nests. They share the esprit de corps evils. The question may well be of their adopted country, as is shown by asked why slavery should be needed when the fact that when their masters return from once a perfect socialism is established, a marauding expedition laden with live This can be answered by considering the booty the slaves rush out to meet them joyfact that selfishness is in this case character- fully and help them to bring in the stolen istic of the community rather than of the in- larvæ, but when the masters come home dividual. Slaves are of great economic im- empty-handed the slaves are surly and portance to an ant colony, although the sometimes even refuse for a time to let

That the object of the slave-makers in When a slave-making colony sets out on carrying off the young of the slave species an expedition for capturing slaves, the war- is to get workers for their own colony is riors march in solid column to the nests of clearly evinced by the modifications of the the victims and throw themselves upon it habits of the masters made by the presence with great fury. Their object, however, is of slaves in their nests. All of the slaverobbery and not murder. They never at- making species become more or less detempt to enslave the mature ants but take pendent upon their slaves. The tendency the young grubs to be brought up in future is for the slaves to do the work of the comslavery. They have no intention of exter- mune, leaving the fighting for their masters. minating the slave colonies, and thus shut The Amazon ants described by Huber have off future supplies; therefore they do not become so dependent on their slaves that kill any more of the defenders than is they have no longer the ability to make necessary in order to capture the larvæ. their nests, feed their young, or even feed The young slaves carried to the nests of themselves. Huber made a famous experitheir captors are there cared for as tenderly ment by putting thirty of the Amazons with they reach the adult stage they work as of them were on the verge of starvation and

some were even dead, when Huber intro- legs, throw acid on each other, and then duced one of their slaves, who immediately close in deadly combat, each trying to cut feasible. When there were no negro nests strewn with the remains of the dead and dythan give up their young to slavery. When hold she never lets go; though she may be the Amazons attacked the miner nests they torn in twain, her jaws will not relax. not only approached in solid column, but reto meet their assailants to better advantage of her vanquished enemy, firmly fixed by its and showing themselves possessed of strate- jaws to her leg. gic powers of no mean sort.

The reasons for war among social insects, so far as we may observe, are based upon a sense of ownership of property; i. e., robgreatly as to bravery and skill in warfare. The battles are fought by hand-to-hand conflict, and as the pre-gunpowder battles in perfect rhomb, in the bottom of the cell, I there are no more soldiers left to fight. strong jaws and in some species a venom- ture than a perfect honeycomb. formic acid, a sort of emmet vitriol,

species of ants march to battle in a solid their bees the expense of wax-making. column; when once there the mêlée resolves itself into a series of duels. Two enemies, makers, and as geometricians and archiapproaching each other rear on their hind tects vie with their relatives the bees. One

resuscitated the fainting Amazons by feeding the other in two. Often when two are them, took care of the young, made a nest, struggling thus with each other help will and, single-handed, established order. The arrive from either side; then there is a trial Amazons had only retained the power of of strength among many, and an effort to fighting, for they were still most skilful and take prisoners. Woe to the captured warintrepid warriors. An instance of their rior, for "no quarter to prisoners" is one martial acumen is shown in observations by of the laws of emmet wars and death comes Huber: When they attacked the nests of swiftly and surely to the stranger within the their usual slaves, the pacific negro ants, gates of an ant republic. As night falls they made the onslaught in solid column, upon the battle-field there is a retreat of made sure of their booty, and then scattered the soldiers to their respective cities, but in disorder, each reaching the home nest morning finds them at their posts again with as best she could. The negro ants are not valor undiminished. The carnage of these good fighters, so this method of retreat was battles is terrible to behold. The field is to pillage, the Amazons enslaved the miner ing; two enemies are often found clenched ants, who are brave and tenacious fighters in deadly embrace. The ant is the bulldog and follow the foe to their own gates rather of the insect world; when she once gets Many an ant victor wears involuntarily all treated in solid column, being thus enabled her life as a trophy of her prowess the head

The architecture of social insects is marvelous in its skilful adaptation to the needs of the commune. For ages the beauty and regularity of honeycomb have been the bery of stored food, taking of slaves, and wonder and delight of mathematicians, who infringement of territorial rights. The wars have shown its economy by much compumay exist between different colonies of the tation. Some have claimed that the hexsame species or between different species, agonal cell was a matter of necessity, the Among ants the different species vary result of pressure; but as the bees start the cells at their bases in hexagonal shape, and as they hollow out a triangular pyramid, a our own history were most deadly, so are think we must accede to them some powers of these ant battles, which only stop when the geometrician. Surely no mansions made of marble carven by the hand of man are The weapons of the ant warrior are always more wonderful or beautiful in their strucous sting; our common species have the power of bees to take industrial advantage power of forcibly ejecting the very irritating of a situation is shown by the readiness with which they use the commercial foun-The most skilled fighters among the dation-comb introduced by apiarists to save

Wasps were the first and original paper-

apartment house called a wasps' nest to cleared up. roof construction.

a nest consists of deep underground galler- grasses. ies, above which is piled a mound of earth, housing the commonwealth.

has only to study the stories in that gray it is cut down in the spring and everything

wonder at and admire the skill of the These ants, as observed by Mr. McCook. builders. The wasps build their nests of were skilful engineers when cutting down a material made by gathering bits of the tough grass. The twisting process was weather-worn wood and chewing them up, often resorted to in severing a stem, and the making a true paper pulp. These builders use of the lever seemed to be understood. are equal to emergencies. Once we invol- as they were observed to cut a blade at its untarily unroofed a wasps' nest that was base, then climb it to the end, thus bending under a board. Several days later we dis- it over and completing the fracture. The covered that the nest was well roofed by food of these ants is grain of different kinds. neat paper shingles. Never before, prob- which is gathered when ripe, taken to the ably, had these wasps or their ancestors granaries, hulled, and stored for winter use. been called upon to roof a domicile, but These are the ants which take their seeds these did this original work with much out to dry after the rains. The grass which show of the knowledge of the principles of they allow to grow on their disks is called ant rice. The older observers believed that Ants' nests vary greatly in form and they planted it there, but this is not proven. method of building. The most familar of However, they evidently find it useful or these are our own so-called ant-hills. Such they would destroy it as they do other

The identity of interests in insect sociealso full of galleries and very well fitted for ties is shown in many ways; but perhaps in no better way than the cheerfulness with Of all the species of ants of the United which they feed each other and the good States, the agricultural ants show the great- nature which they evince toward each other est skill in city building and municipal im- in their crowded nests when carrying on provements. The most interesting of these their common industries. Methods of comare the so-called flat-disk nests. These munication approaching to language exist disks mark the position of the underground among social insects, but what they say or nest, and vary in size from four to ten feet exactly how they say it is as yet largely a in diameter. They are level and hard, and mystery to us. They can inform each other kept free from all vegetation, except at cer- of the discovery of food, as is shown by tain seasons when a species of grass, upon many experiments. Sentinels are enabled whose seeds the ants feed, is allowed to by some means to arouse and alarm a whole grow. Near the center of a disk are one or colony with great celerity. But perhaps two openings; these gates open into vesti- nothing is so wonderful about them as their bules below, from which galleries lead to a ability to recognize members of their own system of rooms arranged in regular stories. commonwealth. This is a power beyond our These rooms are used as granaries and ken, and cannot be compared with our nurseries, and the nest may extend several recognition of individuals. Lubbock has feet below the surface of the ground. From shown that ants of the same nest recognize the disks radiate roads leading out into the each other after being separated for nearly fields. These roads are hard and smooth, two years; also that when pupe are taken are two or three inches wide at the opening from a nest and matured in a strange colon the disk, and are sometimes sixty feet ony they were still recognized when they long; they are evidently made to facilitate were returned to their own people. He also the work of the harvesters when bringing divided an ants' nest before the eggs were home their grain. If, during the winter, laid, and let each half develop its own young. when the ants are underground, there is a Then he brought the two halves together growth of any sort upon the disks, or roads, again and young and old alike recognized

each other as kindred. Lubbock also daunts the energetic mover, who hales her their own intoxicated friends from strangers or no. likewise intoxicated. In this experiment they carried them into the nests for further games and gymnastics. care, while they summarily dumped the drunken strangers into the moat.

cleanly in their municipal arrangements. This cleanliness is necessary surely in such teeming cities. All dirt is removed from the nest and the dead are carefully disposed of. The bees throw their deceased outside truders are tolerated. the hive, but the ants show a leaning toward cemeteries for them.

use a comb and brush. Ants often lend a made socialism a success. helping mandible or tongue to their fellows licking each other clean.

summary fashion objects, but this in nowise directions.

showed that ants were able to distinguish sister to the new home whether she will

The older writers tell us of play spells the ants seemed greatly disturbed by the among ants. During these times the indisgraceful condition of their fellows, but habitants of an ant-hill indulge in wrestling

There are certain small insects which ants allow to dwell within their nests. So Ants, bees, and wasps are exceedingly far as we can see, these guests are of no advantage to the ants, and it has been suggested that they are kept as pets. This is the only plausible theory to account for their presence in precincts where no in-

Considering all the things we have discemeteries some distance from the nests. cussed, and many other observed facts for The sight of the dead above ground seems which there is no room in this article, it to disturb an ant's sense of the fitness of must be conceded that insects are perfect things. Mrs. Treat has observed that the socialists. We find that while the indired slave-making species never deposit the vidual is kind and self-sacrificing for his own slaves with their own dead but have separate commonwealth, yet selfishness and cruelty and all the baser passions are aroused in Personal habits of social insects are also the rivalry between communities. We find very cleanly; they brush and lick themselves that the love of their kind is developed at with great assiduity. The bees have a the expense of all individual loves and special antennæ comb developed on the hatreds. It is necessary that individual front leg, a circular aperture set with spines, interests be subordinated in a perfect socialthrough which the antennæ may be drawn. ism; the communal instincts must alone The ants have developed a regular comb in vivify the individual. It may be claimed the form of a spur on the tibia of the front that these socialists are only insects, but leg. This spur is set with strong spines, the fact remains that they are the most inand is used by the ant exactly as we would telligent creatures in this world that have

It seems then, from our study, that the when performing toilet duties, amicably most serious question that confronts our socialists of to-day is how to make man, in Ants carry each other about under some whom the individual instinct has grown circumstances. The one carried curls up strong through eons of development, conlike a kitten, making a convenient bundle. form to a plan in which the greatest success When a colony decides to move its city, is attained only by the total effacement of some of the ants select the new site and individuality. It will surely require a large commence carrying there not only the young plan to include the greatest development of and treasure but also their sister ants who the individual and the utter leveling of are not alive to the necessity of removal. social inequality—two tendencies that have Sometimes the one seized upon in this ever pointed in diametrically opposite

THE GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY.

BY HENRY W. RAYMOND.

LADSTONE called the German since not to be one is indicative of some 280 horses. defect, either physical or mental. Practically every man is a member of some branch thorough. Everything is done to enhance of the military force of the empire.

The uniform organization of the German military forces after the War of 1870-71 was embodied in the imperial constitution of April man is liable to service and no substitution merit. The emperor orders promotion as is allowed. All the land forces of the em-the result of examination, or on the reports pire are united in war and peace, under the of superior officers. Moreover, an officer orders of the emperor, who has the power has to be elected into a regiment as into a to declare war and conclude peace, subject club, thus practically preventing promotion to the consent of the Federal Council, ex- from the ranks and creating an exclusivecept in case of invasion. The emperor, ness and aristocracy that gives the corps a or "war lord," as he delights to call him- privileged position in the community. self, controls all the military forces except the troops of Bavaria, which by the treaty termed Avantageurs, and are either named all German troops are bound to obey uncontake the oath of allegiance accordingly.

The states composing the German Emrany "the most tremendous weapon pire must spend the same amount per capita the skill of man ever forged." In as is apportioned for the remainder of the the magnitude of its machinery and the federal army. The reigning princes of the greatness of its power this is undoubtedly federation appoint the officers and are the true. Germany holds the same rank on chiefs of the military contingents belonging land, from a military point of view, that to their own territories. Saxony and Würtem-Great Britain does on the sea. She is the berg has each an army corps for herself. All first military nation, as England is the first expenses for army purposes are included in Nor is her preeminence due to the budget for the maintenance of the emnumbers, but rather to her magnificent pire, and any savings on the army approorganization and the manner in which her priation do not revert to the different states, men and officers are trained to be soldiers, but invariably to the imperial treasury. The To be a German soldier is in itself a badge military law of the empire for 1893 fixes of distinction, since no person morally un- the peace contingent until March, 1800, at fit, or who has been guilty of crime, can 479,229 men, exclusive of officers. The acenter the ranks. Hence the ambition on tual effective strength in 1896 of all branches the part of every boy to become a soldier, was 22,618 officers, 562,116 men, and 97,-

The education of the officers is most his importance. He is always in uniform. "The one unmistakable sign of what Germany considers a gentleman is a man in a military uniform," says one. Promotion is 16, 1871. By this instrument every Ger- made not alone by seniority but also by

The candidates for commissions are of federation is a separate military district, by the colonel or have completed two years with the right reserved to its king to super- at a cadet school. There are in all ten "war intend the general administration of the two schools," eight in Prussia, one in Bavaria, Bavarian army corps. All appointments and one in Würtemberg. Here the course in the service, however, are subject to the of study is from nine to ten months. After exemperor's approval. By the constitution amination the graduate becomes an ensign. There are six cadet schools and a finishditionally the orders of the emperor and to ing school in Berlin. The cadet serves one year and nine months with his regiment and

officers at Berlin.

father of his people he does not allow his each man on the list to draw lots. Those officers to marry without his consent. The who draw the lowest figures are assigned to intended wife must have an income; in the the annual contingent, to be turned over by quirement falls to \$375. A married officer of the service. must subscribe to the widows' fund so as to to \$350 a year.

There are also four schools for training non-rolled. commissioned officers of infantry open to and twenty years of age.

then goes to the artillery school at Berlin pear before it. After due examination of the and there works nine months and a half candidates the commission prepares a list for the artillery and twenty and a half of those who are qualified, and such cases as for the engineers. Higher still than the it cannot dispose of are referred to the Ober war school is the Kriegs Academie, or war Ersatz. There is one of the latter for each college, with advanced courses for special brigade district, and it is composed of the appointments on the staff. An officer may brigade commander, an administrative offitry for this course after serving three years. cer of high rank, and a civil officer. It There are also other special schools for surmeets in each Landwehr district in the sumgeons, cavalry, military gymnasium, mus- mer, and every man not put back by the ketry, etc., at Spandau, for gunnery at Berlin, Ersatz must appear before it. After anand a special school for non-commissioned other examination and revision of cases a final list is made out by this commission, As the emperor considers himself the which then proceeds to drafting, causing case of subalterns it must be at least \$625 the commission to the Landwehr commanda year, but for second-class captains the re- ers for distribution among the various arms

Those exempt from drawing lots are the secure to the widows of officers from \$175 volunteers for one, two, or three years, foresters' apprentices, and those physically dis-"The perfection of the German military qualified or morally unworthy. A postponesystem lies less in the military organization ment of entry into the service for a year or than in the exactness with which men of two may be granted to the sole support of every grade in every branch of the service indigent families or of parents or grandare trained for the efficient performance of parents unable to work, and to certain other their duties," has been said. The chief classes, such as the proprietors of large facschool is practical service, but a general ed-tories and persons intending to pursue a ucational training is required of every one. professional career or learn a trade. A per-There are schools for the soldier in each son whose entry is postponed passes into battalion, where he is taught reading, writing, the Ersatz reserve and is liable in case of spelling, and arithmetic. There are also war to be summoned to fill vacancies in the preparatory schools for the sons of non-active army. The Landwehr comprises men commissioned officers and of privates, at who have finished their term of service with Erfurt, Spandau, Stralsund, and elsewhere. the colors and in the reserve, while the Boys are admitted to these schools between Landsturm embraces all able-bodied men ten and twelve and discharged at fourteen. capable of bearing arms, not already en-

Two or three special features of the Gerboys who have passed the preparatory man military system are worthy of note. In schools, and to volunteers between sixteen the first place all young men between seventeen and twenty-five must obtain a special Recruiting is carried on by two commispermission to emigrate. Also all members sions, the Ersatz and the Ober Ersatz com- of the Landwehr must report their movemissions. There is one Ersatz for each of ments and change of residence, and in the 275 Landwehr districts and it is com-foreign countries or elsewhere it is their posed of both military and civil officers. It duty to return home and report when mobilimeets in March, usually, and every man of zation is ordered. Another regulation prothe district liable to military duty must apvides that all persons in active service are "political agitation."

had, besides, a hymn-book sewed in the skirt Baltic or the North Sea. of his tunic. The marching load was sixtyfour pounds and four ounces.

strength of the German army as follows: 1, 1867, all its ships carry the same flag-957 miscellaneous officers, 2,165,950 men, eagle and the iron cross. 439,759 horses, and 3,558 field-guns. These Landsturm and 300,000 in the railway system.

tion of the German army—the model for all that of any existing nation. Education is the basis on which it rests and depends for its efficiency. The soldier is something more than an automaton, he is an intelligent, patriotic fighter.

man people urged the construction of a bon, Madeira, Cape de Verde, the Canaries, fleet. Some money was collected for the and the Azores. When she returns to Kiel purpose and a few ships fitted out, but at the end of March the inspection takes

prohibited from voting and participating in these were subsequently sold, the German Federal Council, or Bundesrath, not being The pay of a sergeant-major, the highest in sympathy with the national desire. non-commissioned officer, is \$15 per month, Some years later Prussia began laying the that of a sergeant \$9, a musician \$4, a pri-foundations of a navy, and to meet the vate \$2.50. All soldiers, as a rule, live in difficulty arising from a lack of good harbarracks and are allowed four cents a day bors in the Baltic a small tract of territory for mess expenses and one and two fifths was bought from Oldenburg in 1854 and pounds of bread. As an inducement to there she established a war port. Its congood conduct an honorable discharge in struction was completed and opened for sures a place in some branch of the govern- ships in 1869, and it was called Wilhelmsment service, the railway system having haven. In 1864, Prussia obtained by the perhaps 300,000 old soldiers as its em- annexation of Holstein the fine seaport of ployees. The men are furnished five suits Kiel, which has since then been strongly of clothing apiece, two for daily use and fortified. The opening of the Kaiser Wilthree for gala occasions. When marching helm Canal, connecting the two ports of in a campaign the soldier has on his best Wilhelmshaven and Kiel, in June, 1895, ensuit, a tin tag on his neck for identification, ables the German naval forces to be safely a roll of antiseptic bandage, and he formerly and instantly concentrated in either the

Since the formation of the North German Confederation the navy has belonged to the Poultney Bigelow gives the active war common federal interest, and since October 48,122 officers, 7,602 medical officers, 12,- black, white, and red, with the Prussian

Officers enter the navy as cadets early in figures do not include the 700,000 in the April each year, and go on board the school ships Stein and Charlotte, where they remain for a year and are then put on shore at the This is an outline sketch of the organiza- marine school at Kiel for two years. They get service for a while on the ironclads and military systems and the most perfect of are then sent to the marine academy at Kiel for advanced instruction.

The Germans have an apprentice system. Three hundred enter each year early in April and after six weeks in preliminary scrubbing and setting up in barracks at The German navy is a development practi- Friedericksfort, near Kiel, about May 10 cally of the past twenty years. The ambi- each year they are drafted into a school tion of the emperor to make Germany a ship, which lies at anchor for six weeks or great naval power is well known, but is not so, while they are given instruction in runapparently shared by his people, or at least ning rigging, parts of the ship, scrubbing not by their representatives. Nevertheless clothes, cleaning ship, etc. Then come the German navy is a formidable force, short cruises in the Baltic for practical seagiving her fifth rank among naval powers. manship and boat work. At the beginning The development of Germany as a naval of August the ship starts on an eight months' power is due to Prussia. In 1848 the Ger-foreign cruise. This year she goes to Lisplace and the boys get several weeks' leave. profession, or by haphazard or choice, and

heaving the lead, boat handling, and signal- is 22,663. ing, and also practical target practice with as petty officers and must serve at least six 1897, was 226. years and possibly nine, depending on how Germany had the first successful submuch special instruction they take. They marine boat in the Nordenfeldt, and is the may purchase their discharge after three first nation to experiment with balloons to years, but the cost is heavy.

each year for all young men to do military een knots, the observer communicating with service those for the navy are caught, the boat by telegraph or telephone. The draft is made in July, but service begins at certain dates on and after October 1 mans are progressive and ready to adopt each year. This year's draft for the navy the successful results of the experiments of is 4,767, of which 2,484 are landsmen with others. Lacking in the dash and readiness 988 landsmen and 951 seamen. The rest makes them formidable foes. go to the North Sea station.

During this cruise they get gun drill (but no are assigned to the dock-yard division, to target practice), instruction in geography, the Matrosen (sailor) division, sea-coast history, arithmetic, writing, and grammar, artillery, torpedo-boat service or sea batas well as in seamanship and ship's duties. talion, or to the clothing factory. Those When they start again in May the ship landsmen who go to the sea battalion for makes short cruises in the Baltic and they draft on board ship are usually men for the get subcaliber target practice (thirty to engineer force. As service is for three seventy-five shots each). Early in August years, when a man has done his time in any they start on a second foreign cruise of service he goes into the reserve and in time eight months. This year the ship with the of war comes back to that particular service. one-year boys on board goes to Madeira. The seamen are drafted at once into the Rio, Bahia, Havana, Jamaica, and the dock-yard division, the sea battalion, or the Azores and returns to Kiel for final inspectorpedo-boat service. The sea-coast artiltion in March. During this cruise they are lery is officered and commanded by officers taught theoretical artillery, marlinspike, and detailed from time to time from the navy. practical seamanship, anchor gear, steering, The total for the navy, officers and men,

The sailors and marines are levied by great guns. In March, after the inspection, conscription from the seafaring population, the boys are drafted on shore to barracks which is therefore exempt from service in until September and are drilled as infantry, the army. The total number of this class have small-arm target practice, etc., and at exceeds 100,000, and great inducements the end of September are transferred to the are held out to seamen to enter the naval sea battalion, from which they are drafted service. The actual strength of the German into ships for general service or special in- navy, taking ships that are effective for struction. These apprentices are intended modern war, built or building in January,

be used on shipboard for reconnoitering. The real reliance for men is in drafting. Some balloons have risen 5,500 feet from When the annual drag-net is cast in July the deck of a torpedo-boat steaming eight-

In military and naval matters the Gerno knowledge of the sea and 2,283 are sea- of resource characteristic of the English or men or semi-seamen (men of nautical pur- American sailor, they have a dogged persuits). To the Baltic station are assigned severance and a steadfast courage that decided promise that before many years The landsmen are divided up into de- they will place their nation third instead of tachments according to their fitness or fifth among the naval powers of the world.

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

THE MAN WITH ONE TALENT.

Then he which hath received the one talent came.

March 6.

faithfully and well, did not interest us. If the manly confidence which seems touched he prospered we were not specially glad. with pride as it reports: "Lord, thou If he met with disaster we could not say deliveredst unto me five talents; behold I vagabond of fortune, who, doing nothing to Let us speak about the one-talented men has drawn out our kindest feeling. I think by a sense of their own insignificance. dragged off to the outer darkness.

the poor man exclaims; "what could I do? dence and man's life. How soon he finds

What place for me among the workers and exchangers? How could I dare to front the world and its responsibilities and dangers? I could have done so little even 7 E must all have reproached our- if I had succeeded. What does it matter selves sometimes for the difficulty whether such a little brain and such weak which we found in liking the best hands as mine worked or were idle? And so people best. We wondered why it was. A I took the safest and the easiest way. Lo, man who was estimable in every way, here is thy talent done up in a napkin," prudent, just, honest, doing all his duties How modest, even if weak, it sounds beside that we were sorry. While some mere have gained beside them five talents more."

deserve prosperity, was always in ill-luck, -the men who are crushed and enfeebled that there is something of this kind in our and by they become cowardly and hide feeling about the people in this parable of themselves behind their own good-forour Lord's. The man with the five talents nothingness, away from care, away from and the man with the two talents come up effort; but at first it is a mere weakening with their orderly reports. They have been of the joints and stifling of the courage by a faithful and industrious. We know that feeling of how little there is to them, and so they have deserved the "well-done" that that whether they do ill or well it is not of greets them, and we look on with calm ap- much consequence; that any attainment proval as they pass off to enter into the joy really worth attaining is totally out of their of their Lord. And then the poor fellow reach. What multitudes of such men we who had received the one talent comes. see? A young man starts with aspirations He brings his napkin, a poor show of care- after culture. He will make something out fulness that covers up his carelessness, and of this brain of his. Very soon he comesholds it out with his talent in it. We hear in contact with the great, the wise, the witty his slipshod and cowardly attempt at an ex- of his own time and of the past, and then cuse. He stands forlorn and helpless as he discovers how little brain he really hasthe rebuke falls on him, and a sort of pity to cultivate, and he gives up in despair. that is close to love springs up in our hearts, Let him be a drudge and make his money, and makes us mourn for him as he is or manage his house, or drive his horses. That is all that he is good for. A young And a large part of what inclines us to man begins to be a Christian. Great wide like him and such as him is the show of visions of free and exalted thought open modesty which appears in what they have before him. He will not be a mere tradito say about themselves. We shall see by tional believer. He will seek devoutly to and by what their modesty is really worth; understand his faith, and to send his but their first defense of their inefficiency spiritual reason as near as he may to the sounds modest. "I had but one talent," heart of the great problems of God's provihis thought baffled and gives up, and the first thing for a man to do, who wants have such as you to think about the high get rid of self-consciousness, to stop thinkother of the unthinking routine believers who fill our churches. A man is deeply conscious of the misery that is in the world. He tries to help it, but when he sees how little he can do, how big the bulk of wretchedness is against which his poor effort at relief is flung, it seems to him so utterly not worth his while that he lets it all go, and sinks back into the prudent merchant or the self-indulgent philosopher, looking on at woes that he no longer tries to help.

This is the history of so much of the inefficiency of so many of the inefficient men that we see about us. These men have looked at life and given up in despair. Once, long ago, when they were in college, when they first went into business, they took their talent out and gazed at it and wondered how they should invest it; but it looked so little that they lost all heart, and wrapped it in the napkin where it has been ever since, and that is the whole story of their useless lives. And yet one thing seems clear, that only by the waking up of men like these, only by new courage put into their hopelessness, can the world really make trustworthy growth. It seems very certain that the world is to grow better and richer in the future, however it has been in the past, not by the magnificent achievements of the highly gifted few, but by the patient faithfulness of the one-talented many.

[March 13.]

But we may go deeper than this into the the work that God has given you. causes and the cure of that self-disgust for him and by him. Cease to parade your which makes a man think it not worth while feebleness. Work in his light, and so to try to do anything in the world. The escape the outer darkness. real root of it is in the very presence of self-consciousness at all. Any man who is good for anything, if he is always thinking good for nothing very soon. It is only a tute, and so from whose exercise they think fop or a fool who can bear to look at him-themselves excused, the one most com-

saying to himself, "Poor fool, what right to use his best powers at their best, is to things of religion?" he subsides into an- ing about himself and how he is working altogether. Ah, that is so easy to say and so hard to do! Of course it is; but there are two powers which God put into the human breast at the beginning, whose very purpose is to help men do just this. These are the power of loving and working for an absolute duty, and the power of loving and working for our fellow men. When a man becomes aware of these great necessities, he is rescued from the consideration of himself altogether. The despotism of such a necessity sets him free, and he just goes and does what must be done with all his might. This is the history of every brave, effective man that ever lived. Moses. Luther, Cromwell, every one of them dallied with the corners of the napkin, and almost folded up the talent; but the call was too strong, and each forgot his weakness and went and worked his fragment of the world's salvation.

> Does not this turn the tables entirely? If this sort of inefficiency has its root in selfconsciousness, if it can be released only by forgetfulness of self, what has become of the modesty which we thought we saw in the man's face who came up with his feeble excuse for his unprofitable talent? It is only a thin-veiled pride, not modesty at all. And he who comes with all his faithful work, and offers it to the Lord by whom alone he did it—his is the true humility. I beg you to think of this and feel it. If you are hiding yourself behind your commonness and littleness, come out! That shelter is a citadel of pride. Come out, and take

[March 20.]

OF all the powers of which men easily about himself will come to think himself think that they are wholly or almost destiself all day long without disgust. And so monly alleged, I think, is the religious

power, the whole spiritual faculty in general. And so because men said, narrowly, that have no spiritual capacity. It is like asking All men will not be Calvinists, or Quatensely only what I see." And so, not under some form or other. What is that joy and all the culture which he knows back through the dark, tortuous ravines of come to his brethren out of the spiritual church history, up onto that broad, open life, the life of faith.

indignation in my mind passes off en- becomes all plain. The man who is a paper; but when a man who might have Christ for forgiveness and for help. God for company shuts up and disowns Am I right in thinking that the reason

How familiar it all sounds from constant to be that was to be religious, he has repetition. A man says: "I know that said that there was no possibility of repeople are religious. It is no fancy; it is a ligion for him, while all the time there reality with them. I know their souls do slept in his nature a rich capacity for some apprehend a supernatural. They live in new characteristic type of spiritual force, the presence of spiritual forces which they which, once set free, should flower into never see. Eternity is as real to them as luxuriant beauty and glorify the world. time. They love God; they serve Christ; The man has not got hold of the heart and the Holy Spirit, the Lord and Giver of of religion at all, only of somebody's Life, is with them and in them constantly. special embodiment of it, and sunk back, But for me, simply, all this is impossible. I heartless, because he could not copy that.

me to use a sense I have not got; like ask- kers, or Methodists, or Episcopalians. But ing a blind man to see, when you ask me to underneath and through them all there is be religious. I can take only what the something which every man may reach senses set before me. I can believe in- and fasten himself to, and be a Christian scoffingly, but sadly, he counts himself something? What will the soul be that totally outside the possibility of all the finds it? To ask that question is to go table-land of the New Testament, from When I see such a man, all thought of which all the ravines come down. There it tirely, and a profound pity, a complete Christian there, with Peter, with John, nay sense of what he might be, and of what he with Jesus, will be a man, spiritual, reveris losing, takes possession of me. It is too ent, and penitent. That is the heart of the serious a matter for mere indignation. I matter; he will be conscious of his own may be angry with a man who might carve soul and its capacities; conscious of God, statues and paint pictures, if he spent his and full of humble love to him; conscious life in making mock flowers out of wax and of his sin and humbly dependent upon

those doors of his nature through which why many people are not Christians is that God can enter, and lives the emptied life they misrepresent Christianity to themwhich every man lives who lives without selves, that they have not conceived its God, his loss is too dreadful to be angry simplicity? Am I right when I believe with. You merely mourn for him, and that there is in every man the power to long and try to help him if you can. take it in this simplicity and make it his And what shall we say of this phenomenew life? I do believe so fully, and for non? The first thing that we must say various reasons. The first reason of all is will be this: That religion to that man one that is no reason except to him who is has, in all probability, been wrongly put, already a believer, but surely to him it must Some temporary, accidental, special form come very strongly. It does seem to me of spiritual life has been set up before that no man can really seem to himself to him, either by himself or by some one to be living a spiritual life and not hold with whom he has listened, as if it were eter- all his heart as a possibility, and long to nal and essential. He has looked at that, see realized as a fact, the spiritual life in and said, truly, that there was nothing in every soul of every son of man. If I truly him that could live such a life as that, thought that there was any one man who

that they were, incapable of spirituality, great heart of the life laid open. And if bound down inevitably to carnality and the that heart, laid open, is inevitably, univerdrudgery of material life, I should lose my sally spiritual; if, as we always see in these whole faith in the capacity of spirituality in supreme moments of the life, a soul most any man. The whole would melt and vividly asserts itself, and the man insists flutter off into a thin, dreamy delusion. I upon another world and on a God, and think that that same character of God takes the story of the Christhood into his which makes it possible for him to give the heart with hungry eagerness, what does it spiritual life to any of his children makes prove but this, that when the simplest base it necessary that he should give the free of any man's life is reached, when the his children. I am sure that there are men quake or melted bare by the sunshine of enough in Africa, in Asia, out in the wig- happiness, there is the capacity for spiritwams, nay, right here by my side, to whom uality, the soil in which the spiritual seed many of the statements of truth which are must grow. dear to me are and always will be unintel- When I see what we all see so often, ligible; many of the forms of worship the man in great trouble or great joy which are rich to me are and always will be grown suddenly religious, the glad "Thank barren. To know that does not trouble God!" or the agonized "God help me!" me; but to know that there was anywhere bursting out of unaccustomed lips, I think on God's earth a human being who was, it does not mean desperation, and it does and necessarily always must be, incapable not mean hypocrisy. It means that for of the sense of soul, the love for God, the once in that man's life the true soil of his repentance of sin, the reliance of salvation nature has been laid bare, and it has -I could not know that and yet believe in claimed the divine relations for which it God.

[March 27.]

strange in its essence, but familiar; if its movements of this new capacity never can working force consists of the simplest and think of himself as he was used to think. most fundamental of the powers of human- He must remember. He may go on living ity brought into contact with and filled full a most earthly life, but he knows forever of a divine influence, then another thing that there is a spiritual heaven and a which we see continually is not strange. spiritual hell. He never can say of himself And this other thing constitutes another again, "I have no spiritual capacity," He reason for believing that in every man the has discovered what he often has denied, capacity of the spiritual life abides, hidden New regions of joy and sorrow, both inif it is not seen, sleeping if it is not awake. finite, have opened to his sight around, There are certain experiences in every life beyond the poor vexations and amazements which have their power just in this, that of his daily life. He has looked upon God. they break through the elaborate surface and his soul never can forget how it and get down to the simplest thoughts and answered when it met the gaze of the love emotions of the human heart. Great sick- and power which made it, and for which it ness, sudden bereavement, great joy, in- was made. tense love or enthusiasm, fatherhood, the In face of all that I behold in man, in near sight of death-all of these supreme face especially of all that I behold in the experiences of life are characterized by the Man who shows humanity to itself, I do not breadth, the largeness of the simple thoughts know how to believe that there is any man and feelings they awaken. In them you living who is incapable of spiritual life; D-Mar.

really was, as so many men have told me have the crust broken to fragments, and the opportunity of the same spiritual life to all ground above it is torn off by an earth-

was made. The man's hard surface may close over when the great agony or the great joy is past, and all may seem just as If the spiritual life is something not before; but he who once has known the

any man who may not know and value his fect conviction that the soul is divine and own soul; know and love God; know and can come to its God; then faithfully takes dread and repent of sin. I may understand the next step toward him by the faithful that this or that expression of spirituality in doing of the next known duty, the faithful dogma, this or that incorporation of spirit- acceptance of the next opened truth; and uality in formal ceremonies, is unintelli- so choosing no way for itself, but only sure gible, unattainable by you; but that does that it is God's, and that God is leading it, not justify you in giving up the thought of ever advances in his growing light and spirituality altogether and living a carnal comes at last to him. Such faith may life. Somewhere, for your soul, there is an Christ increase in us. entrance into that love of God for which all our souls were made, and for which the Son can for our own souls at once. For the of God claimed them all. It may be-nay, judgment is coming not only at the last day, in the deepest sense, it must be-that your but all the time. Every day the power that way is new-a different spiritual career we will not use is failing from us. Every leading into a different spiritual attainment day the God whose voice speaks through from any that any man ever followed or at- all the inevitable necessities of our moral tained before. Do not stunt your own life is saying of the men who keep their growth, do not hamper the free grace of talents wrapped in napkins, "Take the God by making up your mind beforehand talent from him"; and since he will not and, above all, out of Christ, gathers a per- Brooks.

Let us do what we ought and what we what kind of a Christian you must be, enter into the perfect light he must be There is a faith which, out of all the world, "cast into the outer darkness."—Phillips

THE NEWSPAPER POST-OFFICE AT BERLIN.

BY A. OSCAR KLAUSSMANN.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER."

niggrätzer Street near Dessauer into foreign lands. Street about five o'clock in the
If you make your way through the newslarge closed wagons, displaying on their enormous piles of papers, and arrive through sides the names and devices of the largest the main entrance into the great vestibule, at a sharp trot, and turning into Dessauer over twenty square yards strapped with iron, Street. One sees there too the little yellow upon which, in uninterrupted succession, tling of wagons over the cobblestones. You minute, to be immediately after filled again.

7 HOEVER in Berlin passes Kö- into the suburbs, into the country, or even

afternoon notices a striking concourse of paper employees, coachmen, and carriers of political newspapers in Berlin, chasing along you see here a gigantic table with a surface of mail wagons drawn by one horse, the so-thousands and thousands of copies of Bercalled carryalls, coming out of Dessauer lin newspapers are thrown down with a Street at a rapid pace. If you turn into crash by the employees of the papers. You the latter street you soon see a pleasant, look into the long halls swarming with mail gaily ornamented building which stands officials and see the table which was just back a little from the line of the street. In covered with newspapers piled up over a its front yard there is an extremely lively rat- yard high cleared away in the fraction of a are standing before the Imperial Newspaper To the German newspaper, to the publish-Post-office, and at this hour of the afternoon ers, editors, and authors, as well as to the the Berlin newspapers are beginning to de-reading public at home and abroad, this liver their evening issues, to be sent away building and the activity which is constantly

the task of sending forth the political news- as well as to the correct cooperation of all papers that appear in Berlin (there are their forces. One hundred and twenty-one twenty-four of them, of which a great num- postal clerks under the leadership of officials

ing and from half past four till ten o'clock pears at first to the uninitiated like chaos. in the evening. This is the time when the Even for him who has repeatedly looked

going on here are of most extraordinary to the outsider appears impossible. And yet they have accomplished it for many years, The Imperial Newspaper Post-office has thanks to their routine and to their energy, ber appear twice a day), as well as the non- and the oversight of the director are workpolitical, the technical journals (ninety- ing at seven o'clock in the afternoon like six of them), to all the post-offices of the clockwork. Not a single one of these ofrealm where the subscribers of these news- ficials may disobey, may make a mistake, papers reside. The newspaper post-office may be idle even a half minute; he must do has besides this the delivery of the Prussian his work like a machine. He must not be law bulletin and of the imperial law bulle- disturbed by the monstrous rush and roar tin. It further has the care of newspapers on the ground floor and the first story, which from abroad for the whole of Germany and constantly prevail. It must be a matter of sends away German periodicals to all the indifference to him that hundreds of men in countries with post-offices that belong to the the vestibule are running back and forth, world's postal union, and supplies directly that hydraulic and electric elevators loaded with journals the German colonies in New with newspapers are rattling up and down, Guinea and in East and West Africa. that carts are rolling through the halls, Twice a day there is in the newspaper electric bells ringing, orders sounding post-office a great excitement, that is, from through speaking tubes, and that running half past two till eight o'clock in the morn- in all directions never ceases, so that it ap-

Berlin political journals deliver their editions at the activity of the officials in the newsin hundreds of thousands of copies. The paper post-office it is difficult to understand technical journals come into the news- what is really going on here. So by way of paper post-office in the course of the day, general description it may be said that for and if special circumstances do not pre- the mastery of the work the officials are divent they are sorted for the different stations vided into sixteen so-called "lists," that is with all calmness and ease. But the Berlin subdivisions. To every subdivision or "list" political newspapers come in the morning and a number of the four thousand post-offices in the evening, or at the so-called last min- are assigned with which the newspaper postute, just before the carryall mail wagons office has relations, and for every post-office rush from the newspaper post-office to the a box is provided in the division to which railway station, in order that the parcels it belongs. In this box before the beginpacked in the bags for the different stations ning of the great rush a band is laid which may be thrown into the mail cars of the is to serve later for packing the newspatrains departing from Berlin. In the morn-pers. On this band is pasted a printed card ing and evening rush in this office it is al- with the name of the receiving post-office. ways a question of counting out, dividing The newspaper post-office uses daily many up, sorting for the different stations, pack- thousands of such tickets, which are preing up, and tying up, inside of a few min- pared by the help of cutting machines. utes, hundreds of thousands of copies and From eight o'clock in the morning the of packing in bags those parcels of papers technical journals arriving for the postbelonging to one mail route, of loading these offices in question are laid into the boxes bebags into carryalls, and of sending them longing to the particular post-offices, and when about half past four in the afternoon Thus twice a day the officials of the news- the first copies of the political journals arpaper post-office are brought to a task which rive from the presses of course those postalong those postal routes for which the exnewspapers delivered in the vestibule are divided up from the sorting place nearest to them and given to the clerks of the division they belong to as fast as the copies of the newspapers arrive.

"Five hundred Berlin Daily News," cries, for example, the newspaper employee who drags into the vestibule a pile of papers tied together with cord and throws them upon the iron table, while some of the officials seize the bundle, tear off the cords, and run their fingers over the pile with such swiftness you can hardly follow them, post-office as it displays itself externally to in order to recount the copies. The stentorian voice of the manager of this room shouts the command, "Division one, one hundred and fifty, division three, two hundred," etc.

At the same moment the newspapers are also divided up to the clerks, and these run to their divisions and lav down their piles again on the big tables. From mighty books number of copies that are received are writthe name and the number of copies, and other officials with extraordinary swiftness sort the copies into the separate boxes. This must all be done in restless haste, for already the electric bells are shrilly sounding which indicate the closing of the mails because the carryalls must leave for the railway stations. Now out of the boxes of those stations which belong to the route in question, for which the mail is closed, all the copies with the band lying beneath them are drawn out, the band is tied about the papers, cords are drawn about every package with astonishing skill and swiftness, then officials with the piles of newspaper packages hasten to the proper place for the delivery of the parcels, which are here to be packed into the bags intended for the given route. The bags are closed and brought by other officials to the loading place where the carryalls are standing with open doors. The officials in charge have their eyes everywhere, bag after bag flies into the wagon,

offices must be considered first which lie the doors are closed, the command is given, "Go!" and three or four carryalls rush at press trains depart first. Therefore all the full speed out of the inner yard, through a long passage into the front yard, and from there to the street, to pursue their way to the different railway stations.

> So the work goes on with feverish haste on the ground floor and in the first story. As already mentioned, the copies which are intended for the divisions of the upper story go up in the elevator and the packed bags which are to be loaded up down-stairs come sliding down from the upper story in a tincovered chute.

This is the life and work of the newspaper the visitor. The office work of this postal institution, the only one in the world, is, however, just as gigantic as the work in the mailing rooms, only it is performed without noise, of course; but it offers extraordinary difficulties because about the first of each quarter, by the arrival of thousands and thousands of orders for newspapers from home and abroad, the work is concentrated in which the names of the stations and the into a few days. The men must work then day and night without interruption, not only ten out the officials in the divisions call out in the mailing rooms, where in the course of a year the work never rests, but also upstairs in the office rooms. The newspaper post-office has in its offices every year one and three quarter millions of entries to dispose of, and in addition to these takes care of the accounts with the post-offices and the publishers of the newspapers. The newspaper post-office pays two millions of dollars to the Berlin publishers alone, for whom it receives the money from the four thousand post-offices of the realm, where it is collected, and with which of course it must keep the accounts. An enormous task for the newspaper post-office is caused every quarter by the preparation of the newspaper price-list, which appears four times a year in an edition of seven thousand five hundred copies and gives the facts about eleven thousand newspapers, in regard to their names, prices, places of origin, publication, etc. Nowhere is there so much living and dying as in the domain of the newspaper. Within a quarter of a year hundreds of sheets collapse

as of extinct ones.

in the five years of his activity of having in- year out, week-days and Sundays.

and hundreds of new ones arise. All the creased the capacity of the office entrusted changes must of course be entered again to him and of having always succeeded in and again in the newspaper list and a great accomplishing the newly arising tasks, almany changes that have taken place must though these often appear beyond the range be communicated to the post-offices; and so of human possibility. To all foreigners this price-list alone demands uninterrupted and postal officials who come to Germany labor the whole year through. This labor for purposes of observation the newspaper is still further increased by the fact that the post-office is one of the most interesting obprice-list office must be in continual corres- jects of study and a spectacle which no one pondence with the publishers of existing likes to miss. If the reader has the pleasnewspapers, of newly founded ones, as well ure of always receiving punctually, in the morning or evening, his newspaper from Ber-The manager of this curious and practical lin, whether political or technical, he owes it office has been since 1892 Postal Director to the restless zeal with which the newspaper Weberstedt, who has earned the reputation post-office works day and night, year in and

THE TRAMP AND THE LABOR COLONY IN GERMANY.

BY A. F. WEBER.

poor and city charity organization societies, town." is by no means a creature of our century. The earliest poor laws in England were

HE tramp, that obnoxious individual ditions of such bandit-heroes as Robin who is nowadays causing so much Hood and Little John and by nursery trouble to rural overseers of the rhymes such as "Beggars are coming to

Older than American liberty, older even those enacted for the repression of vagathan Magna Charta, the foundation of bondage. The insecurity of life and prop-English liberty, is that ubiquitous mortal erty consequent upon the presence of known to English law as the "sturdy vaga- swarms of beggars and of armed bands is bond," the "valiant beggar," the able- the constant theme of the statutes from the bodied tramp. The tramp himself may not beginning of Parliament in the thirteenth be to blame for his dislike to a settled life; century. In the reign of Richard II. severe in him may still dwell the nomad spirit that penalties were provided for the "sturdy made our Teutonic forefathers wanderers. beggars." The first offense was punish-For if we go back to the beginning of the able by a public whipping of the naked Christian era we shall find that all the na- body; the second, by the boring or cutting tions of Europe, except the Greeks and the off of the ears; the third, by hanging. The Romans, were as little inclined to dwelling actual enforcement of such penalties, howin settled abodes as is the tramp of to-day. ever, was impossible in a society permeated They were all tramps then, and it took with the Christian teaching of almsgiving. years and even centuries to instil into their During most of the fifteenth century, a descendants that contentment with fixity of period of economic prosperity, the laws were abode which we now regard as one of the much milder, but in the last quarter of the fundamental traits of human character. century the old troubles reappeared. The That multitudes never accepted the con-preamble of the Act of 1572, in the reign ditions of a settled agricultural life is proved of Elizabeth, recites that "all parts of this not only by the frequent mention of vaga- realm of England and Wales be presently bondage in the English records clear back with rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars to the Saxon Conquest, but also by the tra- exceedingly pestered, by means whereof

murders, thefts, and other great outrages." gether in a conference and compare notes, The remedy now proposed against vaga- they soon find that the expense of "railbondage was to fine any person who "har- roading" tramps out of one town into the bored, gave money, lodging, or other relief next is a waste of money. to any such rogue, vagabond, or sturdy In some parts of the country the rational beggar," and for the purpose of identi-treatment of the evil has been entered fication the tramps were to be branded on the upon, the essentials of which are a work shoulder.

elapsed since this act, England has contin- capabilities. Professor Warner in his work mated years ago that 30,000 persons were may probably be extended with success. societies.

different times and places. Now and again described in this paper for the reason that the tramps are treated as vagrants and sent several American cities are experimenting to jail. But such punishment is just what in the same direction. Insurance of the they like, for it gives them warm, comfort- unemployed by municipal authorities has able quarters, with plenty of food. They also been tried, but the leaders in this tramp in summer, and in winter are fed and movement are the Swiss towns. The subsheltered at public expense. Elsewhere ject is too large to be treated in anything they may be treated leniently by the public but a separate essay.* and live well by house-to-house begging. A more original departure is the erection Indiscriminate giving may possibly be help- of workmen's shelters along the main routes ful in individual cases, but the ultimate to the great manufacturing centers. The result is the increase of the very evil people purpose of these shelters is to assist workare trying to remove. That "you can have men migrating from one part of the country all the beggars you are willing to pay for" to another in search of work. Lodging and is as true now as in medieval times, when meals are provided for the travelers, who the liberal but mistaken policy of the in return must do a half-day's work in the abbeys maintained swarms of beggars about workshops attached to the shelter. As this their doors. The lack of any scientific and work does not suffice to cover the expenses, systematic method of dealing with tramps all workmen who possess more than seventyis shown in the wide-spread practice of five cents are charged a small sum for their "railroading" or "sending them on." A board and lodging. factory method if practiced by a single usually erected and maintained by the town; but as other towns follow the same practice, the only result is to give the tramps free rides. When the local poor ber, 1897.

daily happeneth in the same realm horrible authorities of a county or state come to-

test, provision of lodging and meals, and During the three centuries that have investigation of the individual's needs and ued her efforts to abolish the tramp, but on "American Charities," Chapter VII., that institution stubbornly persists in his has described these encouraging attempts refusal to be "eliminated." It was esti- and pointed out the direction in which they

continually on the tramp in England; and The Germans have made some experi-General Booth more recently estimated the ments in solving the difficult problem of number at 165,000. In the United States the unemployed which deserve our attenevery great city seems to have an "espe-tion. First of all are the municipal labor cially" large number of tramps to deal with, exchanges or employment bureaus, managed according to the reports of the charity by officials of the city governments. Although the recent development of this The methods of treatment are various in movement is very interesting it will not be

fund is given to the police or charities These shelters, which are intended to be department to be used for "transportation." found on all the main routes of travel at Of course this would be an eminently satis-intervals of about half a day's journey, are

^{*}See W. F. Willoughby's paper, "Insurance Against Unemployment," in the Political Science Quarterly for Septem-

public authorities of groups of towns. But that he is carrying out an honest intention so far as possible the government utilizes to find work. All excuses for the necessity the lodging-houses of the Evangelical or of begging are done away with and any Roman Catholic Church, of which there are workman found begging or wandering on some four hundred in Germany; in no byways is liable to be arrested as a vagacase, however, is a workman excluded on bond. The result has been that a decrease account of his creed. Migrants who are ill in vagabondage has gone hand in hand are sent to the hospital, those who are with the opening of new shelters. intoxicated are turned away; but all other The first shelters were established in the workmen are freely admitted. The only early eighties and from 1885 to 1890 nearly requirements to which inmates are subject 1,000 were opened every year. In 1882 are abstinence from alcoholic liquors and the number of convictions for vagabondage respect for the property of the house, all was 24,000; in 1884, 18,000; in 1887, the inmates being collectively responsible 15,000; and in 1890, 8,600. Improved for any damage done, unless the offender industrial conditions may account for part is discovered. If workmen refuse to per- of the decrease, but the principal factor is form the work required they are blacklisted undoubtedly the system of shelters for helpand no longer received at any shelter. On ing on workmen in search of work. The Sundays both work and traveling are policy of the authorities has become more suspended. A short religious service is and more favorable to the keeping of a also held each evening, but attendance is labor registry at each shelter and the vast optional.

shelters in Germany. We have statistics men are advised as to the state of the labor of 1,957 for the year 1890, when they gave market in various districts and as to the 1,900,000 lodgings and about the same best route to take in order to obtain work. number of suppers and breakfasts. The The workmen's shelters and labor regisper day for each individual was only six- industrially efficient classes of workmen. little of it is derived from the work per- classes of the industrially inefficient-those formed; thus of the total expenses, \$330,- in whom the spirit of industry, the ability always exists the liability of abuse.

day's work may only encourage the pro- fessional tramps. fessional tramp. To avoid this danger, To reclaim such men as these and train

majority of shelters established in recent There are now many thousand of these years have labor registries attached. Work-

average number of workmen received each tries therefore form the foundation stones day was 5,300, which was 2.7 to each of Germany's experiments at solving the shelter. At a census taken on the night of problem of the unemployed. Except during December 15, 1890, the shelters had a periods of industrial depression they ought population of 9,216. The average expense to suffice to secure employment for the teen cents, but, small as the sum is, very But there exist in every country large ooo, only \$17,000 proceeded from the work to work steadily, faithfully, and efficiently, done in the shelter workshops. The shel- are lacking. These men may be said to ters are therefore maintained almost entirely be on the margin of employment, that is, by the taxpayers, and in such cases there they are the last men that an employer takes on and the first he discharges with A system which secures board and lodg- variations in the conditions of the market. ing to the traveler in return for only half a They contribute largely to the class of pro-

workmen are provided with passports and them in the orderly habits of industry was at every shelter the hour of departure is the object of Pastor von Bodelschwingh noted thereon, as well as directions to the when he established the first workmen's next shelter by the nearest route. In this farm colony at Wilhelmsdorf, near Bielefeld, way the authorities exercise some control a manufacturing city in Westphalia on the over the traveler's movements and see to it line from Hanover to Cologne. The idea

charitable societies elsewhere and by the royal opera-house netted \$300 and gifts end of 1892 there were twenty-five work- from the emperor and German princes tion of 3,189. The aim of these labor was contributed by relatives or friends of colonies is "to employ at agricultural or men admitted to the colony. other labor, until such time as regular posi- The effort to find profitable work for men tions can be found for them, all men, of who have failed in regular business underwhatever religion or rank, who are able and takings taxes the inventiveness and ingenuwilling to work." Involved in this is the ity of the colony superintendent to the secondary object of depriving vagabonds utmost. Skilled trades are necessarily exwho will not work of their stock excuse for cluded and work that requires considerable begging—the claim that they can find no mechanical power is also ruled out, chiefly work. To this end all the subscribers to a from lack of funds to put in the necessary colony are provided with tickets with which equipment. The industry that had occupied they may send beggars to the colony in- the majority of the colonists up to a short

colonies and the work done is mainly agri- crackers, confectionery, etc. Large manucultural; manufacturing industry is carried facturers who were numbered among the on only for the purpose of supplying the friends of the colony had given it their personal needs of the colonists. There are, orders, but the introduction of American however, some city colonies, the largest of machinery in private establishments had so which is in Berlin. At the time of the much reduced the price of wooden boxes writer's visit to the Berlin colony, in the that the colony could no longer meet their early summer, there were only about one competition. The splitting of kindling hundred inmates, but the colony, with its wood had also been carried on on a large branch at Tegel, has places for 260, which scale, but the market became glutted and majority of the men are between the ages almost as large a shed full of stove wood as of twenty-five and fifty, the number under of packing boxes. the age of twenty being insignificant. Un- The making of straw covers for glass and divorced.

expected to contribute at least fifty cents a saw them. year, gave \$2,700 in 1895; \$2,000 more The sale of the manufactured articles is

was quickly taken up by religious and tions; a concert given by singers of the men's colonies in Germany, with a popula- amounted to over \$100; finally about \$8,000

stead of giving them money or food. time before the writer's visit was the making The majority of the colonies are farm of small wooden packing boxes for eggs, are nearly filled in the winter months. The prices fell so much that the colony had

married men of course predominate, form- bottles is in some colonies an important ining in 1895 three fourths of all colonists. dustry. A few men are employed as copy-The remaining one fourth are divided ists, the colony taking all the work it can almost equally between married, widowed, secure in addressing circulars, recommendations, family news, etc., making extracts or It was hoped by the promoters of the copies of documents and accounts and the labor colonies that they might so organize like. Perhaps the most important single the industrial activities of the workmen as industry after the failure of box-making was to become nearly self-sustaining, nor have the manufacture of brooms and brushes. the colonies entirely disappointed these The street-sweepers of Berlin and other hopes. The financial report of the Berlin German cities use a broom made of twigs, colony for 1895 shows the total receipts to which is never seen in this country. Such be 170,087.90 marks, or about \$42,747. Of brooms are supplied largely by the labor this amount \$29,880, or 70 per cent, was colonies. Coarse brushes are also made in the proceeds of the work performed by the large quantities and the men at work excolonists. Members of the society, who are hibited considerable skill when the writer

was received from house-to-house collec- largely dependent upon the patronage of

the society's members. They are also alty for disobeying the rules is dismissal, chopping wood, carrying coal, etc.

a day, and was excellent in character. The stant additions are being made. colonists are not charged the full thirty. The success of the experiment is to be cents for their board and lodging, but only tested by inquiry into the number of colotwenty cents, leaving a very small surplus. nists whom it fits for regular industry. The But the wages in any event are not to ex-results are not altogether encouraging. ceed ten cents a day in summer and six Only one quarter of the discharged colonists cents in winter. The money is all kept by enter upon work found for them by the the officers of the colony in order to con- society or by their own efforts. One half trol the workmen's expenditure. The busi- of the workmen depart from the colony well ness office conducts an account with each clothed and prepared for work, but with no colonist, buys, on his order, clothing and engagement. It is greatly to be feared that other necessary articles, and renders up most of them return to a life of vagabondwhatever balance there is when the work- age, though statistics on this point are as man is ready to depart and go to work silent as those upon the careers of diselsewhere.

meals. The workmen are not free to come left the Berlin colony in 1895: and go as they please, but for good reasons (such as the search for work) may get occasional permission to go outside. Eatables may be brought into the colony only by permission, and liquors under no circumstances. It is a peculiarity of the labor colony that no beer is supplied, since in all other public institutions in Germany known to the writer it is occasionally, if not regularly, furnished. But the class of men with larly liable to temptation in this way. the entrance of many hard-drinking men.

something of a religious atmosphere about The colonies have been criticized on the

urged to send to the colony for men to do which seems to be amply sufficient. Rethe odd jobs about the house and garden, ligious services are held daily and attendsuch as beating carpets, cleaning floors, ance of the men is obligatory. A chaplain endeavors to form close personal relations In order to carry out its purpose of mak- with the workmen and exert his influence ing men industrious, the colony pays wages in favor of morality and industry; but the to its inmates over and above their cost of teaching is not dogmatical or framed to suit maintenance, which averaged thirty cents a any one sect or creed. Music is encouraged day at the Berlin colony in 1895. The and the colony has a very good pipe-organ. food alone cost between eight and ten cents It also possesses a library, to which con-

charged convicts. The remaining twenty-The rules of the colony are rigid, but not five per cent of the discharged colonists quite of the prison order. Work begins at depart on account of misconduct, incapacity, six o'clock in the morning and is continued refusal to work, etc. These figures give the until six p. m., with several pauses for cause of departure of the 817 colonists who

Colonist's own request391
Work found by colonist128
Work found by society 56
Return to family 8
Time expired (4), died (1) 5
Incapacity to work48
Unwillingness to work
Misconduct 84
Drunkenness
Deserted
Command of officials 6
Total817

Unfortunately the percentage of those whom the colonies have to deal are particu-discharged at their own request has increased, taking all the colonies together. Drunken persons, to be sure, are nominally In 1885-86 it was 54.1; in 1886-87, 57.8; refused admission, but this does not prevent in 1887-89, 60.4. On the other hand, the percentage of those for whom work was The purpose of the colony being to up-found declined in the same periods, having lift men morally and industrially, one finds been 27.4 in 1885-86 and 20.8 in 1887-89.

the rooms. Neatness, order, politeness are ground that the majority of the colonists everywhere insisted upon. The only pen- were abandoned vagabonds, as shown by the large number of readmissions. Out of But this freedom having been abused, some 10,000 persons admitted to the colonies in of the colonies, notably that at Berlin, have 1887-89, fully three fourths had at some adopted a rule that every man who seeks time been in a correctional institution. Of the shelter of the colony must remain at those admitted for the first time 72.8 per least four weeks. This restraint or concent had been imprisoned, but of those finement naturally deters many of the more who were admitted seven or more times worthless tramps from seeking admission, virtually all had been in prison one or more times.

vagabonds into the colonies does not of ing those admitted a second time to work itself justify criticism, for it was the origi- two or three weeks without pay. But the nal intention of reclaiming such men that most urgent need is an improvement in the led to the foundation of the colonies. But administration of the colony so as to secure the number of readmissions goes to show a better control over discharged colonists. that the efforts at reclamation have not The adoption of something like the parole been successful. Some means must be system for discharged convicts would enfound of excluding the incorrigible ones, able the officers of the colony to watch the One way of doing this is to make residence course of their former workmen and help compulsory for a certain length of time them to lead steadier lives. The feeling of after entrance, instead of permitting men to absolute irresponsibility which a workman come and go at will. Such freedom was must now have on his departure from the granted at the start because it was the colony undoes most of the good work of the original thought of the promoters that the colony. The tramp is no doubt bound to colony should be a place where a needy remain with us, but rational and systematic workman could find employment long treatment by public and private authorities enough to obtain a good outfit of clothes, will greatly diminish the evil.

Another means of shutting out men who are utterly incorrigible has been adopted by Now the reception of mere tramps or some of the colonies and consists in requir-

(End of Required Reading for March.)

MEMORANDA AS TO THE LATE CHARLES A. DANA.

BY JOHN SWINTON.

FORMERLY OF THE NEW YORK SUN'S EDITORIAL STAFF.

that can be known to but few people.

HAVE found in one of the drawers of It was in the year 1875 that Mr. Dana my desk a lot of the letters and notes offered me the opportunity of service on which I received from the late Charles The Sun's editorial staff; and my first A. Dana of the New York Sun during the contribution to the columns of the paper eight or ten years before 1884, when I was was an article satirizing lightly the chief a member of the editorial staff of that jour- editors of other New York papers, a provonal. In so far as these relics of the deceased cative article, perhaps, though it was wholly editor are of a private nature, or in so far as free from malice. He let me know that he they deal with affairs that need not now be liked the thing, and the next day's mail spoken of, no reference shall here be made brought to me an ample check in payment to their contents. But in many of them for it. It was at this time that the religious there are passages of an elucidatory kind revival conducted by Moody and Sankey that may properly be printed at this time, was a subject of extraordinary interest in such passages as mark some of those of his New York, and Mr. Dana then sent to me a personal and professional characteristics terse note: "Please to examine the revival." In accordance with this request the great

again for a long time, more especially as business was settled at once. The setto me as fresh as they were when written.

characteristics were brought within my corded with the new responsibilities. knowledge soon after I had taken a place words of approval go far with a writer, and a bank check of proper dimensions sometimes counts for far more than its face value. To illustrate his manner, I may say that after he had sent me a number of checks in payment for manuscripts, I wrote to him that I would like a fixed rate of remuneration per column; and he replied promptly in a note marked at once by brevity and beauty: "Fix the rate yourself." Thus, accordingly, it was fixed for a time, not, however, until after I had received from him in December, 1875, an epistle which, as I think, may well be here quoted for the instruction of all employers of literary workmen. Here it is:

MY DEAR SWINTON: Not hearing from you on the subject of rates, I continue to follow my own unaided reason. But I want you to understand that my first desire in the case is to make you happy; and, whatever you wish I will try to do, if you will only let me know what it is.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES A. DANA. How could any person give a better idea of one of Mr. Dana's traits than that contained in these words from his own pen?

The reply made to this communication was acceptable to its writer, and things went along under an arrangement satisfactory to both parties till the following year, when he proposed to make a change from payment by the column to a yearly salary. "What about the all-important question?"

revival was "examined" over and over he wrote. An answer was given; the regarded its influence upon the character tlement suited him for three years, and and conduct of the converts; and many at the end of that time, when he was about disquisitions about it were printed, as to to leave the country for a season, he dashed the nature of which he expressed his opin- off a letter, in which, after saying, "I desire ion in brief and lively notes that yet seem you to take charge of the editorship of The Sun during my absence," he made gener-I would say here that two of Mr. Dana's ous provision for such recompense as ac-

I speak of these minor things here only among his editorial assistants. One of for the purpose of illustrating a trait in Mr. them was his readiness to express his ap- Dana's character about which the public preciation of those writings which he re- cannot know much, and which he retained garded as good; the other was his liberality in through all the many years of our friendship, paying for them. It has always seemed to or until his death in October last, when my me that both of these characteristics are to relations with his journal were brought to be much admired in an editor, or, for that an end. He was open-handed toward the matter, in any other employer. A few assistants whose work he liked; he was a model editor in his dealings with his staff, "How do you suppose," he once wrote to me, "that I can both edit and appreciate things, and then guess their cash value?"

As regards the other trait of Mr. Dana already referred to, his readiness to praise any writer's production which seemed to him uncommonly meritorious, it would be easy to speak freely; but I shall merely say here that this trait is one of the very finest traits that an editor can possess—an editor of critical judgment and judicious utterance. It seemed to me at times that he spoke too highly of some compositions. It is within my knowledge that upon one occasion he sent to a man whose article he had printed an autographic letter, the words of which were: "I thank you especially for to-day's article. It is profound, powerful, wise, and true." How many editors have we in the country who ever upon any occasion indulged in language as generous as this?

It is not my purpose, in this essay, to descant upon those elements in Mr. Dana's character or those features of his mind which have been brought to the notice of multitudes of his countrymen during the half-century of his life as a journalist. design is merely to mark a few of the things which I learned about him during the twenty vears that I spent in his office.

political and other, Mr. Dana held opinions thought." Surely this was a wise saying. with which I could not agree; but here, at this Were all newspaper writers to give heed to point. I desire to make an allusion to some- it, lots of scribbled stuff would not soil white thing which to me was always of supreme paper, and lots of it would never be put in consequence. He never interfered with my print. About the fitness of things for pubmoral independence, or sought to curtail my lication he made this observation: "If a personal rights, or found fault with me for thing is not against propriety or virtue, and pursuing a course outside of The Sun office if it is interesting, it is fit to print. The that may not have been to his liking. Be-public mind is like the sounding-board of a tween the time he took me on his staff and piano, on which it is our business to play, the time of his death I made hundreds of and to play all the keys." When the form speeches that were out of accord with the of an article that once struck his fancy was principles and the policy which he main- spoken of as absurd, "Yes," he replied, "it tained in his paper; but never did he make looks absurd; but we may sometimes do any objection to this conduct. Never did things that look absurd at first sight. They the service that I rendered to him clash may be good things to do." Again: "We with other duties that I sought to perform must always seek to do the right thing, to elsewhere. I think it is fitting and proper tell the truth, to steer clear of wrong." to allude to this matter here, for I never Once again: "If the mayor shall appoint knew any editor other than Mr. Dana who good men, we must stand up for him." would put up with a subordinate always Such was the nature of some of the rehis staff to write otherwise than he thought, ance of other editors. or to palter with his conscience, or to com- In all matters of detail, in literary manner, life or conduct was governed by subservi- most careful and exacting of editors. One staff.

frankness in this respect was doubtless sequently disgusting." often useful to those persons who were He took the blame whenever an error esthing, and has always room for it."

fore he wrote. "Think seriously," he once inquiry to the editor of The Sun: "Will you

Upon many of the questions of the times, remarked; "don't write until you have

ready to follow his own star. I never knew marks which Mr. Dana dropped at times, an instance in which he asked any man on and which may possibly serve for the guid-

promise in a matter of honor. He despised in the use of words, in grammar, punctuathe scribbling flunkey, the parasite whose tion, and typographical method he was the ency. He was an editor who rarely gave time an editorial contained two lines of any instructions to a writer in whom he poetry in type of the same size as that of trusted. A resolute spirit he was, and to- the text, and, as I was the author of it, Mr. ward some people a stern man; but freedom Dana sent me an edifying note under his was never denied to any member of his familiar signature: "Reason, Revelation, Science, Philosophy, and Æsthetics, all re-Mr. Dana was sometimes severe in his quire that these lines should have been put censorship of manuscripts submitted to him. in small type." Upon another occasion, I have known him to write on the margin of when he thought that a verb had been ima rejected article: "No good," or "It's too properly used in a manuscript, he wrote an rough," or "All wrong," or "Not up to the admonitory sentence: "To say 'there are' mark," or other scarifying expression. His in this passage would be unpoetic, and con-

made aware of it. It was not his habit to caped his eye. "I take shame to myself," tell any one who offered him a manuscript he wrote one time when the author of an edthat "lack of space" prevented its accept- itorial had confounded Boston brown bread ance. "The Sun," he said to me when first with Graham bread, "for having printed I knew him, "is always ready for a good this thing without scrutinizing it. The Sun is ignorant and wrong.".

In his opinion a writer should think be- One day a man in California had sent an

Mr. Dana blue-penciled the back of the When a writer for The Sun once described man's note with these words: "Why not a man as "too condemn smart," the phrase give him a ripping answer? Give him the was highly offensive to Mr. Dana, who wrote socialist side of Christianity."

When the writer of a book review had which need not be here printed. italicized eight or ten of his words, Mr. I could go on making quotations from nasty little italics I can't imagine."

sanctum got after him in a note left for United States. me: "The term 'Govs.,' 'Gens.,' 'Capts.,' tion should be used."

When the writer of an editorial had described a certain person as a "rum witness" in a case, Mr. Dana sent to me the following scrap in philology:

enough for solemn use, I fear.

type to little is contrary to all sound prin- Let the answer be left to his biographer.

please tell me how to become a Christian?" ciples of typographical elegance. Greeley and as I often dealt with religious ques- used to make the passage, and country tions at the time this appeal was received newspapers still make it; but it is wicked."

a caustic comment upon it in three words.

Dana commented thus: "This review is the Mr. Dana's letters and memoranda relating best in the whole lot, and is very good; but to matters of greater or lesser import which why in the world an experienced writer like ran through many years. They came from wants to pepper his manuscript with a man who had for long years been spoken of as the "Dean of American editors," and When the writer of an editorial paragraph whose reputation for intellectual power, as in The Sun wrote of "Govs. Cameron and well as for scholarly and literary qualities, Crittenden," the ever-watchful critic in the surpassed that of any other editor in the

Is it worth while to tell the tales that here etc., is disgusting. The titles have no are told, or to mark the traits of character plural as attached to any individual name; that here are traced? Had I not thought they should be repeated, or a circumlocu- it was worth while, this essay would never have been written. 'I think that some features of Mr. Dana's character will be better understood by means of this sketch.

How did he find time to attend to matters which many men would regard as of small Rum-slang word, of gipsy origin. Rum chap- consequence, and also to handle the largest Romany chabo, a gipsy man. Not quite classical affairs that come within the observation of the editor of a New York daily newspaper? In an editorial article printed in brevier I will merely say that one had to know the type there had appeared an extract in agate man, know the character of his mind, know type; the grammatical subject of a sentence something of his extraordinary powers, and was in brevier while the verb for it was in know how methodical he was in the performthe subsequent agate line. Mr. Dana wrote ance of his duties, in order to answer this for my benefit: "This passage from big question with any measure of intelligence.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE IN INDIA.

BY ALESSANDRO LUSTIG, M.D.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

NDIA, that enchanting land of dreams scourges of humanity, and because of huand oriental fantasies, the land of the manity's fault in great part. For with its palm and tamarind, most fertile in soil, mixture of religious creeds, its depraved most varied in climate, is also the land of superstitions, and its social system inherited pestilence and even famine. Malaria has from a remote past and still generally domits abode there, and leprosy and cholera. inant, in its primitive integrity, India is The beauties of nature are opposed by the hopelessly given over to practices antaghealth and safety. Its European rulers certain regions of India and did not find its have not yet been able to impress upon it way to Europe I believe is due to this man. any idea of progress or social evolution, and to the prudent and energetic use he which with other peoples is the beginning made of his unlimited authority. The diffiand reason of their civilization. The Eng- culties and perils he encountered in showlish, who know the customs, beliefs, and ing how beneficial the work of the commanners of the people most thoroughly, have accomplished but little, with all their nature. Although in all his regulations he thoughtful and prudent tactics, in the way aimed to show the greatest possible respect of correcting the abuses of the body and its for the irrational traditions and sentiments surroundings which obtain among the ignorant inhabitants.

Last year the torrential rains which are usually so constant during the period of the monsoon failed to come. The crops of rice and millet, the chief and almost the only nutriment of the Hindus, were very poor. Consequently there was want, wretchedness, and hunger, the very best preparation for infectious diseases. The few cases of plague scattered here and there in the country districts soon multiplied under the influand the people, accustomed as they are to certain maladies which occur in Europe in the form of epidemics only, while in India lence is singular and impressive, on the they are chronic in their permanency, took very little notice of these beginnings of the future pestilence, and consequently provided no efficacious means to prevent its spreadthe natives had increased to a frightful also, who are more capable of resisting physicians, and therefore probably contain opposing barriers to its virulence. It was characteristics. The swelling bubonic sympin December that the terrible epidemic toms are not always present in this plague, showed itself, especially in Bombay, after but other more serious manifestations are rural cantons into the great city. The the blood by the bacillus. The external pages of Boccaccio and Manzoni.

and in all the Presidency. Finally the gov- or characteristic here than in other inand so instituted a committee on the plague, as abdominal typhus and simple pneumonia. the chairman of which was General Gatacre.

onistic in their very essence to the laws of courage. That the disease was confined to mittee might be were of the most serious of the natives, yet it will be remembered that valuable members of the committee were killed by the excited fanaticism of the Hindus while they were engaged in the task of performing their onerous duties, and that revolts and bloodshed occurred here and there. For example, Rande was killed at Poona and the physicians had to be escorted to the hospital by the lancers. The Brahmans, who are malcontents for their own personal interest, fanned the flame. The recent trial and condemnaence of these agencies. The authorities tion of some native journalists was occasioned by their assuming such an attitude.

If the rapidity of the spread of the pestiother hand its actual effects are quite simple, to the physician at least. The cholera is much more terrible in this respect. The descriptions of the phenomena which were ing. Only when the mortality from it among presented by the great epidemics of the Middle Ages are in great part due to extent, and danger menaced the Europeans chroniclers or literary men rather than to infection than the Hindus, did the govern- much that is fantastic-unless we consent ment grow alarmed and think seriously of to admit that sicknesses have changed their famine had driven the population of the quite as frequent, due to the invasion of descriptions which eye-witnesses have given bubon is not to be compared with this of its ravages remind one of the classic internal form. Inflammation of the lungs and intestines is quite common also, and Terror and confusion reigned at Bombay delirium and raving are not more serious ernor thought he ought to intervene directly, fectious maladies of the febrile type, such

Toward the middle of June, this last a man endowed with unusual energy and summer, the plague seemed already to have lost its virulence at Bombay, when suddenly ductive portion of the population, and who, it acquired new power, not only in Bombay although in a minority (in Bombay they but at Poona and elsewhere. However, number seventy thousand out of the nine exact statistics of disease are not possible hundred thousand inhabitants), have won in India, where not a few of the inhabitants a material and moral hegemony over the of the large towns live a nomad life, out of other races, give the bodies of their dead doors, in the streets and squares, without as food to crows and vultures without any fixed and stable roof over their heads. the government even thinking of forbid-Still less can one make an approximation ding it. at the number of deaths, for the corpses of pital of his own caste.

military and municipal hospitals, where noxious. they form the directing element. The is provided with cooks of every caste. scientific desires. Furthermore, the Parsees, who represent Bombay was the common center of ob-

The Hindus, on the other hand, burn their many Hindus are thrown into the rivers or dead; but their method of cremation is so sacred ponds in obedience to certain rites, imperfect that the vultures are constantly or are burnt in the thickets without the bringing portions of unconsumed flesh from authorities knowing anything of it, even if their cemeteries. Only the Moslems bury they should wish to do so. The natives their deceased, yet so superficially that the also are very unwilling to go to the hospital, tremendous rains of the wet season uncover very much as Europeans often are. When the bodies in their largest cemetery. There they find themselves forced to go there in are other causes which help to injure the hyspite of themselves, each prefers the hos-gienic conditions of this country, such as a tropical climate, the community of life be-In these hospitals—almost as numerous tween animals and man, and the practice as the castes into which the population is of ablution in those rivers and ponds which divided—the physicians are almost all superstition considers sacred, and which are natives. Europeans are found only in the very often foul and infected with all that is

Scarcely had the epidemic appeared when native physicians are Hindus and Parsees the governments and scientific societies of mainly. The latter may have acquired the principal civilized nations sent commistheir profession in England or in some sions of experts to India, to investigate the other foreign country. On the other hand, manner of the propagation of the malady, the Hindus are all educated in some one of the anatomical alterations it produces, the the Indian schools, since a follower of force of resistance of the bacillus in ques-Brahma is not supposed to cross the ocean, tion, and to try, by experimenting on aninor eat food which he himself or some one mals liable to be affected, to find out whether of his race or caste has not prepared. In vaccination has any efficacy in preserving general they do not gain much profit from the organism from infection; finally to retheir studies. For instance, in order to port on the curative methods which might preserve the custom of the country they go be tried. Egypt, which has a very well orabout barefooted, even into the pest houses. ganized sanitary service and is nearest to The relatives and even the numerous wives India, was the first to set the good example. of the patient usually accompany him to Next came the Austrian commission, which the hospital, in order to tender him affec- preferred to work on the clinical and anatomtionate service. You will perhaps hear ical side. The German followed later, then them, as I did at Poona, refuse food to the Russian, which located at the French patient because they knew it was prepared consul's for lack of a suitable place for its by a Hindu cook belonging to a lower caste. laboratories elsewhere. The English gov-So to avoid every pretext of disorder and ernment did all it could to aid the researches revolt the doctor must see that the hospital of all these learned men and satisfy their

the keenest, most intelligent, and most pro- servation. Here important problems were

can enter the animal organism by way of the skin, the lungs, and the intestines. Often it stops in the lungs or intestines, More often it stays directly in the blood. The bubonic form is not always the most frequent. The plague is one of those diseases which can be fought with cleanliness, by energetic and radical disinfection, and best of all by the strict isolation of suspects and patients. The problem of greater scientific interest must be the one of vaccination, which may prevent the bubonic bacillus from germinating. The first researches in this direction were made by Yersin, who tried to procure the curative serum from the horse by injecting directly into the veins of the animal, at intervals of a few weeks, the virulent plague cultures.

I myself received some very virulent cultures last December through the courtesy of a Russian colleague, and entered on some investigations with the help of Dr. Galeotti, my assistant in the Higher Institute at Florence. I reproduced the different forms I obtained by inoculating animals in various ways with the germs, choosing especially those animals that naturally die of the pest and are most sensitive to the action of the germ, such as mice and rats. We tried Yersin's method on these animals, but soon saw how dangerous it was, being capable of producing the tried other methods, and finally succeeded in rendering our rats and other animals altogether insensible to the action of the most pestiferous bacillus. The substance which attained this result, the vaccine matter, was obtained from millions of the plague germs which had been developed in a medium of artificial nutrition at about the temperature of the human body. In doses of eight and

solved. The bacillus of the plague was dis- alkaline water it only produced a slight discovered, the sole cause of the disease. Fortu-turbance which would last for two or three nately this bacillus does not oppose much days, after which time the animal would resistance to the action of liquid disinfect- endure the inoculation with the greatest inants. From experiments on animals, rats difference. For man it was entirely harmand apes, the scientists concluded that it less. Neither I myself nor Dr. Galeotti, nor the others who lent themselves to the experiment, felt any serious effects from the injection of two milligrams under the skin of the arm, other than a slight fever for two days and a little reddening of the place where the injection was made. The most robust persons suffered a mild reaction from the vaccination, the feeble a little greater. The vaccine matter does not contain either living or dead pest bacilli. It can be preserved in a dry state for months.

Having satisfied ourselves with the results we had obtained, we prepared to carry our serum to the countries infested by the plague. We got ready good vaccine and a great quantity of serum, from a horse vaccinated as I have stated, and would have started for Bombay the first of last April. But such an undertaking is not within the power of simple individuals. Government and academic support, both material and moral, must be furnished. Finally the last difficulties were overcome by patience and help of interested friends, and at the end of May four of us physicians set out for India. We had plenty of vaccine and serum, the necessary instruments for the establishment of a laboratory, and enough funds from the government and one individual to facilitate our work.

We reached Bombay on June 12, when plague, or at least of spreading it. We then the monsoon and its rains could have made our task all the harder. The plague, after some days of gradual decrease, was now increasing in virulence, especially at Poona and Lanowli, and the cholera was also assuming the form of an epidemic. Thanks to the aid of the English authorities we were able to begin our study of the plague patients in the hospitals at once, while at the same time we were experimentthirty-five hundredths milligrams for every ing on apes, which are very sensitive to hundred grams of the rat's weight we found the plague and present a diagnosis quite that the vaccine was fatal. But injected in like that of a man. These experiments less doses under the skin and diluted with gave satisfactory results. From the apes we

ventive vaccination cannot be well carried object of our journey.

passed on to human beings. After six hours on in a country like India, in the midst of a the effects of the serum would be evident. population entirely opposed to it. Besides, The high fever would diminish, the raving the only way to determine whether vaccinwould cease, the delirium would give way ation would be effective would be to noto a general improvement. After the second tice how many of those inoculated would or third day the swellings would cease to afterward die of the plague. This is a be painful. A condition of comfort would practical impossibility at present in India. intervene and convalescence would be less So far as our treatment of the apes was conprotracted and weakening than in the cases, cerned, it was found that those vaccinated infrequent to be sure, where the patient was were entirely free from plague symptoms, cured spontaneously. Out of thirty patients while the others not so treated, but which that we treated only four died. The num- were inoculated with the virus, all died. ber of our tests was not large, but they were This immunity certainly lasted for a month. the only tests made by serum on undoubted How much longer it may last our expericases of the plague, and serve to show the ments now going on will eventually deterefficacy of the treatment. We were led by mine. If we had been able to carry out the them to hope that if applied on a large scale cruel experiment of vaccinating a hundred our method of vaccination might dimin- persons, and after some weeks inoculate ish by eighty per cent and more the them with the plague germ and watch the average mortality of the disease. And it is results, the problem of vaccination would to be noted that, out of 12,796 cases reported now be definitely solved on man as well. at Bombay up to September 1, 10,786 died. But living in India was too expensive for us We were satisfied with our curative and the preparation of the serum not less method. I should also have liked to try our costly. After a stay of two months we were means of prevention, which I naturally obliged to come back to Florence, with the thought could give good results. But pre- satisfaction, however, of having attained the

NEWHAVEN FISHER-FOLK.

BY LAURA B. STARR.

lives a colony of fisher-folk whose mode of origin, live quite apart from the people of tury there was by the side of the sea a lit- cient customs intact. E-Mar.

T N the quaint little fishing village of New- ileges" from which it soon grew to be a haven, on the east coast of Scotland, port of commercial importance. Its inhabthree miles to the north of Edinburgh, itants, thought by some to be of Flemish life, manners, customs, style of dress, re- the surrounding country, marry among themligious faith, and superstitions have re-selves as religiously as the Jews, follow the mained the same for four hundred years or sea to a man, as did their parents and grandmore. In the middle of the fifteenth cen- parents before them, and preserve their an-

tle fishing hamlet of a dozen or two cot- Newhaven is among the few places in the tages, wherein lived, loved, and died the world which have partially escaped the simple folk whose sea harvest was their only destructive influence of steam and electricity, means of subsistence. About this time those advance agents of civilization whose James IV., wishing to encourage the in- combined efforts will contrive sooner or dustry and enterprise which he saw mani- later to destroy all individuality of nations fest among these hardy people, built houses and make every country and people exactly and docks, established a rope walk, and en- like every other country and people. Much dowed the village with "certain burgal priv- of its picturesqueness has disappeared un-



NEWHAVEN WOMEN BAITING LINES.

the influx of summer visitors; yet it is ingress to the dwellings. unique as the home of a peculiar people who still cling to the social and commercial tra- as I did, on a glorious September afternoon, ditions of ancient days.

faces the sea and is of good width, the old the German Ocean is like the breath of life in part of the town consists of a series of one's nostrils; when the blue waters of the "closes"—narrow alleys—intersecting each Forth ripple and murmur softly as the danother occasionally at right angles, but more cing boats speed hither and you over their often taking an unexpected turn without surface; when groups of children, broadgiving the slightest premonition of such in- beamed as the young of Flanders, waddle tention. The houses are "a' heids and thraws," to use their own expression; i. e., set down here and there without any regard to architectural form or beauty. They are usually two stories, with an outside stairway. At the best of times there is but a complicated by endless stretches of brown, in so romantic a spot. black, and yellow bladders—floaters—far

der the hand of the modern architect and little enough of light and sunshine find

If the visitor chance first to see Newhaven, when the air is bright and clear; when the With the exception of one street which salt-sea smell coming in with the billows of about the streets or crawl along the sands, unconsciously making "bits" worthy of an artist's sketch-book; when the warm sunshine bathes the whole place in a mellow glow and nature seems to be doing her best to hide the ugliness of man's handiwork—if hand's breadth of sky visible in the narrow the appreciative visitor happen to see Newstreet; but when the weekly washing is sus- haven on such a day as this, then will he pended from numberless lines, crossing from say that it was more than a happy chance house to house, and the matter is further that set this cluster of fishermen's cottages

All along the sea-wall at irregular interabove the house-tops, blowing in the wind vals sat young fishwives, each with a basin and bobbing in a most fantastic manner, of mussels in her lap, "baiting the lines," as



PREPARING FOR THE FISHING GROUND.

and I have never ceased to be thankful for them for a fancy-dress ball. that word, for each succeeding visit fasci- Since the days of steam trawling and nated me more and more. I made friends rapid transit, the fishwives of Newhaven,

one of them told me, with her quaint Scotch most interesting account of some of the inflection. By her side, in a great heap, curious customs connected with the place were five miles of line with fifteen hundred and further added to my indebtedness by hooks attached to it; this she moved slowly introducing me to some "old bodies" who across her lap from one side to the other, as took me to their homes, showed me every by a dexterous turn or two of the wrist she nook and corner in them, and entertained impaled a soft mussel upon a hook. Other me with tales of bygone days. They seemed women, gossiping across the close, were not to mind my prying about, but talked seated on the outer stairs of their little freely and showed me all their belongings homes engaged in a similar occupation, with delightful frankness. This may be ac-Over the railings and shrouding the paling counted for by the fact that since Queenin front of the kirk hung nets, bladders, Victoria on her first visit to Edinburgh took lines, oilskin coats, huge home-made stock- notice of them and complimented them on ings, and other paraphernalia of the fish- their good looks and picturesque costumes erman's trade. Here and there were knots they have been the object of great interest of men of all ages "walking their very short to tourists, and so have lost their habitual turns of three steps and one overboard" or shyness. Not that the Newhaven fishwife is listlessly lolling about with pipe in mouth of herself ever shy, but she was formerly and hands thrust idly into their pockets; much more reserved about taking strangers for to a Newhaven man the idea of work into her home. Now it is a frequent when he is on shore is entirely foreign. occurrence. One of them told me she had It was a casual word from a stranger that to "take the clothes off her back" for a sent me to explore this most delightful place, French lady who had visited her and wanted

with a toothless old "salt," who gave me a whom George IV. pronounced the hand-

somest women he had ever seen, have found up to the hips on either side, which adds to their occupation nearly gone, though they the width, making the woman look broader themselves are as sturdy and strong and than ever. A separate pocket fastened with fine-looking as ever. In the highways and a draw-string is worn underneath the apron; byways of the modern Athens, where a few this is the fishwife's bank, where she carries decades ago dozens of them flaunted their the money of the family, which is always gay, voluminous petticoats and filled the air given into her keeping. Thick worsted with their cries of "Caller herrin,' caller stockings and heavy, high boots complete, herrin'," and the odor of fish, there is only with the exception of the head-gear, a picnow and then one; but in spite of changes the one is as distinctive of her race as were the many in days gone by.

separate Edinburgh from the sea, bending the forehead and quite out from the face. under a burden that would almost crush a Nowadays only a few of the older ones strong man, she jauntily treads the pave- are seen with these; others wear a small ment, apparently unmindful of the creel shawl over the head, folded cornerwise and laden to the brim with shining, silvery creatied under the chin, and a similar one is tures fresh from the waters of the Forth, often laid across the shoulders. When mar-To announce her coming she sends forth at keting their fish they throw over their shoulregular intervals a clear, mellow, musical ders a long dark woolen cloak with wide cry distinctive of her calling.

the basket upon which the creel rests.

sor of three gay petticoats, which are worn as into the creel, but this makes a burden over the dark flannel ones; the foundation too heavy for any woman, and health soon is white and all are marked with broad ver- fails under it. tical stripes of a solid, vivid coloring, red, vellow, or blue. Each one has a wide tuck the money earned is given into their hands about six inches from the bottom. The and is disbursed at their pleasure. They bodices are loose jackets, "shuguns," or take good care of their homes and to minister short gowns, made of bright-figured cambric to the comfort of their "gude men" seems to or calico, and confined at the waist by the be their greatest delight. The generally acapron-strings; the sleeves are made of a cepted idea among them is that the woman square of the cambric reaching nearly to the is the natural protector of the man. They wrists, but they are nearly always rolled are famous knitters and when not at work over two or three times until they come only with fish are seldom seen without needles to the elbow. A bright ribbon confines the and wool in their hands. They knit the garment at the neck and finishes it with a handsome Guernsey shirts which the men bow and ends. The apron is long and full; and boys wear, adorning them with a great the lower edge and the outer skirt are variety of fancy stitches, and the woman pinned together at the bottom and caught who should buy a pair of woven or machine-

turesque and very becoming costume.

Formerly all women wore caps, similar to the mob or Dutch cap, with wide fluted Having tramped the three miles which borders, standing up fully three inches above sleeves which hang dangling uselessly at the The ordinary dress of the fishwife consides. This is more to catch the dripping sists of from three to nine woolen petticoats, brine than for warmth. They carry their reaching about half-way from the knee to creels as the cargodores and mozos of Mexico the ankle and measuring at least three yards and Central America do, with the burden in width. All the under ones have a tuck resting on the forehead and high on the an inch and a half deep run all the way shoulders by means of a broad leather band round the top about an eighth of a yard be- which rests on a napkin laid flat on the forelow the waistband. This is done for the head. The creel is supported by a long, purpose of making a more solid support for narrow basket which rests on the fulness of the petticoats, and is usually empty. Oc-Each fishwife, rich or poor, is the posses- casionally fish are put into the basket as well

The women are frugal and industrious; all



NEWHAVEN FISHWIVES.

house and wardrobe said that when she She spoke of the change that had come

made hose for her family would be thought was married a few years ago she had but unworthy the name of fishwife. Unmar- "one end," meaning a one-room cottage; ried girls, when pursuing the trade of now, with three children, she boasted "two hawking fish, are called fishwives, as their ends "-two rooms. There was a bed in married sisters are, and they wear the same each of the two rooms, and, although somedress, except that their heads are bare. what crowded, there was a delightful air of A buxom fishwife who showed me her neatness and domesticity about the place.

over the community within the past few To think of dogs or hares is a terrible of fishing, etc., and said that they were not their clergyman, they do not mention his so well off as they had been.

our hame goes, an' my gude man-'deed among them whose name was John Broem-I'm ashamed t' hae it sayed we're as fond as ger. Having fallen into hard times he twa bairns. Eh me, but it's sair work sittin' begged his fish from door to door. If his here when they're a' off wi' the boats, and alms were not given as freely as he thought may be no hearin' onything but frae the they should be he had a way of cursing the papers fur weeks an' weeks, and no hearin' fishers and wishing them ill luck on their whether he's well or no! But 'deed, we maun put up wi' something in this world."

without knowing it, and the look of patient venture to sea with the dread curse hanging resignation soon gave place to one of cheery over him. Now if one say to a crew at sea hopefulness, which I am sure must be a "John Broemger's in your head sheets" or source of comfort to the "gude man" of "on board of you" they will at once haul whom she spoke so fondly. They are a in the dredge, ship their oars, and pull the stanch and loyal people, domestic happiness boat thrice round in a circle to break the being the rule among them. Their friend- evil spell; with some the feeling is so strong ship, once given, is given for life.

A rather curious custom is that of "chumpart of the fishwives.

unlucky day for everything save weddings. them. Their work is done then and the

years by the introduction of different modes omen, and, fond as most of them are of name at sea, or if they must speak of him "But you look very comfortable," said I. they say "the man in the black coat." "O ave, we canna complain as far as They tell us of a man who long ago lived next trip-which sometimes came, and the consequence was that he soon came to have She had found the true philosophy of life his claim recognized, for no man cared to they will stop work at once.

Continual intermarriage has caused no ming," Girls select a "chum" of their small confusion in the nomenclature of the own sex in early childhood, and, although people. Girls often change their condition they are friendly and sometimes intimate without changing their name. To diswith others, the "chum" is the nearest and tinguish them the wife's name is usually dearest to the end of their days. I tried to added to the husband's-that is when they discover if mistakes were not sometimes are spoken of formally; in ordinary convermade in the selection—if in after life they sation the wife is called by her own name might not have desired to have made a after marriage the same as before. But change; but my informant would not ac- this trouble is by no means the only one knowledge to any such fickleness on the resulting from generations of intermarriage, as the number of their people in the insane The fisher-folk are full of whimsicalities asylum attests. "What is a young man to and superstitions; luck is their tutelary do?" said one of the fishermen when god, and they never do anything important spoken to upon the subject. "He can't without performing some act to ward off or take a wife from the agricultural people. avert a possible evil. They do not like to No young woman not brought up as a fishbe asked where they are going while on wife would undertake the hard work of a their way to their boats; neither do they fisherman's wife. She must not only wear like to be counted as they walk along. a picturesque costume and hawk fish about They dare not think of a cat or a pig while the streets, but she must gather mussels for at sea, or at least to mention them except bait, mend the nets, bait the lines, and be by some mysterious allusion. If an acci- able to lend a hand with an oar or tiller dent happens and a person is drowned when necessary." Besides this she must from an open boat, they beach it high and be able to do her share toward taking care dry and never use it again-an expensive of the fish when the boats come in, for the superstition it would seem. Friday is an minute they touch the quay the men leave

tells us that

men must work and women must weep, when she tells Lord Ipsden that

few inducements to the young women of take advantage of their customer's igno-

women's work begins. Charles Kingsley ing, are good to look upon; their eyes are bright and their steps elastic with much of the vigor of youth. Many of them are old but the Newhaven fishwife must add a great before their time, for the heavy creel soon amount of manual labor to her weeping, bends the form and the cruel winds and Christie Johnson puts it rather more plainly storms of the Scottish coast quickly play havoc with the fairest complexion. They Labor is the lot o' man, and abune a' o' woman's. are good at a bargain, as they must needs The married state would seem to hold out be, and they now and then undoubtedly do



MAIN STREET OF NEWHAVEN.

Newhaven; but being born and bred to rance or gullibility; but on the whole they such conditions, they seem not to find them are honest, and considering the hazardous hard. A familiar saying among them is: nature of the "gude man's" occupation "The woman that canna work for a man is little wonder is it that they occasionally tell no worth one." Some one tells a story a customer that "fish are no fish the day, that when a young girl, rather delicate for they're just men's lives," or that they frea Newhaven woman, was about to be quently ask double the market price for married, another, a beautifully robust speci-their commodity. One forlorn fishwife who men, said: "What! Jenny Flucker taking had been haggling with a cook about the a man! She's a gude cheek! Hoo is she price of her fish said at last: "Tak it or to keep him? The poor man 'il hae tae want it; ye may think it dear, but it's a' sell his fish as well as catch them."

old fishwives were blackguards and ugly, though he has forsaken the calling of his faces, surrounded by masses of white frill- haven fishermen lost their lives. The

that's left to me for a faither o' four bairns."

Long ago Charles Reade said that the A gentleman still a resident of the town, They are not that now; they are subdued forefathers, reverted to the terrible disaster and reputable. Their brown, weather-beaten of October 14, 1881, when seventeen Newstorm is set down in the annals of the town bird cry" is heard. A garrulous "old grass-grown cemetery in the center of the For a century and a half Newhaven has town-without headstones, which are never been renowned for its fish dinners. Few used there-where for centuries the New-people visit Edinburgh without learning the haven people have laid away their dead, way to Peacock's Hotel and tasting the with many a quaint and curious custom.

the early days of the Reformation, and has flounders for which the Peacock's cook is have always been deeply religious.

streets of Edinburgh at eventide does not of the week with one of these famous fish differ from the herring-hawker, save that dinners. I enjoyed one during one of my her cry runs the entire gamut of the scale prowling days, at a little inn quite in the and the last high note is indefinitely pro- center of the old part of the town. I sat at longed. Those who but once hear the a clothless little table, enclosed on either melodious call will never forget it.

it is only occasionally that the "wild sea- that solitary dinner a lasting delight.

as one of the most severe that has ever body" who enjoyed telling tales of "auld visited the coast, and it is even now spoken lang syne" said that she could remember of with bated breath. When the fury of the time when a dozen bivalves were bought the storm had subsided some of the bodies for a ha'penny, and that she had occasionwere washed ashore and found a resting- ally seen an audacious youngster offer the place in the common burying-ground, where fishwife a kiss for a thirteenth, but that he it is the desire of each one to be laid when as often received a sound box on the ear his fishing days are over. There is an old as he did the oyster, and sometimes both.

mussel haggis, Lady Lee's crab pie, crabbit Newhaven became a Protestant town in head, John Dorry, skate, cod, haddies, and remained so. In spite of the bad name the famed in song and story. At one time it fishwives have in bargaining, the people was a custom among the business men of Edinburgh to repair to the Peacock on The fishwife who sells oysters about the Saturday afternoon and celebrate the close side like a high church pew. The good cook-Oysters are rare along the coast now and ing and unaccustomed surroundings made



NEWHAVEN FISHERMEN.

A GENTLEMAN OF DIXIE.

BY ELLEN CLAIRE CAMPBELL,

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

would burn the place to the ground. It Nell, with Job and Hannah. should no longer exist as a nest to harbor At the farthest gate they met Richard wonder is that he had not destroyed it and hurried out. before.

That night about eight o'clock, for the mean?" he exclaimed. second time this wretched day, a band of close to the blackest day of Edith's calendar, the others the explanation. not excepting the one when she sent Max away, or that later time when Mrs. Seddon the close. "This is not war, but robbery, lay dead.

In vain she implored and commanded. The captain greeted her entreaties with sneers and her commands with curses. He carefully went through the rooms, appropriating every article he could conveniently Captain Septon learned of their father's rejoiced accordingly.

F-Mar.

CHAPTER XVIII. (Continued). pending on her for their night's shelter; it calmed and nerved her as nothing else DITH sank in a heap on the floor, could have done. There was her own But the concluding trial of the day home, The Oaks—closed these many was yet to come. When his men re- months; thank God, they had that refuge! turned, carrying the body of the young sol- She went to the quarters to pacify and redier and supporting one of their own number assure the terrified darkies the best she who had been hit by George's true shot, the could. Then, when Wire's attention was commandant came near surpassing all his distracted by his gratification, she ordered previous efforts in the matter of rage. Job to get the carriage ready. The burning Balked the second time at Heart's Delight, building shed the brightness of day for yards he would have murdered the whole garrison around, but the cautious Job drove the carif he could. As he was denied satisfaction riage to the dark side of the barn and there in this way, he swore with a cruel oath he they entered it-Mrs. Dupey, Edith, and

vipers. To resolve was to act. The only Allyn. He had seen the fire from Jefferson

"My dear Miss Chester, what does this

The sympathetic tone was too much. troopers filled the yard. It was a fitting Edith burst into a storm of tears and left to

> "The dastardly wretch!" cried Allyn at He shall pay for it if I spend my life achieving it!"

CHAPTER XIX.

IN THE TOILS.

carry away. His followers, imitating his tragic end from the younger Dupeys, but he example, did the same. Then inflammable was ignorant of all the fateful happenings materials were piled against the walls and at his own home till he was within the lighted. Higher and higher leaped the trenches at Vicksburg. Here he received a flames, his glee growing ever more and budget of papers and letters by the secret more fiendish as he watched them. Every mail service, which was the only means of tongue of fire that licked its stealthy way communication with the North. He read among sills and rafters and beams personi- the letter describing the burning of his fied revenge for the imaginary insults he home twice over. He read it with dry had received there. He seemed to feel eyes, but with grim and bitter defiance. that he was breaking down the master's That home he had so fondly christened superiority in destroying his property, and Heart's Delight in ashes! The hoary trees in which he had delighted as sublime It was well that Edith had others de-poems of the nature he reverenced lifting

unsightly, blackened torsos to the spring All this Colonel Seddon's superior officers

His first impulse was to fly homeward. whole tenor was toward capitulation. In a spasm of homesickness he felt that he a ray of sunlight penetrated the Egyptian could not stay away. After the Emancipa- darkness-surrender was the only course. tion Proclamation was issued he had enter- The colonel sat silent until one of the tained the project of getting a brief furlough others said, "Tell us what you think is best, that he might quiet the cares he feared colonel." Edith must be harassed by. So far from His words came slowly. "I do not, of the scene, he magnified the changes the course, question the wisdom and sagacity of document of freedom might produce on the what you propose, and if it were a matter border. Then, in a consolidation of com-touching ourselves alone I should say surpanies and regiments, he was promoted to a render to-night. But when I think of the colonelcy, and his additional duties and awful consequences involved I cannot say responsibilities had precluded his applying it. Within a week after Vicksburg falls for leave of absence. Now the need for Port Hudson will have gone the same road. his going was removed; it mattered not if Then the Mississippi is opened from mouth every servant he owned ran away. But to source and the Confederacy cut in two. again the heart-sickness for the cherished As long as there is a shadow-not of sucobjects of his love flamed into intensest cess, which is impossible—but of trying life. Oblivious to the cannon's roar and the anything which will save us from utter rattle of musketry, he sat with the letter on ruin, I would choose that." his knee, as wrapped in solitude as though in a desert. Should he attempt to pass the enemy's lines? Should he even ask leave? possible we might still get help from Johns-That was the perplexity.

his country's, he had told Edith. The manage to exist a week longer. In a week words recurred to him and he sprang to his feet. Yes, and a thousand more if he had them to give! Go home now, even if he impossible. If we could_" were permitted? None but a craven—a poltroon-would think of it. In another moment he was back at his post, toiling, ever dauntless, ever heroic.

moned to a momentous council of war. The fatal siege was nearly over. It had will be lost." been a forlorn hope from the first, and in the face of nothing to eat within the entrenchment and a countless host of the Matters had reached a crisis. A rumor he was asked. was abroad among the soldiers that the shot the words went home.

were discussing in the council. Their

"What in the name of God is left to us?"

"I do not know that anything is, but it is ton. My plan would be to confer with him He did not ponder long. His life was before we decide on surrender. We can the whole aspect may be changed."

"Communication with Johnston is almost

"I will go."

"You! Alone?"

"Yes. I know the situation and could starying, encouraging, inspiring, seemingly talk with him more intelligently than one of lower rank. One man has a better chance Before the end of the month he was sum- of running the blockade than more. If I fail it will still be better, for only one man

> His courage infused something of hope into the others.

"If Johnston should agree that it will be enemy without, that hope had perished, practicable to leave Jackson, what then?"

"I do not like to suggest anything until last assault would be made in a day or two. I have seen him and have reported his The Federals were calling to Johnny Reb opinion to our general here. I have a from their lines that they would dine on the dozen schemes in my mind-perhaps all Fourth of July in Vicksburg, and though are wild. One is for him to engage the Johnny answered the boast with a round of enemy and at the same time for us to try to cut our way out."

is too great. Besides our men are too help of the shelving lee of their own boats. weakened by short rations. They can neither march nor fight."

"Give them a full meal once more. Collect all the provisions possible and fill their stomachs. Then show them this last hope. Take my word for it, every man will fight as he never fought before, and I think they have proved on other fields what valor is. The world never saw volunteer troops like ours. Not even Napoleon's famous legions quite equaled them."

There was hearty agreement to this encomium, and again the colonel's confidence was contagious.

"But I do not say the plan is practicable," he continued. "I do not even mean to suggest it. But do permit me to go to Tackson. I can drop down the river on a raft or in a shallow skiff below the Federal fortifications, then make my way to the capital. The return will be more dangerous, but I shall use all prudence."

"We could ill afford to lose you, colonel," said the general sincerely, "but in memory have remained there, or, if he had chosen, of past services I cannot refuse. When will have undertaken his long-desired visit home, you go?"

danger of detection. There was a fog last the fate of those with whom he had marched night, and one could easily have passed the gunboats. If there should not be a fog fought-how long?-two years! They to-night I must go to-morrow night no seemed ten. matter what the risk is."

lessens the chances for success."

along the shore were blurred, and their fortress was under the same vigilance. beams strove ineffectually to pierce the The stretch to the river was accomplished

"It cannot be done," said the commander ever possible and more than once ran the thoughtfully. "The disparity of numbers gauntlet past the sharp-eyed sentinels by

> He undertook the journey with a desperation that knew no fear, and accomplished it by dogged perseverance. On the second day he arrived at Jackson more dead than alive. He would probably never have reached it at all had he not fallen in with a boy whose heart was with the South and who guided him to his destination more proudly than a loyal page would serve his lord.

> After all, his mission was a failure. General Johnston, for valid reasons which need not be detailed here, declared any movement on his part utterly infeasible, and the colonel, deeply disappointed as he was, was forced to acquiesce in the other's judgment. But he accepted the decision as one drinks wormwood. All his characteristic buoyancy melted away. In a moment, it seemed to him, the youthful spirit which had survived so many shocks left him and he became an old man.

He did not tarry at Jackson. He might but he scorned either course. He would go "To-night, unless there is too much back to the trenches of Vicksburg and share and tented and bivouacked and starved and

After some hours of necessary rest he set "Yes, the sooner the better. Every day out upon his return, accompanied by two soldiers who were to escort him to the Yazoo. Unfortunately the night proved clear, but There he hoped to find a boat or raft by the colonel stoutly maintained his purpose which he could make his way down the to postpone the attempt only one day river to the Mississippi and thus reach the longer. The second night, however, was city. It was a road hedged in by untold all that could be desired. Early in the peril. The Federal guards and fortifications evening a dense fog enveloped river, town, covered the hillsides, and every rod of and fortifications like a pall. The lights waterway within miles of the beleaguered

vapor. A boat which exactly met the re- in safety. They directed their course far quirements, its edge dipping almost to the enough north to be outside the enemy's fortiwater, had been provided, and in it Colonel fications, and thus made the Yazoo with little Seddon embarked as soon as the night had risk. A boat could not be procured, but a fairly set in. He hugged the shore when-makeshift was discovered in the shape of a

and still deeper; he must decide. Finally covered with undying gratitude. he chose the horn of the dilemma that ap- "Tut, man!" the surgeon said, "you peared the less perilous-he landed in a needn't thank me. I've worked as hard to spot that looked as though no human foot save the rag-tag of your army." His eyes had ever strayed over its mossy slopes, twinkled. "But I served the Union better thickly screened as it was by overhanging in saving them than you." Then his tenboughs. He landed, and ten minutes later derness burst through the husk. "Thank was captive to a band of soldiers who were God, you are nearly well! But I ought to in watching, ready to cut off his passage if be sorry. They'll be exchanging you with he continued his downward journey. the next batch and—I'll miss you." They

taken with such high hope. Two days later sealed. Vicksburg was in the possession of Union troops and he was on his way up the Mis- colonel's name. Nor the next. September sissippi to a northern prison.

He heard of the surrender without emotion. His distress in anticipation had been no probability of exchange. His chance too realistic for him to feel additional pain had passed with his convalescence. With over the actual fact. But a day later the each day his unrest increased. At the news of Gettysburg sounded like a knell to prison he was nearer home than he had his tortured soul, and completed the work been since he joined the army after his begun by hardship and anxiety, helped out wife's death. If only he could get away! by the enervating southern summer. With- Naturally he planned escape, and even bein a week, tossed by fever and racked by gan to put several schemes into execution, hideous specters, he lay in the hospital of to find they would not succeed. Neverthethe prison.

The weeks dragged by. His prison was not unlike others of the Civil War-no better, no worse. One does not expect luxurious He endured all privations like a Stoic. The only barb that rankled was his detention when his country had crying need of men. To get well and be exchanged was the hope on which he fed. "Get me well! get me well!" was his daily prayer to the surgeon.

Physician. He was humanity and gentleness impersonated, tinctured with humor not convalescent. Why do you tell me of and formed by skill. A sick man was his it? Is there something more?" delight—he could make him well. He stood

log, and with a pole for steering Colonel Sed-six feet two in his stockings and had breadth don once more entrusted himself to the water. and heart in proportion. He needed both. As before, all went well during the night, He loved the Union as his life and yet spent but when the dawn began to lift itself above his days and his nights in healing the enethe hills on his left he was still several mies of the Union that they might make miles from Vicksburg. He dared not go fresh attempts to disrupt it. In his profeson; to land might be worse. While he was sional capacity he valued the life of the indidebating what would be best the east was vidual beyond that of the nation. Thanks heralding the morning with tints deeper to him, Colonel Seddon recovered, and re-

Thus ended the mission he had under- grasped hands and their friendship was

But the "next batch" did not contain the had limped away on crippled feet; October was going the same gait, and still there was less he continued to plot.

One morning the surgeon, his face betokening concern, hunted him out.

"You have news. What is it?" asked the appointments or royal fare at such a place. colonel. He had learned to read the other's face.

> "There is to be another exchange of convalescent prisoners-five hundred! The names are enrolled."

"When?"

"Day after to-morrow. A boat will take them a short distance down the river and This surgeon had the stamp of the Great turn them over to Confederate authorities."

"My name is not on the list, is it? I am

"Yes. One of the men on the list is ill

—I might say dying. He has relapsed and cannot recover."

"Well?"

"You could take his place."

The colonel rose. His voice was husky, his lips drawn and bloodless, his nails cut into his palms.

"Are you sure the man will die?" he asked.

"Sure. I would not encourage hopes to blast them."

"Do you think I can escape undiscovered? The provost-marshal has seen me frequently in my long stay here."

"Of course there is always danger of detection, but in the crowd you will run little risk. Brace up, man! If you fail it will make little difference. If you succeed you gain your freedom."

"You misunderstand my caution; I must know the danger to avoid it. What is the sick man's name?"

"Albans—William Henry Albans, private of the Tenth Arkansas Cavalry."

"You will keep me informed of his condition? I would not for my life take his place if he were able to go."

"If he should live he couldn't be moved for weeks. But he cannot live. I must use the strongest stimulants to keep breath in him till to-morrow night. Should he die sooner his death would be known and another convalescent substituted."

"I wish I knew how to thank you. Sometime, perhaps——"

His voice could not get beyond his throat.
"Hush! hush! No thanks. I may be doing wrong. God forgive me if I am!"

The day was Tuesday. From then till Thursday was a changing phantasmagoria. Hope alternated with despair. One moment the colonel set his chance of escape at zero; the next, the opportunity seemed providential and his faith rose accordingly.

True to his promise, the surgeon came as frequently as his duties permitted to report his patient's condition. He did not find it necessary to administer the stimulant till Wednesday noon. The man was then sinking rapidly, but shortly after, though he remained unconscious, his pulse grew stronger.

He has relapsed and At six o'clock little change. At eleven that night his respiration somewhat more labored, his pulse weakening. He might die at the turn of the night, but would probably His voice was husky, last till morning.

The colonel tried to sleep, but could not. All night he was listening for the surgeon's footfall with the dread announcement. At six o'clock it came. The soldier was dead.

At nine that morning the prisoners for exchange were filing past the provost-mar-shal. There was little form. The officer sat at a table with the list of fortunate ones before him; as they passed and called their names he checked them off. All waited outside till the whole five hundred could be thus checked. Then, marching two abreast, they were to board the boat, which already had her gangplank thrown to shore.

Colonel Seddon was about midway the line. He had shaved his face clean, and, by the surgeon's direction, had rubbed ashes on it to give it the leaden-hued look of one recovering from a long illness. Furthermore he had so thrown his blanket around his head that its folds almost covered his forehead and the side of his face. Thus disguised his own dog would not have recognized him, yet he could not have been mortal and free from apprehension. Beads of perspiration stood on his forehead and rigors of dread coursed his spine.

The sixth man in front of him was through. The fifth. The fourth was asked a question or two in addition—he passed on. Third—second—last! A deep breath and he nerved himself.

"Your name?"

"William Henry Albans, Tenth Arkansas Cavalry."

The officer regarded him attentively, his expression puzzled. The colonel changed color—not so the ashes.

"I could swear I know your eyes."

"I have not been in the hospital nearly all the time since I came here. You have seen me frequently, I suppose."

"That accounts for it, probably."

Another piercing glance. "Next!"

ing rapidly, but shortly after, though he remained unconscious, his pulse grew stronger. sky. He filled his lungs with gulps of pure

air. free! he was free! him before. Now he could go home. And boat glided away down the Mississippi. then for the South again!

when the last man of the file had passed, among the groups on deck till he reached the door of the prison-yard was thrown Colonel Seddon. Sobbing wildly he threw open, and the men by twos were entering himself at the colonel's feet and clasped heaven. Two companies of militia were him round the ankles with a torrent of incoon hand in case they should be needed, and herent exclamations that seemed of appeal sergeants stood on either side the plank to and delight intermingled. It was Pete. count the prisoners as they passed. One hundred—two—three—four—five—and here?" was the astonished master's greeting. two men were still outside!

in danger of returning to purgatory were event he did not return and the city surremonstrating like maniacs. Colonel Sed-rendered, to hurry home. In the one letter don's heart ceased beating. He felt like received from Edith during his imprisona schoolboy who fears discovery of a grave ment she had not mentioned the darky, but misdemeanor, only a thousand times worse. in the weightier matters which engrossed It was not a time for calm reflection; he his thoughts the colonel gave this slight accused himself of being in some way re- attention. And now here he was; his apsponsible for the error. Yet no one would parition could hardly have been more have suspected from looking at him the startling. seething caldron within. His splendid dignity of carriage and firm lips lent an air so repeated his question, adding: "It does of majesty even to his ghastly appearance. He looked the most composed man there all that has happened since we parted." and was the nearest desperation. He had resolved upon heroic renunciation when an officer announced:

"The order for exchange was five hundred. Five hundred and two are here ready to embark. No mistake has been gled for breath. made. Two men climbed over the wallwill be permitted to go with the rest."

It was unheard-of clemency. The men feared a trick and would not commit themselves.

"Speak at once or every one of you will have to be rechecked. You cannot escape the second time, but if you are brave as pledge you equal exchange with the five home whah de pot's allus full." hundred."

were added to the roll, the other two passed you live all the time?"

He could have shouted. He was in, the plank was withdrawn, the engines The joy of living groaned, the wheel moved, the water surged through his veins. He was in love foamed into spray, a triumphant shout burst with life; it had never been so sweet to from five hundred and two throats, and the

They had proceeded but a short distance His riotous ecstasy had not subsided when a darky came threading his way

"Why, Pete, what on earth are you doing

Before leaving Vicksburg on his hazard-The wildest confusion prevailed. The two ous enterprise he had enjoined Pete, in

> The colonel received no answer but sobs, me good to see you. Stand up and tell me

> Thus encouraged he rose. He was sadly altered. His huge muscles were wasted to half their size; his clothes hung on him with grotesque suggestiveness; a cough tore his lungs and choked him till he strug-

"My poor boy!" the colonel exclaimed they could get out no other way. If they in consternation, "This is frightful. How will step forward and give their names they long have you been ill? What gave you this cough?"

> "I 'low I ketched cold sleepin' on de groun'. I ain' nebber ben home."

"Never been home!"

"Oh, mahsteh, fur Gord's sake don' lay it up ergin me. I c'uldn' go w'en I don' know whe'r yo's dead er 'live. Pete wa'n' shrewd, and will admit what we assert, we gwine leab he mahsteh t' stahve an' go

His devotion would have melted a stone. Then the two acknowledged, their names His master could hardly speak. "How did -see heah!"

Seddon's hand.

sho yo' wus in de pris'n."

"How did you get an idea I was here?"

fin'ly dev he'p me devsebs. Den w'en I North. wid de wood an' de cho's. Eber time denuded condition hardly recognizable. soljirs gits on de boat Pete do too, t' see gwine let yo' free, an' I pray hahd. Las' so I bought dis 'n' fur yo'." night I kep' coughin' an' c'uldn' sleep an' neber pestered 'im much wid axin' fur t'ings it is a Federal uniform." -sholy he ain' gwine t' 'fuse me dis favah."

The cough and failure to sleep were of me keepin' it?" he asked presently. more concern to the colonel than the prayer. "Do you suffer much? does the cough your saddle and horse-blanket." hurt you?" he asked.

'low pappy 'u'd say 'twus laz'ness."

to call names. Please God we'll reach a fire and lay shivering in their blankets. home soon now, and you can have the The colonel felt the frost most keenly shelter and food you need. You must because of his long confinement, and when, take back the money you have earned, Pete. toward midnight, it began to snow, he found you as I want it."

"White folks gimme lots. An' I wucked Pete's face brightened, but he took back the bag as though it scorched him, till the He fumbled in the bosom of his shirt, colonel still further emphasized his appreand untying the leather string which bound ciation by pretending to recollect that he it to his garments brought forth a small, was short of funds and asked for a dollar. much-soiled bag, thrusting it into Colonel After that the sympathy between them was complete. The servant's face shone with "I ahned it all—I ahned it fur yo'. I supreme content; all the day his eyes folneber spent nary cent ahteh I fin' out fur lowed the master with a language louder than speech.

A furlough was secured, though the offi-"I axed ever'body I seed. Ahteh de cer granting it declared the colonel could s'render I stay at Vicksbu'g nigh two never get home-it was madness to try. weeks, an' I p'intedly went roun' t' de For miles of the way every township was auff'cers an' tol' 'em 'bout yo' an' axed patrolled by militia and regulars. But he 'em ef dey seed yo'. Dey 'low I wus found a party of six others who would plumb crazy t' spec t' fin' yo', but I don' traverse nearly the same route, and, throwkeer fur no Yank's talk. I kep' on, an' ing discretion to the winds, they started

wus 'bout t' gib up er man whut I hed On the morning of their departure Pete pestered lots call me an' say, 'Boy, I's came hurrying to his master in high spirits. foun' whah yo' masteh be.' 'Fo' Gord, dat On his arm he carried a Federal officer's wus de hap'es' minute o' Pete's life. Den I coat, stripped of trimmings and nearly new. come heah, an' wuck roun' de boats, he'pin' It was unusually dark in color and in its

"Mahsteh, I wus 'shamed fur yo' t' go ef yo' wus on. I'mos' 'low dey ain' neber home wid dat ohnery ole coat yo's wahin',

The colonel smiled. "I am greatly pray mo'n eber. I tell de Lahd I ain' obliged to you, Pete, but I can't wear it-

Pete was crestfallen. "Does yo' min'

"No, certainly not. Strap it between

Though it was early in November the "No, suh, not t' say zactly huht, but I's first night out was warm, and the colonel's got er awful gone feelin' heah"-in his party conveniently dispensed with the fire chest-"an' lately I's tahd all de time. I they were afraid to have. But by the next night the mercury had fallen to bitter cold. "Your father will be too glad to see you Still they attempted to forego the cheer of I couldn't---" He cut his sentence short. it insupportable. In this extremity Pete The boy's disappointment was pitiful, bethought him of the Federal coat, and his "We are apt to need it before we get home master, after slight hesitation, put it on and I might lose it. You keep it right over his own. With this protection he fell where you had it before and I will call on asleep, but the others, awaking half frozen, forgot their caution and built a huge fire.

by Colonel Seddon they fought like tigers her eyes at its pathos. Eager as she was to resist capture. But despite their valiant to hear of Colonel Seddon she would have efforts, with two men down, two more spent a few moments questioning him conslightly wounded, and Colonel Seddon him- cerning himself if he had not forbidden it self shot through the left hand, they were by thrusting the note into her hand. forced to submit. The straits of all were able that he was not shot on the spot. The next day he was relodged in prison on the charge of being a Confederate spy, said,

Before he parted from Pete he scribbled a note to Edith, briefly describing the circumstances of his freedom and recapture, and not attempting to conceal the jeopardy of his situation. He might not be alive when she received it, but he commanded gently. "He gives me an idea in this note Pete to hasten home and intrust the note to no one's hand but Edith's own.

Pete's speed was greater than the colonel's could possibly have been. On the third day Job ran excitedly to his mistress.

"Oh, Miss Edie, whut does yo' t'ink? Pete's come back. Uncle Isaac's out heah an' wan' t' see yo'."

Edith hurried out. "What news?" she "Did Pete come from his master?"

The old man shook his head mournfully. "Yes, Miss Edie, de Provigul hab come home. He come frum mahsteh, but I cyan' mek not'n' out o' 'im. He come crawlin' in las' night 'mos' played out. Pete's awful sick."

"Sick!"

"Yas, Miss Edie, Pete's er-dyin'. I neber seed dat look on nobody's face whut deaf hedn' struck. He look 'mos' lack er shadew. 'Good Gord A'mighty!' says I w'en he come in."

"I shall go immediately to see him."

"Thanky, mahm—dat's whut he sen' me fur. Mahsteh sen' er note t' yo' an' Pete wouldn' eben lemme tote it ober. He try awful hard t' bring it hese'f, but 'twan' no use—he cyan' walk nary step dis mahnin'."

Edith found Pete in a room at the guarters, now deserted except for Uncle Isaac. He lay weak and still, his face of that

As though in answer to their signal, early peculiar ashy color a negro's skin assumes next morning they were surrounded by half in extreme illness. Nevertheless he greeted a company of Union soldiers. Urged on her with a smile, and the ready tears filled

At the first reading she wept aloud. desperate enough—the colonel's critical as the second her pulse beat fast and slow by a soldier could experience. It is remark- turns. At the third she rose from her chair.

> "I can't delay a moment, Pete," she "Your master's life is in danger and must be saved."

> "I wus de cause ob it all," he groaned. "Mahsteh w'uldn' er put on dat coat ef it hedn' ben fur me."

> "You must not grieve," she answered of how faithful you have been. You shall tell me all about it to-morrow. I am going to send Job with a bed on the wagon to take you to our quarters, where you can have the attention you require."

> He attempted to thank her, but, failing, covered his head with the bedclothes to smother his crying.

> She went straight to Richard Allyn, feeling instinctively that he would be more fertile in resources and more powerful in influence than friends of her own side. She briefly ran over the details, then gave him the note. After reading it he sat for ten minutes in abstracted meditation.

> "I shall telegraph influential friends of mine to have proceedings stayed. Then I must write to Max. Appeal will have to be made to the secretary of war, I think, and Max is the one to make it."

> "Where is he?" she She crimsoned. timidly asked.

In all his years of absence, for the first time she revealed an interest concerning him.

"With the Army of the Potomac."

That was all, but it furnished food for a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Allyn that night and carried a ray of hope to Max's heart when reported to him.

In half an hour telegrams were speeding

CHAPTER XX.

THE LAST OF MRS. WIRE.

the luckless objects of his hatred. Every ities for Wire's displacement. Though in was due to the turbulence of his men. At honors. carouse. Many midnights were made hide- next accusation would drive it home. good humor.

whom he could trust.

For three nights quiet reigned in town Thus passed the winter of '63-64 at and at the fort. Then the most restless Jefferson. spirits, scorning the tedium, prepared to bullets.

among the northern sympathizers of Jeffer- months and more. son. The wife proclaimed her husband's

across the state. Before night the lawyer persecution from the housetop and found sent Edith an answer received from the eager listeners. Men discussed the affair commandant of the prison where the on the street with dark and ominous innucolonel was confined. He was still un- endos, while women congregated at their sentenced, but could hardly escape execu- neighbors' houses to shiver with delicious horror at recital of the villainous deeds of the ogre at the fort.

For once Richard Allyn approved the captain's course. But he was too firmly THE commandant at Jefferson was not convinced of his scoundrelism to interpose sleeping on a bed of roses any more than when an appeal was made to Federal authorsweet has its bitter, storm follows sunshine, this instance guiltless, Allyn felt that a wealth is bought with toil, honor is attended rogue and murderer would be but started with difficulties. Captain Wire's handicap toward his dues if Wire were stripped of his

first they had submitted to his dictation The effort proved futile. The officers with soldierly obedience; but while the sent to investigate the affair not only excaptain was busy with proscriptions, bone onerated the commandant but complimented tax assessments, and similar matters, a spirit him for his determination to enforce law. of lawlessness was flaunting itself at the Still complaint had been made. Acquittal fort. Sentries were careless and men would be more easily forgotten than the nightly slipped into town to drink and charge. The wedge had entered and the

ous by their bestial quarrels or more bestial Evidently the commandant did not hold this opinion. He laid about him with a At last affairs grew desperate, and the heavy hand. Assisted by his wife, he discommandant ordered the sentries to greater covered in one way and another the agitavigilance. Each morning the guard-house tors for his removal and made each of was full, though numbers were winked at them bleed for it. It was now Mrs. Wire's and entered as they had gone out. The time to load the atmosphere with threats captain was not one to endure tamely such and innuendos and she was equal to the manifest violation of his discipline. He task. The only pleasing feature was that now issued a peremptory order for the it afforded those who had hitherto been guards to shoot dead any man who at-victims of her husband's animosity a breathtempted to pass after nightfall, and to ing space. To them the fatal incident was insure execution posted special guards like spring after winter or an oasis after the desert sands.

Late one evening of the following spring disobey, and coaxed to join them an in-Richard Allyn was walking hurriedly along offensive fellow who had fallen under Wire's the street which skirted the hill whose top displeasure and had been refused permission was crowned with the commandant's showy to visit his sick wife. He lacked the wariness residence. Two cross streets that ascended in eluding the sentries experience had the hill on either side intersected this at taught the others, and was riddled with right angles. At one of the corners he met Lige, no longer a slave on the Dupey His death raised a storm at the post and estate but a resident of Jefferson these six

"Good evening, Lige," was his saluta-

tion. as though you had been seeing spooks."

Even in the waning light the negro's face

was ghastly.

glad t' see yo'. I ain' ben seein' spooks zackly, but I's kinder 'fr'ed Mahs Cap'n 'll be mekin' spooks outn me."

"Why so?"

"I's ben seein' whut I ain' got no business t'. Yo' knows I's ben plahstehin' out dah."

"No, I didn't know it. Why does the captain's new house need plastering?"

"'Twan' neber finish, he got so much So he sen' fur me t' plahsteh. I wus mos' feahed t' go, an' mo' feahed not t' go, so I's ben dah nigh er week. But ebert'ing wen' all right. Cap'n he ain' dah much, an' he wife-she ain' not'n but po' white trash ef she am got er fine house. But dey hab good eatin'-it seem mos' lack ole times."

"You have nearly forgotten your fright, haven't you?"

dah. I wucked late t'night t' git t'rough. Jes' 'fo' I leab I need some papeh, so I look roun' fuh some. I opens er do' t' dat way. I gadder up big ahmful an'-Gord A'mighty! what yo' s'pose dat bahl was filled wid?"

the announcement.

"I'm sure I cannot guess," he said.

"Money! I hope I may die ef dar wan' er whole bahl o' money, an' mebbe lots mo' bahls."

"Why didn't you look to see?"

"Good Lahd! Mahs Allyn, yo's jokin' sutny. Me stay in dat room! De flo' fa'r buhned meh feet. I jes' finish up de wuck in er jiffy an' skedaddled. Eber step comin' down de hill I 'lows t' meet de cap'n. rudder meet de deb'l, 'c'ase ef he look me squah in de face wid dem fi'ry eyes he'll know right 'way whar I's ben."

"Listen, Lige, to what I say," Allyn said he wants everything fried."

"Where have you been? You look seriously. "If you breathe to another person what you have told me it may cost you your life."

The negro's eyes, which had resumed "Good ebe'in', Mahs Allyn. I's pow'ful their normal appearance, again nearly burst from their sockets.

> "I do not say this to frighten you but to make you careful. Captain Wire is not a man to hesitate at the trifle of killing a darky to shield himself. Go straight home, tie up your mouth if necessary, and you will suffer no harm."

> "Mahs Allyn, fur de good Gord's sake, don' yo' tell 'im!"

"I will not-you can trust me."

But he did not delay a day in communicating with state Federal headquarters, though in no way implicating Lige. In consequence a few mornings later he and an officer were closeted in his office arranging their plan of procedure. Wire should be given a chance of righting himself with the government—on that Allyn insisted. Therefore the officer should go to the fort, examine the commandant's books, and "No, sah, I ain' gwine furgit dat by pointedly demand any money in his keep-Chris'mus. I's jes' splanifyin' why I was ing that belonged to the government. If the captain were not disposed to disgorge, they would go to his house and either authenticate or disprove Lige's story. But of ernuth'r room, an' it ain' got not'n' in 't its truth Allyn had no doubt, notwithstand-'cep' bahls o' papeh-leastways dey look ing the unveracious reputation of the race.

As was expected, the commandant declared he had no money either of his own or the United States. Many avenues of Allyn suspected, but would not forestall disbursement kept him drained. He was in debt besides. His salary was insufficient to maintain the style befitting his position. So sincere he seemed that an officer of less experience would have been deceived.

The only recourse was to search the house, though this was the least relishable task the lawyer ever undertook. If he had not deemed it a cowardly part he would have refused positively to go.

When Mrs. Wire heard the sound of many feet on the porch she was aghast.

"Oh, Kansas!" she exclaimed, "ef Siley's bring'n' comp'ny he'll be madder 'n blazes at the dinner. He hates boiled dinners-

Circumstances had altered her little since were but aggravated since her improved neath-nothing more. fortune. She answered the rap in person. Allyn thought of his own wife and wished Wire screamed. more than ever that he had not come.

"I am sorry to annoy you, but the captain's dence was assumed. house is of special interest to us just now and we should like to look through."

it?"

"I am sorry to say that is our purpose."

"I'd like to know why our house has got to be searched an' Siley cap'n o' the post I send fur him."

Grant."

that. You're at the bottom o' this," to obtain this gold and must now lose it.

which, according to Lige, contained the kindly-disposed will wish it true. treasure. It was locked.

tone added fuel to the flame.

an' you won't git it."

"Then we must break the door open."

you ain't! You're worse 'n Rebs!"

The room was empty except for the we first made her acquaintance. She was barrels, just as Lige had described it. The still stringy, freckled, washed-out, and paper was hurriedly removed from the top voluble. If possible these peculiarities of the nearest barrel, and paper was be-

"Aha! what do you think now?" Mrs.

"I think we will examine the others," "Good morning, madam," said the officer. was the confident reply, though the confi-

The next barrel proved as unproductive as the first. The paper was emptied on "What fur? Air you intend'n' to search the floor and carefully examined, but not so much as a single piece of money could they discover. The affair looked gloomy enough.

But if Mrs. Wire hoped the search would too! You'll not go inter a single room till be discontinued she was disappointed. Four barrels remained. The third had a thin "Yes, we will, and you will not send for layer of paper on top and beneath money to the bottom. The searchers almost lost "Who are you to stop me? You must breath at sight of a barrelful of gold and think you've changed places with Gen'ral silver and bank notes, even though they were looking to find it. The fourth and "I am here by order of state authorities sixth were paper again, the fifth full of to take charge of the money the com- money. Two whole barrels of money had mandant is stealing from the government." the commandant stored away against the His anger was rising. "Lead on, Allyn." famine which would succeed this time of "Humph! this impidence beats my day, plenty. At least one of the party could not 'Tain't true! There ain't a cent here but repress a feeling of pity for the man who what b'longs t' Siley, an' pow'ful little o' had blackened his soul in the effort to

Allyn. "I never had no use fur you, nur At the first discovery Mrs. Wire broke that stuck-up wife o' yores nuther. Oh, down and cried as loud as before she had Kansas! I wish Siley wus here! Sech raved. Richard Allyn always believed she impidence in my born days I never see!" was as ignorant of the barrels' contents as She was following up the stairs, railing she claimed, and when one considers that the as she went. But her blistering tongue captain knew better than any one else his rather nerved the men to discovery. wife's inability to keep a secret, that view They were now at the door of the room seems the probable one. At least the

Her husband's humiliation was im-"May I ask for the key?" The polite mediate, though given as little publicity as the offense permitted. Stripped of honors "You kin ask till your tongue drops out and accumulations, he was sent forth into the world as destitute as when the war began. He and his family went away, "Dear Lord! ef Siley wouldn't scatter followed not by regret, but by the hopeyou! You may call yoreselves Union, but false, after events showed-that they would remain away forever.

(To be concluded.)

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ELECTIONEERING.

BY SYDNEY BROOKS.

into the characteristics of the two countries Harcourt was defeated at Derby, a constituand might be a contribution of some value ency he had represented for over thirty to the perennial Anglo-American discussion, years. Under the American system he But in this article I propose to dwell on only would have been obliged to wait until the some of the obvious and superficial differ- next regular election. Under the English had some experience of political work at county of West Monmouthshire—a Liberal campaign of last year and the recent con- was duly elected five or six days after elections.

or more before all the returns come in. Lon- law. don and the cities may cast their votes on the counties still later on.

THOROUGH comparison between politician who has been turned down in one English and American campaign place can usually find a safe seat in another. methods would have to cut deeply At the last election, for instance, Sir William ences, as they strike an Englishman who has he was immediately nominated for the home and can claim that in the presidential candidate withdrawing in his favor - and test for the mayoralty of Greater New York his rebuff in the Midlands. Had no such he has weathered two typical American arrangement been possible, had there been no back door by which Sir William could Of these differences the first and most enter Parliament, his services would have glaring is that the actual voting for the presibeen lost to the country for a considerable dential candidates takes place on the same time, the Liberal opposition would have day throughout the Union. That is one of faced the government without a leader, those simple, symmetrical arrangements one and, as it happened, an important measure expects from America. At an English par- which was mainly defeated by his inspirliamentary election it is usually three weeks ing generalship would probably have become

On the other hand, the system of proone day, the boroughs a week afterward, and tracted polls spreads the excitement over a period of three weeks instead of concen-This system, like all the anomalies in the trating it on one day, and, so far of course, British Constitution, has one or two advandisturbs the business of the countrytages we should be sorry to part with. It though never to the extent of such general secures to property owners, under the custom paralysis of commerce as afflicted America of plural voting, an influence which is propor-during the last presidential campaign. That tional to their stake in the country's welfare; paralysis, I am aware, was chiefly due to and it gives a chance to a candidate who has the nature of the questions that had to be been defeated in one constituency to stand decided, questions from which we in Engfor another. Thus an energetic Londoner land have been happily free for the last may vote for his residence in the West End, fifty years; but even in those halcyon days, may hurry off and vote again for his office the coming of which is really believed in by in the city, may take a train and vote a some amiable Americans, when the tariff third time for his country house in one of has ceased from troubling and the currency the shires, and a fourth time for his shooting- is at rest, and Democrats and Republicans box in Scotland. And as in England a man are at their wits' end to find something to need not necessarily represent only the fight about, it is still probable that the town, borough, or county in which he was quadrennial choice of a president will do born and lives, but can be elected by any more to unsettle trade in America than any constituency that will have him, an eminent general election in England. For, if it

takes you only ten or twelve hours to vote, of course, brought a letter from her ladyit takes you apparently four months of ship: "Won't you come down and help steady electioneering to prepare for that the Cause?" and so down you went, to find performance; whereas while we spend three your hostess and her womankind, whom weeks in voting, we do only a little more you had last seen in a London drawingthan a fortnight's talking about it.

affect trade, it convulses and disintegrates children and wheedling votes for Sir John society. And that to an American must be with a skill that was almost diabolical. it virtually impossible for a man to look after his private affairs and his duties as congressman or senator at the same time.

Now, with us, politics and society are inextricably mingled. To the upper classes a seat in the House of Commons is an easy and pleasant support to their public position; and the successful tradesman and his wife find in it an introduction to fashionable life. The London season begins when Parliament commences its sittings and ends when Parliament rises. In 1895 a general election took place just when the season was at its height. A week after the writs were issued London was a desert, the Row with seven caretakers worse than herself.

room, now arguing with rustic laborers and But if an English election does not greatly flattering their wives and kissing their

an amazing phenomenon. Presidents may All over the United Kingdom, in town come and go but Newport remains unruffled. and country, the same insinuating arts were The very republic itself may seem to be being practiced, and for a whole delirious imperiled, but New York sleeps and dines fortnight or more the British workingman and keeps its engagements as usual. The had the aristocracy of the country at his park is just as crowded, the theaters as full, feet, a humble suppliant for his favors. A society as busy, trips to Europe as common; country house during election time is not and politics are quietly relegated to the a place to be lightly entered by the flâneur politicians. It is an old and apparently a of Piccadilly. The innocent visitor who true charge against America that her "best bites his cake and tries to talk about the people," her natural leaders, do not interest theaters or the latest book is gorgonized themselves actively in the affairs of their from head to foot with "a stony British country. One reason for this, and the only stare." To hear your hostess' daughter one I care to discuss now, is that the plant- fulminate against disestablishment and ing of the national capital in a small, out-of- "that Gladstone" you would imagine that the-way town, remote from the commercial she had never heard of Henley or Goodand intellectual centers, deprives public life wood or condescended to anything so trivial of those social inducements that operate so as a theater or a tennis racket. And a strongly in France and England and make similar sacrifice is demanded of you, on pain of immediate expulsion. Guns and fishingrods are put away, a morning canter voted flat heresy, the billiard-room locked till the last canvasser has returned, and life resolves itself into a long political debate.

This active electioneering by society women is quite unknown, I believe, in America. Even in England it is altogether a creation of our own time. For the past two hundred years English women have been trained in intrigue and diplomacy, and the history of the reigns of William of Orange, of Anne, of the four Georges, and of the last William is full of delicious stories of petticoat campaigns conducted empty, the clubs sepulchral vaults, and town with a dashing unscrupulousness far rehouses put into the hands of the caretaker moved from the squalid tactics of modern electioneering. In those days women sought Her ladyship, you were told, was away in to influence not the voters-for they hardly the country "a-'elping of Sir John in his counted-but the statesmen themselves. 'lection." So were her ladyship's daughters In their salons the fortune of many a minand "the young gen'lemen" and any friends istry was decided and the party's attitude she could lay hands on. And the next mail, toward many a fateful measure mapped out.

There was the rebellious Sarah, Duchess of parties have of course offices in London and the fascinating Mrs. Crewe, there were country; but these associations exist chiefly Fox's "canvassing duchesses." Later still, for the sake of canvassing, diffusing literaand within the memory of men now living, ture, holding meetings, looking after the dethere was Lady Holland, the friend and fective registration system. They do not rival, Lady Blessington, the loveliest woman lican and Democratic organizations. of her day, held a rather more Bohemian The Americans have taken hold of the ing classes.

Marlborough, there were Georgiana Spencer with branch associations throughout the counselor of the Whigs, the brilliant hostess control the party or formulate programs, or who gathered round her all that was emi- even, in every case, choose the candidate. nent in politics and literature in the early Consequently they have not one hundredth years of the century. At Gore House her of the power that belongs to your Repub-

and artistic court, with Disraeli and Bulwer party machine just as they have taken hold Lytton among her protégés. Lady Bles- of railroad traveling and telephones and sington was the last, or all but the last, of football and whist and the other necessities her line. The political salon lingered on as of life, and developed it, extended it, fasha gracious influence in society a few years ioned it with such care and ingenuity into longer; but it died with the transference of a practically perfect piece of mechanism power to the middle and then to the work- that an Englishman, observing its complexity and firmness, begins to wonder what The wives of prominent statesmen now- sort of an infantile country he hails from. adays are content to feed men instead of Our electioneering methods, though they leading them. Their talent for statecraft suit us very well, appear simply childish by expends itself in canvassing among voters, its side. Let us suppose that the Birmingnot in influencing members of Parliament; ham Liberal Association, for instance, is in sitting on the platform from which their anxious to secure a candidate to contest husbands are mystifying their constituents, one of the parliamentary divisions of the instead of being a power among the men city. The members of the committee, most who make English history. The modern of them solid business men who are in woman exercises a sort of collective influ-politics "for their health," and who neither ence by joining the Primrose League or the ask for nor desire any reward, meet to dis-Woman's Liberal Federation, or making cuss the situation. If it happens that any speeches about woman's suffrage; but the local Liberal of prominence and good standpersonal distinction, the independence, the ing is available, an invitation is sent to him fascination, the thousand social arts that to stand for the constituency. If not, a belonged to Madame Récamier and "La conference is held with the central associ-Reine Zarah" are now lost to English poli- ation in London, on whose books are the tics. No woman seems to have the strength names of most of the aspiring Liberals in or ability to get into direct communication the country. The candidate arrives in with statesmen and found a salon of her Birmingham and issues his address to the own. She has left the House of Commons electors. Here, again, one notices a conand given herself up to the polling booth. trast with the cast-iron rigidity of the It must be borne in mind that in England American system. A candidate for Conwe have no primaries, no enrolments, no gress or a state governorship is supposed nominating conventions. Practically we to have no private opinions whatever. He have no party organization. Fifty or sixty is put forward as the party's representative years ago it was realized in America and has to swallow the party's program, that discipline and cohesion meant power, whether he likes it or not. An English It will be a momentous, if not a fortunate, candidate is not called upon to sacrifice so day for England when the same discovery much to his country's welfare. He is alis made there. The two great English lowed a certain latitude of independence.

electioneering has begun.

ward heelers and district captains such as individual effectiveness. type have not yet arisen in England. fluences that English politics are handled, Obviously it must be done by amateurs, by as Americans say, "with kid gloves." And from an honest devotion to the cause. And that an English public man has less to fear committee-room crowded with eager volunings in England and you will witness scenes wives and daughters of the leading Liberals be impossible in America. A speaker here their services.

canvassing cards to beard the intelligent offense to order and good manners. electorate in its den. Each registered voter One or two obvious reasons may serve to

Our Birmingham candidate, for instance, A confirmed Liberal she will greet with holy knows, of course, what are the main tenets joy, ask after his wife and children, and of the Liberal faith; but he need not neces- decorate his parlor window with a portrait sarily subscribe to all its articles. With of their beloved candidate. The wretched the gregarious instinct of politicians, the being who has not made up his mind how odds are that he will not differ from them to vote can have no peace till he has given on any material point. But he may, and her a decisive answer. She will visit him, still be the party candidate. He makes plead with him, harangue him, appeal to his own little platform and runs on it to suit him, till the poor fellow has to yield to get himself. He publishes it in the newspapers' rid of her and back to his work. In the and expounds it at a mass-meeting. Then evenings she will sit on the platform by her he hires a few rooms in the center of his candidate's side, perhaps make a little constituency and converts them into cam-speech, and on election day she will send paign headquarters. The actual work of her horses and carriages to drive honest Bill from his factory or workshop to the But who is to do it? Not the candidate, polling booth and back. I have yet to for his whole time is spent in conferences meet political workers who equal English and speechmaking. Not a vast army of women in enthusiasm, persistence, and

you have in America, for statesmen of that
It may be owing to these humanizing inmen and women who go into the work for though party spirit and class antagonisms the fun of it, or, and I think more generally, are more bitter there than here, it is true so, within twenty-four hours after the cam- from the recklessness and unscrupulousness paign is opened, you will find the central of his opponents. But go to political meetteers. The friends of the candidate, the of turbulence and disorder such as would in the district, university undergraduates is clothed with more than regal authority. home on vacation, business men with an No one thinks of interrupting or arguing odd afternoon to spare, troop down to offer with him or disputing any of his statements. Long-winded and uninspiring or pointed Day after day you will see ladies of and effective, it is all the same. The audirefinement and social position sitting from ence sits and listens, applauds whenever it ten to four in the midst of the bustling dis- sees a chance, at no time shows a trace of order, addressing wrappers, mailing circu- impatience or boredom. The man who lars, doing the clerical work of the cam- dares to interrupt is pounced upon by paign. Sometimes they sally forth with policemen and bustled out of the hall, as an

whose name appears upon their card is called explain this uncomplaining deference. For upon, is cross-examined, is argued with, is one thing, a Democrat attends only those often persuaded; this, too, in districts whose meetings where he can be sure of hearing inhabitants do not always conduct argu- the Republicans soundly abused. He does ments by word of mouth alone. To a Con- not require any arguments to confirm him servative this fair canvasser will dilate on in his political convictions. What he is on the virtues of Mr. Gladstone and Lord the lookout for is a speaker that takes those Rosebery and leave him with a batch of convictions for granted and can lash them Radical leaflets, promising to call again. into enthusiasms. Therefore he gives Re-

solely to the meetings of his own party. nents among his audience, and the con-For another thing, Americans are brought sciousness of their presence makes him up to believe in the divine right of the ma- more careful in what he says, more precise jority to have things all their own way, a and argumentative than if he were addresssound political maxim when it stops short ing a purely partisan gathering. Indeed it of producing a spirit of fatalism and a sense is probable that the exuberance and exthe minority. And, thirdly, America is the speaker, as well as his theatrical declamapolitical information.

further, who was king of England at that definitely.

publican gatherings the go-by and keeps expects to find a fair sprinkling of oppoof hopelessness as well as helplessness in travagant rhetoric of the ordinary American land of the commonplace. By this I mean tion, are chiefly to be ascribed to the perthat if you compare fifty average American sistent friendliness of his audiences. It is mechanics with fifty average English me- not good for oratorical style that orators chanics you will find them better educated, should go unchallenged. There was a more intelligent, more alert and quicker- speaker at a Democratic convention last witted, but at the same time more uniform year who lifted up both hands to the porand less individual. They seem to have been trait of his candidate and apostrophized built on the same model, to have been edu- him thus: "Oh, William Jennings Bryan!" cated up to the same level, and there to An English audience would simply have have stopped. To question one is to learn laughed; but at Buffalo it was considered the views, the mental outlook, the instinctive very effective. The man who faces a ways of looking at things of them all. They meeting at home can always be certain of resemble one another as one western village the measure of his success or failure. No resembles its fellow. Now the British English audience will stand a speaker who workingman may not be a particularly bores them. If he fails to prove attractive clever gentleman, but he fairly bristles with he is informed of the fact with a singular peculiarities. Education has not wiped absence of bashfulness. It is not a good away his characteristics or his prejudices. advertisement for our national manners, but He still has opinions of his own and can it keeps a meeting lively and puts an effectstill find something original to say for him- ive check on pompous dullards. Some self. Nor does he forget to say it. It kind of sport we must have, even in our gives him especial pleasure to state his politics. In the good old days dead cats views at a meeting of his political opponents. and rotten eggs used to come flying like He will organize an opposition meeting in bewildering meteors round a candidate's the middle of the hall and proceed to head. Now he is "heckled" and pelted address it himself. Or he may confine his with questions instead. Any man in the attention to the speech of the evening and audience is allowed to catechize him on cast humorous doubts upon its author's every article of his political faith, to inquire into his votes in the House of Commons, I have known a meeting thrown into and to ask him how he stands with regard utter confusion because a speaker happened to particular measures. And by the custom to mention the year 1784 and a workingman of the country the candidate is bound to insisted on knowing, before they went any answer all reasonable questions fully and

time. The speaker, a trifle uncertain him- Outside of meetings and canvassing, there self as to whether it was George III. or is not much electioneering work to be done. George IV., refused to answer, and the The managers of a campaign in England workingman's thirst for knowledge had to are not pestered with interviewers as they remain unquenched-unless the policeman are here. The press, indeed, confines who cast him forth was able to satisfy it. itself mainly to reporting speeches and In England these interruptions are writing editorials. I cannot for the life of taken as matters of course. A speaker me see what good is done or what votes are

gained by the incessant babble of the wire- breath. So, too, with the straw votes and sider to be merely a generous waste of reasons for doing so.

pullers in an American election. They all election bets. Do they impose on any one say precisely the same thing. They all in this shrewd and cynical land? Are accuse their opponents of bribery and cor- voters really won over and issues decided ruption and prophesy "landslides" for their by these petty tricks, any more than by the own party. The influence of a monster tin horns so zealously and gravely tooted parade is easy to understand; but the by old and young on election night? The chatter, chatter of the chairman wise critic would not answer off-hand, for of one organization and the rejoinders of Americans are the supreme political organthe chairman of another organization, and izers of the world, and if in their elections the replies, counterblasts, retorts, recrimi- they make a point of appealing to the five nations, challenges, and forecasts of the senses of the electorate, instead of to its lieutenants on both sides seem to an out-intelligence, they probably have their

A LITERARY BIOGRAPHY.

BY EUGENE PARSONS.

longer productions.

His friends, too, were enlisted into his serv- muse descends in a fume." times visited by moods of genuine inspira- "carefully elaborated." G-Mar.

HE new "Memoir" of Tennyson is tion, when his spontaneous utterances were preeminently a literary biography, highly felicitous. Verse-writing was not aldescribing the beginning and growth ways easy for him, but it was not generally of the works on which his fame rests. Es- such a labored performance as with Gray. pecially interesting is the genesis of "In It usually took him a long while to "see his Memoriam," "Maud," and "Idylls of the subject," to sound its depths and realize King." In the beautiful parable-poem of its scope. After patient brooding, it may "Merlin and The Gleam" the late laureate be for months or years, his poems suddenly himself gave a poetical sketch of his own took shape in his mind and were rapidly career, and now the son has furnished a written. They were the ripened fruit of his prose version of this exquisite lyric in the best thought and experience. Only a line preface of his admirable biography. In the or two might be composed at first, and the body of the work are innumerable details rest years later. Stanzas of lyrics and pasconcerning the composition of his father's sages of blank verse came to him and were sung to himself or chanted aloud while on Much might be said of Tennyson's wide his walks. Afterward they were written range of reading and of his thorough self- down. He could not grind things out like culture. But few poets ever had such am- Trollope. The poetic mood usually came ple and varied stores of knowledge, and all during his morning smoke or after dinner. contributed to his literary development. "I take my pipe," he once wrote, "and the

ice, not only to hear his unpublished writ- Tennyson's art is studied, but it was not ings and suggest improvements, but to think always conscious. The consummate grace up themes for new poems. His methods and finish of his poetry cost him a world of and habits of working were peculiar. While trouble in the beginning of his literary apnot such a swift improviser as Shelley or prenticeship. Long practice made elegance Byron, he had considerable rhythmical facile easy. Judging from the polished style of ity. But, owing to his passion for perfection his "Idylls of the King," the reader gets of form, his works were not marred by their the impression of toilsome revision, but actoo frequent verbal defects. He was often- cording to his son Hallam they were not all

The more imaginative the poem, the less time it generally took him to compose. "Guinevere" and "Elaine" were certainly not elaborated, seeing that they were written, each of them, in a few weeks, and hardly corrected at all. My father said that he often did not know why some passages were thought specially beautiful, until he had examined them. He added: "Perfection in art is perhaps more sudden sometimes than we think; but then the long preparation for it, that unseen germination, that is what we ignore and forget."

Herein is the secret of Tennyson's artistic superiority over the earlier poets of the century, and indeed all of his contemporaries except Matthew Arnold, and he understood better the art of omitting the superfluous. Aubrey de Vere thus speaks of his willingness to sacrifice fine lines:

"An anecdote will illustrate his solicitude on the subject of poetic form, the importance of which was perhaps not as much appreciated by any other writer since the days of Greek poetry. One night, after he had been reading aloud several of his poems, all of them short, he passed one of them to me and said: 'What is the matter with that poem?' I read it and answered, 'I see nothing to complain of.' He laid his fingers on two stanzas of it, the third and fifth, and said, 'Read it again.' After doing so I said, 'It has now more completeness and totality about it; but the two stanzas you cover are among its best.' 'No matter,' he rejoined, 'they make the poem too long-backed; and they must go, at any sacrifice.' 'Every short poem,' he remarked, 'should have a definite shape, like the curve, sometimes a single, sometimes a double one, assumed by a severed tress or the rind of an apple when flung on the floor.""

The manuscript of Tennyson's first book, "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," was lost, but the poems were all reproduced from memory, so deeply were they impressed on his mind.

My father's poems were generally based on some single phrase, like "Some one had blundered," and were rolled about, so to speak, in his head, before he wrote them down; and hence they did not easily slip from his memory.

These words, we are told, were the keynote of "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Chapters IV.-VIII. of Vol. I. contain a mass of information concerning Tennyson's early manhood and his intellectual occupations after leaving Cambridge. During these years he was never idle, in the ordinary sense of the word. The letters of the

poems published in the 1842 volumes. This was a productive period, for many pieces besides these were written and then burnt or thrown aside. "'The Brook' in later years was actually rescued from the waste-paper heap." There were many poems composed, but, not being put down on paper, were forgotten. Some of the phrases and fancies, we may suppose, did not wholly vanish from his mind and reappeared in works of after The three political poems "You years. ask me why, tho' ill at ease," "Of old sat Freedom on the heights," and "Love thou thy land" were written in 1833. The conclusion of "The May Queen," "The Blackbird," and "The Two Voices" belong to the same year. "Break, break," was probably composed in the spring of 1834 and "The Sleeping Beauty" a little later. "Morte d' Arthur," "Sir Galahad," and "St. Agnes" were mentioned in correspondence of this year. In 1835 Edward Fitzgerald heard Alfred read "The Day-Dream," "The Lord of Burleigh," "Dora," and other things in the 1842 volumes. "Edwin Morris" was written in Wales in 1839. While waiting for the train at Coventry in 1840 he shaped the ancient legend of Godiva into an exquisite idyl. The exact dates of "The Talking Oak," "St. Simeon Stylites," "Will Waterproof," etc., are not known.

poet and his friends frequently refer to the

"'Ulysses,'" my father said, "was written soon after Arthur Hallam's death, and gave my feeling about the need of going forward and braving the struggle of life perhaps more simply than anything in 'In Memoriam.'"

There are some interesting comments on "Locksley Hall":

In "Locksley Hall" my father annotates the line Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.

"When I went by the first train from Liverpool to Manchester (1830), I thought that the wheels ran in a groove. It was a black night and there was such a vast crowd round the train at the station that we could not see the wheels. Then I made this line." Further: "'Locksley Hall' is an imaginary place (though the coast is Lincolnshire) and the hero is imaginary. The whole poem represents young life, its good side, its deficiencies, and its yearnings. Mr Hallam said to me that the English people liked verse in trochaics, so I wrote

the poem in this meter." . . . I remember my father saying that Sir William Jones' prose translation of the "Moâllakát," the seven Arabic poems (which are a selection from pre-Mahommedan poets) hanging up in the temple of Mecca, gave him the idea of the poem.

While at Eastbourne in the summer of 1845 Tennyson was engaged on "The Princess," but the poem was mostly written in London. "Come down, O maid, from yonder mountain height" was composed while on a tour among the Alps in 1846 and was "descriptive of the waste Alpine heights and gorges, and of the sweet, rich valleys below." The poet told Aubrey de Vere that the "Bugle Song" was written at Killarney, and "O Swallow, Swallow," was first composed in rime. Concerning one of his most characteristic and successful strains, that wonderful "blank-verse lyric," "Tears, idle tears," he said:

"The passion of the past, the abiding in the transient, was expressed in 'Tears, idle tears,' which was written in the yellowing autumn-tide at Tintern Abbey, full for me of its bygone memories."

In the manuscript the first line originally stood:

Ah foolish tears, I know not what they mean. The hand of the artist made a happy change to "Tears, idle tears."

The subject of "The Princess," my father believed, was original, and certainly the story is full of original incident, humor, and fancy.

A significant remark is that of the author: "The child is the link through the parts, as shown in the songs, which are the best interpreters of the poem."

A number of alterations, additions, and and fourth editions.

sections, evidently jotted down in December, 1833. These manuscript poems circulated among his friends and were much admired. Professor Lushington, who was with the Tennysons at Boxley during the holidays of 1841, writes that "the number of memorial poems had rapidly increased" in the autumn of that year. In the summer of 1845 he visited the poet, who showed him the epithalamium celebrating the marriage of the professor and Cecilia Tennyson in In November, 1845, Tennyson 1842. wrote to Moxon:

"I want you to get me a book which I see advertised in the Examiner; it seems to contain many speculations with which I have been familiar for years, and on which I have written more than one poem. The book is called 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation."

Commenting on this the son says:

The sections of "In Memoriam" about evolution had been read by his friends some years before the publication of the "Vestiges of Creation" in 1844. In 1891 the laureate explained the allusions in the first stanza,

> I held it truth, with him who sings To one clear harp with divers tones,

as referring to Goethe, whom he "placed foremost among the moderns as a lyrical poet," because "consummate in so many different styles."

It was not until 1848 that the poet made up his mind to print the "Elegies," as he called the sections of "In Memoriam." "Fragments of an Elegy" he thought of entitling it, and sometimes called it "The Way of the Soul." Three sections (printed omissions were made in the second, third, in Vol. I., pp. 306-7) were omitted as redundant. Canto LIX, was inserted in Lovers of "In Memoriam" are indebted 1851, and XXXIX. in 1869. The first to this new "Memoir" for many biographi- Christmas Eve, mentioned in Canto XXVIII., cal and bibliographical details concerning was December 25, 1833; the second in this monumental poem, Chapters IV. and 1834, and the one referred to in CV. was XIV. of Vol. I. being especially valu- in 1837. The date of CVI. would likely be able. On page 107 are some lines, hitherto about December 31, 1837, and CXV. would unpublished, "which proved to be the describe the spring of 1838. Section germ of 'In Memoriam.'" They were XCVIII. was suggested by the wedding written early in the winter of 1833-34, a trip of Charles Tennyson Turner in the few months after the death of Arthur summer of 1836. The anniversary of Hal-Henry Hallam. Cantos IX., XXX., XXXI., lam's death, September 15, 1833, is spoken LXXV., and XXVIII. were the first written of in Cantos LXXII. and XCIX., and his

birthday is remembered in CVII. (February lam's death and other circumstances. After 1, 1838). The dates of some other sections "The Princess," "In Memoriam," and may be conjectured, but not with certainty. poet's statement is explicit. He knew and "Enid" in 1856. In the summer of nothing then of the verses of Ben Jonson 1857 these two were privately printed and Lord Herbert of Cherbury in this kind with the title "Enid and Nimue, or The of stanza, and supposed himself to be the True and the False." There is an interestoriginator of it.

The lines "O that 'twere possible," written in 1834 and printed in the Keepsake (1837), afterward became the foundation of "Maud." As the poet wrote:

"Sir John Simeon years after begged me to weave a story round this poem and so 'Maud' came into being."

It was thus written backward, the work being chiefly done in 1854 and 1855. The title then was "Maud, or The Madness." "This poem is a little 'Hamlet,' "remarked the laureate. The lyrics in it which he liked best were "I have led her home," "Courage, poor heart of stone," and "O that 'twere possible." He was vexed at the hostile reception of the poem on the part of the critics, and was grateful for the defense of Dr. Mann and the fine commentary of Brimley. With the proceeds of the sale of "Maud" Farringford was bought in 1856.

About the time of the publication of "The Holy Grail" (1869) Tennyson said:

"At twenty-four I meant to write an epic or a drama of King Arthur; and I thought that I should take twenty years about the work. Now they will say I have been forty years about it."

The "Morte d'Arthur" of the 1842 volumes was a fragment of the proposed epic. The earliest of his Arthurian poems was "The Lady of Shalott" ("another version of the story of Lancelot and Elaine"). The poet was familiar with the history of Arthur.

On Malory, and later, on Lady Charlotte Guest's translation of the "Mabinogion," and on his own imagination, my father said that he chiefly founded his epic; he has made the old legends his own, restored the idealism, and infused into them a spirit of modern thought and an ethical significance, setting his characters in a rich and varied landscape; as indeed otherwise these archaic stories would not have appealed to the modern world at large.

Not much progress was made in the epic for many years, probably because of Hal-

"Maud" were off his hands, he resumed As to the meter of "In Memoriam," the work on the subject and wrote "Vivien" ing record in Mrs. Tennyson's journal of this year:

> "A. has brought me as a birthday present the first two lines that he has made of 'Guinevere,' which might be the nucleus of a great poem. Arthur is parting from Guinevere and says:

> > But hither shall I never come again, Never lie by thy side; see thee no more: Farewell!"

In the winter of 1858 "Guinevere" was completed. Then "Elaine" was written, and in 1859 "Idylls of the King" appeared, including these four Arthurian stories. The preparation for other "Idylls" was begun, but was interrupted for several years. He was urged to write on the Sangreal, but was not "in the mood for it." "The Holy Grail" was written in 1868; it "came suddenly, as if by a breath of inspiration." It was published in 1869, along with "The Coming of Arthur," "Pelleas and Ettarre," and "The Passing of Arthur." In the next three years two more "Idylls" were added-"The Last Tournament" and "Gareth and Lynette," published in 1872. Soon after, "Balin and Balan" was written, though not published until 1885.

"The vision of Arthur as I have drawn him," my father said, "had come upon me when, little more than a boy, I first lighted upon Malory." And it dwelt with him to the end; and we may perhaps say that now the completed poem, regarded as a whole, gives his innermost being more fully, though not more truly, than "In Memoriam."

There is no falling off of interest in the second volume, which deals chiefly with "Enoch Arden," the dramas, and the later lyrics. Not only has the present Lord Tennyson faithfully and lovingly performed a duty to the memory of his distinguished father-he has placed the reading world under obligation to him for this masterly memoir. Herein lovers of Tennyson in ages to come can find out how he lived and wrote his immortal poems.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

A BUFF AND BLUE SLIPPER.

BY SUSAN ARCHER WEISS.

under Sir John Collier had come up from for, Master Calvert?" Hampton Roads and bombarded the forts sians, were landed, and proceeded to destroy the naval and military stores and to burn the residences of the citizens, excepting those of the Loyalists, who hastened to doors for their reception.

Among the most conspicuous of these Tory citizens was "Paul Habersham, gentleman," as his name is set forth in the old Street the British general Clinton, with the officers of his staff, was quartered; and here they proposed to celebrate their possession of the town by an impromptu ball, to which all the ladies of Norfolk were invited, though only those of the Loyalist families presented themselves.

young maidens were brought up to be shy with." of strangers of the other sex, and Dorothy position.

"By my faith," said Sir Henry Clinton, officer standing near: as he stood looking on at the dancers, "it "I would warn you, Captain Leslie, to

N the 9th of May, 1779, the old is shame that all these fair maidens should borough-town of Norfolk was in be, as seemeth to me, disaffected to the possession of the British. During king's government, though their fathers be the night a fleet of one hundred vessels loyal. In what manner is it to be accounted

"Nothing plainer, general," responded below the town, compelling their slender the citizen addressed. "Nearly all the force to abandon them and retreat to the younger men, even the sons of Loyalists, Dismal Swamp, that natural fastness which are on the side of the colonists; and what the enemy had never yet ventured to assail. can you expect but that the ladies-the Then the foreign troops, British and Hes- unmarried ones-should espouse the same cause? With women it is not a question of loyalty to king or government, but to love and lovers."

"Yea, that reminds me. If all the youth welcome the invaders and throw open their be so gallant and comely as this young major whom we hold prisoner above stairs, there is small room for wonder that they are able to win the ladies to their cause. Captain Leslie tells me that he recognizes town records. In his house on Burmuda this young man as the lieutenant who fought so desperately at High Bridge, where our troops were defeated some two years agone."

"The same, general; Lieutenant, now Major, Sevier. I would that he were on our side, for a braver and more honorable gentleman doth not exist, and I say this Of these fair ones the fairest in the knowing him from a boy. Take my word opinion of many was Mistress Dorothy for it, general, I could find it in my heart Habersham, the young daughter of the to be sorry that his happening to be at host. Tall she was, and lithe and graceful, home for a single night should have bewith clear creamy complexion and dark trayed him into being taken prisoner; eyes which, whether they laughed or looked though but for his absence, he being in pensive, equally charmed the beholder, command of the fort below, the garrison Hitherto she had scarce been seen by her might not so speedily have retreated. I father's foreign guests; for in those days heartily trust he may be leniently dealt

To this the general made some indirect knew what was due to herself and her reply; but a few moments afterward he addressed in a low tone a handsome young

keep strict ward over your prisoner this compliment among the titled ladies of night. There be those whom I mistrust England. I fear me it will be somewhat me would gladly effect his escape."

"There is no danger, general. With a picked guard and none admitted above surely hold themselves accustomed to what stairs or suffered to pass the guard on any is in use among their kinspeople, His Majespretext, we may feel well assured of the ty's subjects across the sea. And I am asprisoner's safety. Trust me, general."

made his way through the crowded rooms to where, a little retired behind her mother, stood the fair daughter of the house. bowed with courtly grace to the younger lady.

"It is a great happiness to me, fair Mistress Dorothy," he said, "to be permitted to pay my compliments. Hitherto you have been chary of your presence, and perchance looked upon us as troublesome intruders in your home. But surely upon this occasion I may be allowed the honor hither as a spy when the approach of our cotillion."

She curtsied low, with the formal and dignified ceremony of the times, and gave the tips of her fingers as he led her to a place, and waited for the music to commence. Yet despite this constrained conventionality, there was a laughing light in her eyes and a touch of girlish coquetry in her manner as she addressed him:

"I cannot but feel flattered, Captain Leslie, at being noticed by one of His Majesty's most gallant officers, as they tell me you are. One, too, who has had the honor of being the chosen partner of the princess royal of England."

He smiled as he answered:

"Her Royal Highness, the princess, was some ten years lacking of the age of discretion when she so honored me, and the occasion was a simple hay-dance at Frogmore i' faith, if beauty and grace confer the true royalty, as the poets aver, then need we not to seek them within the walls of a palace." And the gallant captain bowed.

swered with a touch of archness:

misprized among us plain colonial folk."

The colonial folk, fair mistress, should sured in my own mind that our king can Sir Henry passed on and the captain claim no fairer or more loyal subject than Mistress Dorothy Habersham."

"I am an obedient daughter, Captain Leslie, and have been brought up according Having paid his respects to the former, he to my parents' principles of strict loyalty to the king. And by this I am reminded to inquire, if I may, what will you do with the officer, Major Sevier, whom you hold prisoner in this house?"

"I' faith, I cannot answer upon my own knowledge, seeing that it will rest with the general what disposition be made of him. There is some whisper of his having resorted of soliciting your hand for the coming fleet was discovered; else surely he might have escaped in time."

> "It is not true," the girl said impulsively -"it is not true that he was here as a spy. It was yester eve, before the sun had set, that he came in from the fort, as I can myself—nay, there is no lack of witnesses to prove that it was before the approach of His Majesty's fleet was known."

> "For myself, I will take your word for it, Mistress Dorothy," he replied with pleasant courtesy. "But may I presume," he added, with a sudden expression of interest, "to inquire if this Major Sevier be a friend of yours, that you thus defend him?"

> "Nay, captain, your people call him a rebel and a traitor, and none who deserve such reproach can be chosen friends of mine. But there is the music at last," she added, with an expression of relief.

Then the two partners turned toward -else I might not have been so favored. But each other and made severally a low bow and a deep curtsy, as a preliminary to the dance.

Dancing was not in those days what it is now-either a listless saunter or a wild whirl A blush just tinged her cheek, but she an- of couples in familiar and unseemly embrace. Mistress Dorothy was the most "You have learned this pretty trick of dignified as well as the most graceful

of dancers, and she tripped lightly to back the skirts of her white muslin dress. Thus all could see and admire the dainty litpers adorned with rosettes of light blue ribbon, in whose centers glittered gold buckles.

choice. One so young and fair should be fined. true to the loyal colors."

choice, Colonel Forseyth," she returned smilingly. "The slippers are a remembrance from a kinswoman of mine in Philadelphia, to whom they came from your own England; and surely I may be permitted to wear them for her sake."

"A fair plea, young mistress," he replied, with a grim smile. "Were it otherwise, or had I reason to suspect you of partiality to those rebel colors, do you know what I should consider my bounden duty? Why, even to confiscate one of those Cinderella slippers as a treasonable token; and then you could not wear the other."

"And what would you do with the slipper, colonel?" she asked archly.

"Faith, were I not a married benedict, as Shakespeare hath it, I might e'en be tempted to keep it as a memento of its fair owner. But having at home a buxom dame of my own, who might be curious about such a token, I should perchance be constrained to bestow it upon one by whom it would be worthily prized. What say you, Captain Leslie?" he added, turning with grim humor to his subordinate officer.

"In that case, colonel, gold could not purchase it from me," was the gallant reply. But playfully as the words were spoken. there was in the young officer's eyes a look of unmistakable admiration which again brought a blush to Dorothy's cheek. drew herself up with dignity, and said with a touch of pride:

"If ever, Colonel Forseyth, you can discover me disloyal to the king's cause, then shall you be welcome to the slipper."

And the colonel laughed and stepped the stately measure; while well holding aside to make room for another scarletcoated applicant for her hand in the dance.

An hour later Dorothy Habersham tle feet, encased in buff-colored satin slip- slipped away from the crowded ballroom and proceeded with hasty steps to the family apartments in the rear of the house. "You wear the rebel colors, Mistress From a row of hooks in the housekeeper's Dorothy," said a bluff, distinguished-look- closet she took a key, a duplicate of that ing officer, past middle age, addressing her held by Captain Leslie, belonging to the as the dance ended. "I trust it is not from apartment in which Major Sevier was con-This was a sort of square turret on the roof of the house, known as "the "Of a truth, it is not with me a matter of lookout." Dorothy knew it well, for it had ever been a favorite haunt of hers, where on pleasant days she read or dreamed, while the fresh sea-breeze came drifting across the salt marshes, and she could catch in the distance the sound of the surf upon the shore.

The Habersham house was a typical residence of a wealthy Virginia gentleman of that day, a plain but ample two-story building with its broad gable facing the street. Along the whole length of this gable on the lower floor extended a broad corridor or hall, communicating by a wide staircase at one end with a similar hall above, on which opened the doors of the apartments now occupied by the British officers. At the farther end of the upper hall was visible the foot of a steep and narrow stairway ascending to the lookout on the roof, and opposite this was a door giving access to a private staircase communicating with the lower floor. This door had been securely locked on the inside by the master of the house himself, but Dorothy knew where the key was to be found.

Up and down the long hall, dimly lighted by a swinging lamp of polished brass emitting fumes of whale-oil, paced a couple of red-coated sentries. Their duty was, in part, to keep watch over the officers' apartments, but chiefly to guard the staircase of the lookout in which Major Sevier was confined. At first their march had been kept up with military precision, but at length this strict discipline was relaxed, and as each in turn reached the head of the great staircase he would pause for an instant to glance down at the gay scene below.

him and had actually approached nearly half the length of the hall. But what was that shadowy figure which seemed to glide in the gloom beyond him across the end of the hall and disappear at the foot of the to set you free. Oh, Philip, you have not a staircase? A man it seemed-a man in a long military cloak and a cocked hat. The puzzled and superstitious soldier stared, wondered, and doubted. Was it a ghost or but she again checked him. a reality? Should he report what he had by his comrades? And thus hesitating he continued his promenade, until the question was settled for him by the appearance of Colonel Forseyth, who came up-stairs on some errand to his own room.

Major Sevier was standing at the window of the small apartment which served as his prison, gazing out beyond the garden and the river in the rear of the house into the black distance, where he knew that amid the tangled thickets of the Dismal Swamp the garden. Behind the fig-trees is a his Virginia minutemen were anxiously awaiting news of him. And here was he, a prisoner, and powerless in the hands of the foreign invaders who were making merry amid the ruins of the town which they had so ruthlessly destroyed. No wonder that the young officer chafed in spirit, and eagerly, though vainly, looked about for some means of escape. From the lookout the roof sloped steeply on three sides, the fourth being the gable end facing the street. If only he had a rope of sufficient length he would risk the chance of escape by the rear; but as it was he was powerless.

He turned sharply at the sound of the slow and cautious grating of a key in a lock; and then the door was softly opened and there stood before him a slight figure in a military cloak and cocked hat. Not until the hat was removed and the dim light fell upon the wearer's face did he recognize his visitor.

with both hands outstretched; but she hur- for that would mar our plan; but then, to

It chanced that after one of these riedly placed her finger on her lip in token pauses, unconsciously longer than usual, the of silence. Her eyes, so lately bright and sentry turned sharply on his heel to find laughing, were full of tears as she looked that his comrade had stolen a march upon into those of her betrothed lover and allowed him for an instant to clasp her to his breast.

> "Darling," he murmured, "how came you here?"

> "Hush!" she whispered. "I have come moment to lose. They "-her voice faltered-"they suspect you of being a spy."

> "A spy!" he interrupted indignantly;

"Take these"-she hurriedly threw off seen, or fancied he had seen-only to be the cloak and commenced unloosing a stout reprimanded by his officer and laughed at rope which was wound and looped about her slender form, faintly smiling and blushing as she did so. "I stole the hat and cloak for you. I think they are Captain Leslie's. Tie the rope to that beam overhead and let yourself down from this rear window. The night is so dark that you will not be seen, and there is no sentry on that side. You will go straight down into an open cellar door, where you will find Nurse Juno awaiting you. She will take you to loosened fence-board through which you can pass unseen."

> "My brave, true-hearted Dolly!" he said, looking upon her with proud tenderness. But she, lightly placing her hand on his lips, went on breathlessly:

> "Go straight to Woodford's wharf-it is not far-and there you will find Bristo, Juno's son, with a boat-"

> She stopped suddenly, for the ears of both had caught the sound of voices at the foot of the stairs.

"Oh, Philip, what shall we do?"

"Do not think of me, love; but for you---"

He glanced hurriedly around. There was no place of concealment save a small closet in which were hanging some sheets of sail-cloth, occasionally used as screens to the windows.

"Oh, to be found here!" she said, a swift blush suffusing her face and even her "Dorothy!" he exclaimed, advancing neck. "They must not know why I came, be thought bold and unmaidenly—Philip, I could not bear it!"

Footsteps were heard ascending the one of the other sex." stairs, and Dorothy's distress was pitiable. in Hessian uniform.

The two officers saluted each other with not mine." formal courtesy, and Captain Leslie said coldly:

"I am informed, major, that you have a search the closet?"

"I assure you, captain, that since your your visitor is a woman." last visit here no man has entered."

"I will not question your word, Major he said: Sevier, but can you explain to me how this door happens to be unlocked?"

enough had been overlooked by both Sevier and his fair visitor. Seeing now that there quickly forward.

"Captain," he said in a low voice, "I pray you to do me the favor to cause your men to withdraw for a moment. I have an in a pair of buff satin slippers with blue explanation to make to you in private."

The captain gave the desired command, and the Hessians retired to the staircase. silent.

"I told you," resumed Sevier, in the same low and grave tone, "that no man had entered this room. I spoke the truth. It is a woman,"

smile played for an instant in the eyes of let this matter rest." Observing this, the the British officer. spoke again with impressive earnestness.

betrothed wife, and whose honor and fair received it as reverently, with a low bow. name are dearer to me than life."

The captain bowed.

"I shall be satisfied, major, to see the lady. I have no wish to deal harshly with

"But pardon me, captain—neither I nor There was no time for thought, and her the lady would desire that she should be lover hastily led her to the closet—she seen and recognized here and her name be pausing to snatch up the rope and the cloak mentioned in your report and perchance and hat—and barely had she time to slip bandied among the officers. Captain Lesbehind the sail-cloth when Captain Leslie lie, I appeal to your chivalry and good feelappeared, attended by a couple of soldiers ing as a man and to your courtesy as a gentleman to respect the lady's feelings, if

> The captain appeared moved, yet evidently not entirely satisfied.

"Far be it from me to doubt your word, visitor here. The sentry reports that he Major Sevier," he said; "but my colonel, saw a man ascend the stairs to this room. by whose orders I am here, may not be so Will it please you to step aside that I may easily contented. He may, perchance, require some more positive assurance that

For a moment Sevier stood silent; then

"I will give you such proof as I trust may satisfy you, so that you can of your own This was a circumstance which strangely certain knowledge give assurance to your colonel."

He turned to the closet and set wide the was no escape from discovery, the prisoner door. There was only the sail-cloth in stood silent, while the captain advanced sight, though each could detect a slight toward the closet; but ere he could lay his movement as of some one shrinking behind hand upon the door-latch Sevier stepped this screen. Reverently he lifted the lower edge of the cloth and revealed to the captain's curious gaze the tips of two small feet-indisputably a woman's feet-encased rosettes and gold buckles.

The captain bit his lip and stood gravely

"Are you satisfied, captain?"

"I am satisfied, major. But one favor I would crave of you-to grant me one of those slippers for the satisfaction of my An expression of surprise and a peculiar colonel, who will, I am assured, thereupon

Major Sevier bent upon one knee and young Virginian's face flushed, and he removed, as reverently and tenderly as though it had been some sacred relic, one "It is a lady, captain—one who is my of the little satin slippers. The captain

> "I shall now," he said, "secure the door of your room, major, and place a double

and three minutes will suffice."

thanks the English officer retired, followed cers, a meeting with whom might have by his Hessians, and was heard giving caused her some embarrassment. But she orders to the sentry below.

burst into tears.

never know who was the wearer of the covered disloval to the king's cause the slipper," her lover whispered. But she colonel should be welcome to the slipper? tears. However, there was no time for and the grim old officer, despite his discoma whispered word of hope and encourage- her punishment. ment-and Dorothy, with the remaining Two years later, when the war was ended unchallenged.

unmolested, rejoicing greatly in secret over memorable night of her lover's escape.

guard below. But first I will so arrange her lover's escape. And on the following as that the lady can return as she came, morning, as history records, the British fleet unseen save by the sentry. Time passes, sailed away from Norfolk town and out of Virginia waters; so that Dorothy never And without staying for the major's again saw either of the scarlet-coated offinever ceased to regret having been com-Then Major Sevier drew aside the sail- pelled to deprive the generous young Britcloth screen, and Mistress Dorothy Haber- ish officer of his cloak and hat, albeit he sham, flushed as red as any rose, stepped had appropriated her slipper. Still, could forth, and covering her face with her hands she properly blame him for this? Had he not simply taken her at her own word—her "Be comforted, sweetheart; they will own promise—that if ever she could be disshook her head as she brushed away her And surely there had been proof sufficient; words. A hurried but fervent embrace- fiture, had doubtless enjoyed the joke and

slipper in her hand, tripped softly down the and the victorious patriots had returned to narrow stair and glided past the sentry their peaceful homes, many marriages took place in Norfolk between lovers whom the When, some hours thereafter, it became troublous times had kept asunder. Of these known that the prisoner, Major Sevier, had weddings one was that of Mistress Dorothy escaped, none but Colonel Forseyth and Habersham and Colonel Philip Sevier; and Captain Leslie could have explained by among the presents to the bride there came what means he obtained possession of the from England a little package containing a rope by which it had been effected. It may golden vinaigrette in shape of a lady's highbe that they then repented them of their heeled slipper ornamented with a rosette of leniency, and perhaps, even, the grim turquoise set with a diamond. By this colonel may have expressed himself in the token only-for with an odd refinement of language, more forcible than elegant, which delicacy no name accompanied the giftwas the fashion of his countrymen of that had Mistress Dorothy positive proof that time, set by the royal princes across the water; she had been recognized as the wearer of but in any event Mistress Dorothy remained the buff and blue slipper confiscated on that

THOUGHT.

BY MILDRED MCNEAL.

SSENCE of the Eternal, undefined As is perfection, varied, exquisite, Soul of bright nature, it was sent to bind Our frailty with the generous Infinite.

THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC SERVICE IN ITS INDUSTRIAL ASPECTS.

BY KATHARINE COMAN.

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND ECONOMICS IN WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

average housewife. The mere suggestion, deserved well of her country; but our grandrecalls a long series of vexatious incidents. mothers would have considered this the Bridget is hopelessly incompetent and care-merest bagatelle. They spun and wove less, or, when the painstaking attention of and dyed and cut and fitted, making not her mistress has imparted a certain degree the garments only, but the cloth from which of efficiency, the girl is likely to be enticed the garments were to be shaped, and this away by an offer of higher wages or by the not for women and children merely, but for greater attractions that shop or factory the men of the family as well. When Whittier

all others because, to perpetrate an Irish suit, every part of which, even to the hornbull, it comes so near home and because it buttons, was of domestic manufacture. The is usually considered as a personal question old-fashioned kitchen was the center of merely. Attention is fixed on the incom- many industries and both men and women petence, the ingratitude of the individual were artisans skilled in many trades. All girl, the wrongs of the individual mistress. this has been changed within the memory But we lose the sense of proportion when of man. A long series of inventions has we see but the single case, and we cannot reduced the cost of the factory product to deal wisely with a grievance until we view the point where it is a waste of time to it impersonally. Let us then endeavor to make cloth or clothing at home. The see the housekeeper's problem in relation creamery, the abattoir, the canning estabto general industrial conditions, let us dis-lishment, the laundry, the bakery have one cover the economic influences by which the by one absorbed the household tasks, until relation of mistress and servant is affected, there remains to us but a tithe of our grandlet us learn how to adapt ourselves to mother's burden. changes rather than waste strength in a The second economic tendency is a direct

hundred years reveals the operation of two five years ago a woman who was obliged to tendencies that have radically modified earn her own living went naturally into domestic economics. The first is the com- domestic service, hardly asking whether petition of machinery with hand labor, the there was any other available employment. substitution of factory-made for home-made The same woman to-day might choose

ISCUSSION of the "servant ques- wife, in addition to mending and plain sewtion" rarely fails to summon a ing, undertakes the fashioning of dresses worried look to the face of the for herself and daughters, we think she has set out from the Quaker farmhouse to seek The servant problem is vexatious above his fortune in Boston, he wore a homespun

vain struggle against the inevitable. consequence of the first. Women are fol-Study of the industrial history of the past lowing the work to the factory. Seventygoods. Most of the old-time household among a hundred trades. The diverse tasks are now performed outside the home, forms of factory labor, the shops and retail Colonial dames and the wives of pioneers stores, the hotels, restaurants, dressmaking were responsible not only for the daily and millinery establishments-all these and meals and the weekly baking, but for the many more claimants for woman's labor making of butter and cheese, the preserving have come into competition with domestic of fruits and meats, the manufacture of lard, service. A general desertion of housework soap, and candles. If the modern house- has been the result. The census of 1870.

tendency is evident. There is far less position like that of the trained nurse. work to be done in our homes than in the This brings us to the second stage in the dreamed of devoting to them.

domestic arrangements to the present.

the first to make separate enumeration of schools of domestic science multiply in all women employees, reports 1,838,288 women our cities, and they are well patronized by "engaged in gainful occupations." Of these women who have direction of households, nearly one half were domestic servants. but there is considerable difficulty in in-According to the census of 1880, there were ducing women to undertake such an educain that year 2,647,157 working women in tion with a view to service. The causes the United States and only one third were are not far to seek. Work is to be had in employed as servants. In 1890 there were abundance without any preliminary appren-3,914,573 women wage-earners, but thirty ticeship, while women who might be glad per cent of whom were in household service. to fit themselves for higher-paid positions The change is a striking one. The number cannot usually afford the expenditure of of women who work for wages has increased time and money required. The women, even more rapidly than population, while moreover, who have both the good sense the proportion of those who choose house- and the opportunity to educate themselves work as a vocation has steadily fallen off. for a vocation will not select housework The effect for our problem of this double until the trained servant is accorded a

day of the spinning-wheel and the hand- process of readjustment. If the kitchen is loom, but the remaining tasks occasion us to compete successfully with the extramore perplexity than our forebears ever domestic trades, the conditions of household service must be made as attractive as Our difficulties are mainly due to the those of the shop. Women do not abandon fact that the intelligent, thrifty American housework for better pay, for pleasanter or girl of the class from which servants more wholesome tasks. An interesting informerly came turns from domestic service quiry now being prosecuted by the Women's to find more congenial employment at the Educational and Industrial Union of Boston clerk's desk or behind the counter. The as to why girls employed in shops and facignorant foreigner, Irish, German, Nova tories have not chosen domestic service Scotian, or Swede, who takes her place goes to prove that such employees earn knows next to nothing of the necessities of comparatively low wages and think housea refined household. She may come direct work the more interesting and more healthfrom an earth-floor cottage and a peat fire. ful occupation, yet whenever the workshop The experience that was acquired as a comes into competition with domestic servmatter of every-day living by the woman of ice the kitchen is deserted. What superior the olden time is not to be found among attractions has the workshop to offer? First the applicants of a modern employment and foremost, regular hours. In most of our manufacturing states protective legislation Since it is impossible to bring back limits the working day of women employed former conditions, it becomes the part of in factories and workshops to ten hours, wisdom to discover how to adjust our and government takes good care that the law is enforced. Inspectors are appointed There is needed first of all training in to visit the places where women and minors the best and most expeditious way of are employed and report any infringement doing the work that must still be done in of the statute. However wearisome the day, the home. The training should include the the factory employee looks forward to an mistress as well as the maid, the science as evening all her own. Compare with this well as the art of their common task. House- the position of the housemaid. Legislation, work is attractive to intelligent women in custom, or public opinion sets no limit to proportion as they put intelligence into it. the duration of her service. From six in Cooking classes, lectures on sanitation, and the morning till nine at night is not regarded as an unreasonable working day. A sit at a second and inferior table. She may brisk maid may get two or three hours for receive her friends or "followers" every rest in the course of the day; but, except evening of the week and no one will object, for the afternoon out, she is not expected to The house servant may be better housed, quit the house. She is always on call. The but she is not free. Here lies the secret of law prohibits Sunday labor in factory and the general prejudice against domestic workshop, but this nineteenth-century echo service. It combines with the grievances of the Mosaic code does not reach the of the hireling the ignominy of the kitchen. It is true that many mistresses dependent. arrange to lighten the Sunday work, but In the competition between workshop

spend her days in a basement kitchen, with securing competent service. the range and the cat for company, when This is a dark prospect for the house is not obliged to take an attic room nor to viz., cooperative housekeeping.

this is a voluntary concession on their part and kitchen, the workshop will surely that may at any time be withdrawn. It is triumph, unless the housekeeper can offer not a right that the girl can insist upon and girls the same or equivalent inducements. Money-wage is not the most important con-A further potent attraction in the work- sideration. Girls prefer the shop to the shop is companionship. Household em-kitchen at half the earnings. The houseployment is lonely as compared with the keeper must be able to offer conditions as shop or the store, and the disadvantage is desirable as those prevailing in the rival not a slight one. No girl will choose to employments, or abandon the hope of

she may work side by side with her friends with one servant. Perhaps the ultimate at the sewing machine or behind the solution for people of moderate means will counter. The factory operative, moreover, be that urged by Professor Salmon in her lives at home or among her friends. She admirable treatise on "Domestic Service,"

THE WOMEN OF STOCKHOLM.

BY EMILY F. WHEELER.

TOCKHOLM is indeed beautiful for original proof, a city with a distinct individ-

situation, on its seven rocky islands, uality and charm of its own-a charm between which flow the swift cur- which grows on you from day to day. You rents of Lake Malar to join the Baltic. note its evident prosperity, its cleanliness. Stately bridges connect these islands, but There are few signs of poverty and no begmore fascinating are the boats everywhere, gary. Every one is busy, but not too busy the ferries, and the little excursion steamers to be polite and helpful to the stranger flying in every direction in the long summer within its gates. We saw the city in holitwilight. Take any one of these boats and day mood, for the exposition was crowding you are sure of a delightful trip, for the its streets with provincials in quaint cosenvirons to which they ply will show you tume and foreigners innumerable. But one that one of the charms of Stockholm is that felt that the general atmosphere of courtesy it is a modern city, a gay and pleasure- and kindness was not put on for the occaloving capital, with a primeval wilderness sion. Politeness is indeed the Swedish at its very doors. They name it the Venice child's first lesson and "tak" (thanks) the of the North, but it is no copy. It recalls word most often heard everywhere. It is neither its Italian nor its Dutch sister. Nor pretty to watch the boys on the street does it, except in a certain style of building, taking their caps off and on as if by recall its other namesake, Paris. It is an magic, on meeting an older person, and the

little girls greeting with a quaint little cleaner and healthier than our furnaces. "bob" as they pass—a mere bend of the There are double windows, and every crack knee, like a boat dipping to the wave. is carefully pasted over, for the terror of Courtesy to all, reverence to old age—these life seems to be drafts; so perhaps the ventwo good lessons every child is early taught tilation is not as good as with us. The

like a big village than a world-capital. yearly inspection of all chimneys and flues, Every one knows, if not every one else, at and the building regulations are so strict least something about him—his antece- that fires are practically unknown. Insurdents, his business and social standing. ance companies cannot grow rich, one would The king and the royal family are easily say, since the usual rates are about one approached. If a school is to be opened twentieth of one per cent, and you can or a new market dedicated, there is King insure your home forever for about what we Oscar, moving freely about like any other pay for two years. gentleman. The queen is interested in all The wages of one servant with us will manner of benevolent enterprises, and pay for four or five in Stockholm. More-Prince Oscar, the second son, who gave over, servants are permanent. Twice a up his royal rank to marry as he liked, year, in April and October, they may is a Sunday-school superintendent and leads change, but long years of service is almost his "teachers' meeting" in most informal the rule. "Blue Monday" is unknown, fashion. Another prince, Eugene, is an since washing is a half-yearly festival, or at artist of ability and on familiar terms with most a quarterly one. That means stores all his brotherhood. Class lines are indeed of linen, and after seeing the supplies of clearly drawn in Sweden and the nobles are the Swedish housewife in good circumtenacious of position and privilege; but the stances you believe the tales told of a reigning family seem quite democratic in certain queen of the seventeenth century feeling and action. It is perhaps an inheri- whose stores at Gripsholm are still unextance from the French soldier, himself a hausted. But in those good old days even commoner, who came in 1810 to rule over queens-in Sweden-spun and wove, and the land and head a line of good kings. So saw to the brewing of ale and mead, and the royal palace seems more homelike than kept a sharp watch on the maids in the most of its kind, and the balls given in its royal dairy; nay, even sold the fruit from magnificent ballroom, the "White Sea," are the palace gardens and kept careful acmore like receptions, and permit often an count of the milk of the hundred cows. informal chat with His Majesty. One may If you are sick you can have a trained spect and liking.

thing you notice is the immense porcelain when called for. stove in one corner—twelve feet high some- When a baby comes into a Swedish home

and habit soon becomes second nature. floors are bare, with rugs, and there is a pro-Stockholm seems in some things more fusion of house plants. There is a rigid

meet him on the street or in the beautiful nurse for about thirty-five cents a day; but shops, like the rest of the world; and this the true Swede thinks a proper course of familiarity breeds, not contempt, but re- gymnastics will cure almost everything but a fever or some difficulty requiring a sur-So simplicity is the dominant note in the geon. And doctors in Stockholm never life of the ordinary woman of Stockholm, send bills. On the eve of New Year's the There, as all over Europe, people live in house-father sends to the family physician tiers, on shelves, so to speak, the highest what he thinks right; he receives the docand lowest floors of the tall houses being tor's card in return, as receipt; but if he the least desirable. Enter and the first sent nothing the good man would still come

times and a real work of art in its decora- the first question is as to its baptism. The tion. The fuel is wood and these stoves sooner the better; but no one but the diffuse a gentle, steady warmth and are far parents must know the name until the

tended from girlhood.

on Shrove Tuesday morning they may roam partake. the house and whip all who stay in bed. Christmas is the joy of the northern winwith the breath of the coming spring.

actual ceremony. Usually this takes place one class is a matter of livelihood is with at home and there are often a dozen spon- another a recreation and pleasure. The sors. By the Lutheran belief, baptism makes cottage must be by the water—there must the child a member of the visible church, be bathing and fishing. For those who and confirmation, which follows at fourteen cannot go, there is always the royal park, or fifteen, completes the work. For the and there it is one perpetual picnic. The girl this ceremony marks the passage to cafés are crowded, whole families taking young-ladyhood. Presently she goes into dinner and supper in their gardens. One's society; but a curious custom prevails at first impression is that half the city must evening parties of putting married and dine out of doors. But indeed in summer elderly ladies in one room and the maidens. Stockholm seems to give itself up to in another. The older men are by them- pleasure. The day is long enough for that selves and the younger are supposed to after the regular hours of work are over; keep with them. There is no such free and so in the golden twilight, which lasts to intercourse as with us. To join a young ten or later, you find all excursion boats lady in the street is not allowable, and to crowded. The ferries cannot ply fast offer one's arm is almost a proposal of enough for the throng on their way to the marriage. Often two who are betrothed parks; and everywhere there is music. On only make real acquaintance afterward. Sunday the morning is fairly quiet, though Between the "first publishing day" of the excursion boats and trains are many even bans and the wedding the gifts arrive, and then. But in the afternoon and evening the bride's myrtle crown for the great day every one seems on pleasure bent. Whole is often woven from a vine she has herself fleets of little steamers glide in every direction; the open-air theaters are full; there As myrtle is sacred to the bride, so the is dancing on the grass and families picevergreen is the symbol of mourning. It nicking under the trees. The tourist sees is strewn before the door as a message to little drunkenness, perhaps because the friends; it dresses the room of the dead, Swede in his cups is quiet. The Gothenand is heaped on the new-made grave, burg system has done much to restrain this Even for Christmas greens the evergreen is national vice; but there, as here, fashion is never used; the birch takes its place. For responsible for much drinking. On all the most of the year the birch is to the social occasions wine and punch appear, Swedish child a symbol of punishment; but and to be a total abstainer is very inelegant. twice, at Christmas and at Shrove Tuesday, It is the custom before sitting down to it becomes his joy. Just before the latter dinner to take an appetizer at a side table. holiday the markets of Stockholm are full Here are certain dainty dishes, cold meats of toy brooms made of birch and gay and relishes, and almost always "somefeathers. These the children may buy, and thing strong" of which the gentlemen

Then the little brooms are put in water, and ter, but one sees the festival best in the in the warm air the tender twigs send out country. There is the early service in the their tiny green leaves and fill the house church blazing with candles, and the old carols and hymns of Luther. The Christ-Summer is short in Sweden, but the most mas tree is found even in the poorest is made of it while it lasts. All who can homes, for a good Swede would think it a leave the city for summer cottages on the slight on his great forests if he did not once lake or the coast. The network of inland a year crown the evergreen with candles waters and the many long winding bays on and let the children dance about it. The the coast have made the Swedes a nation day after is almost as sacred. Then comes of sailors and fisher-folk; and what with Epiphany, and at last, on Knut's Daychildren and elders settle down to the long under a royal family whose own activity is winter of work. Midsummer Eve, another on the same unselfish plane. It is perhaps great festival, is the crowning of summer needless to say that the Salvation Army is on its longest day, and the maypole is then here; and there is great need of their work the center of the frolic. Stockholm has an- because of the peculiar situation made by a other celebration of its own, Flower Week. state church. Few families in Stockholm It is the third week in July, and on one of have a "pastor," in our sense of the word. its days it pays special honor to a people's Their relations with the state-appointed poet—Bellman. It is a popular celebration preacher of the church they attend are in the park. His statue there is crowned, largely official. A parish may have thouand, gathered about it, the people sing his sands of members and be of great extent, songs. We had the good fortune to see and the five or six clergymen who serve it this celebration, and very interesting we only suffice for the official duties—the found it.

its beginnings to Frederika Bremer. She pastor who knows his people in any came back from her visit to our country in thorough fashion is very rare. In a state 1851 confirmed in her previous ideas as to church, moreover, a real religious experithe injustice done her sisters in the matter ence is not required for the clerical office. of education and limited opportunities for The young man chooses the church as a self-support. She wished them to be as profession, as he would the law, and may go highly trained as men, and prophesied truly through his official duties with little feelas to their undeveloped powers. Progress ing for their deep spiritual meaning. The has been slow, quiet, but effectual in the church assumes that her rites are effectual, last thirty-five years, and nearly all careers her prayers accepted, and that by baptism are now open to them. There is no and confirmation all are made partakers of "woman's rights" party, but the Bremer her blessings. The Bible, the catechism, Association in Stockholm works quietly for and church history are the basis of educapractical reforms. There have been estab- tion, so that on the intellectual side the lished free scholarships for higher education church gives excellent training. and art training and a relief fund for work- Sweden has always been a little apart ing women—a kind of insurance. There is from the world. She has had to develop, a committee to give protection to young under the limitations of poverty, the regirls in strange cities, another to furnish sources of her own people and of a land far country districts with properly trained and from rich. So one finds there still in many certificated nurses, another which makes a districts something like the old New Engspecial study of books for children, and land simplicity, when everything to eat and others for dress reform and home study. wear must be produced at home; when the Their motto is the saying of Frederika social life must center in the church and its Bremer, "It is only true emancipation festivals; where fashions, either of dress or

Stockholm, and there are many benevolent still dominant with the majority, even in societies which act in concert with it. Stockholm. Plain living and simple pleas-There are deaconesses, model lodging ures dominate, but the faces glowing with houses and refuges, crèches for the children health and cheerfulness prove this simof working women, and free industrial plicity no bar to content and happiness. schools; in all these, women, young and Mother Svea, like our own of earlier days, old, are active. In brief, Stockholm, like finds the discipline of work and self-denial other cities of to-day, has its "higher life" good for her children.

January 13-Christmas dances out, and and noble men and women to further it, christenings, weddings, funerals, and prep-The woman movement in Sweden owed aration of candidates for confirmation. A

which saves from the false one." entertainment, are those of their forefathers. The associated charities is active in And this note of simplicity is, on the whole,

THE WOMEN OF THE CABINET.

BY ETTA RAMSDELL GOODWIN.



MRS. HOBART.

Washington and the ballast during the un- but that of the other spectators, the public, settled times at the beginning and at the is a necessity, and this combination of reend of every administration, watch the cab- sults to be attained makes the social career inets come and go, and with the people of of a cabinet woman, especially a new cabithe wealthy resident set pile up traditions net woman, a complicated progress. to which the actors in the four years' society The fine enthusiasm of the newcomer, in is much, but the word of the president is nation, leads her to idealize the public. H-Mar.

OMEN in the Supreme Court wives of Supreme Court justices, and the circle, the most conservative simply rich, and they are languidly patron, element in the official life of izing. Their approbation is to be desired,

drama are expected to conform. Tradition her position as one of the hostesses of the more, and between the two the cabinet la- She is more concerned with her obligations dies sometimes find their parts difficult to to it than she is agitated about the impresplay, and there are plunges from burlesque sion she is making on the smart and exto melodrama and from melodrama back to clusive ones of her own set. The women burlesque before the performance is given of the present cabinet are in this stage; so in smooth and proper fashion. The wives far they have more theories than experience. of diplomats may be said to have seats in They look forward to their receptions with the boxes with the wives of senators, the pleasure, not as events to be dreaded:

the men who indirectly appointed them to actually walked away with silver bonbon their positions of eminence, considering that dishes. In those days of the feeding reign that is one way of saying "Thank you." respectable people were almost afraid to be There is rivalry among them for the largest seen at public receptions in the fear of crowd on Wednesday afternoons. They re- being classed with the refreshment hunters. sent the idea that they have banished re- Now that absolute simplicity marks the freshments from their receptions because hospitality of the official hostess in her there is a possibility of people coming in relation to the public, hungry folks stay order to be fed, and insist that they have away, but the crowd will be quite as large only made the rule in obedience to the re- and much more decent. quest of the president, refusing to believe the stories they hear about the disgusting cabinet have taken the first step toward entertaining the public will be modified.

they enjoy shaking hands with the wives of flowers from the table, and in some cases

The members of President McKinley's scenes that have taken place around Wash- popularity in making attractive homes for ington refreshment tables. By next season themselves. When people point out the some of the rosy views of the delight of houses of their cabinet they like to do it proudly. A large establishment, magnifi-They will still enjoy their receptions, but cence in entertaining, well-liveried servants, they will be able to see a grain of truth in and perfectly appointed equipages ought to the anecdotes that people tell of visitors go with high social position, and when the who carried away fruit in paper bags, tore officials are so rich that they do not have

to worry about the discrepancy between the amount of entertaining that is expected of them and the smallness of the amountof money that the government gives them to do it with, so much the better for the brilliancy of the administration and the satisfaction of everybody.

After the choice of a home comes the choice of a secretary. There is always a rush on the part of the cabinet women at the beginning of an administration for the possession of a young woman who has served for so many years that she has become the queen of social secretaries - Miss Hunt, the daughter of a former secretary of the navy, who has passed from experience as a cabinet woman into the position of secretary to other cabinet women. She was with Mrs. Morton, then with Mrs. Olney, and now is employed by Mrs. Hobart. A. cabinet woman's popularity with the public depends upon herself, but popularity in official so-



MRS. SHERMAN.

are to be returned personally and to whom cabinet.

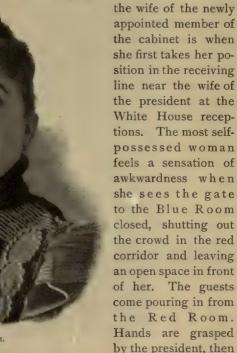
the cabinet and the women of the Supreme Court set must not be invited to a dinner at the same time, and that the only way to settle another precedence dispute is to separate the British ambassador and the vice-president as far as possible in her invitations. For on no account will Sir Iulian Pauncefote give up to the vicepresident the seat of honor at a dinner table, even if the dinner is given to Mr. Hobart.

The most important feature of the season

the premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, House, who recently visited Washington, is made Harmony between the first lady in the

ciety sometimes depends upon her secretary. eign minister of importance, and no rich pri-She must know Washington thoroughly, vate citizen and his wife have justified their with all the little unwritten laws that govern claim to position in fashionable society unthe tactful hostess; must know whose calls til they have given a dinner in honor of the

cards may be sent; that the women of The most trying moment in the career of





MRS. GAGE.

for the cabinet officer and his wife is the by his wife, and the visitors are passed on. dinner to the president and his wife. Be- In most cases the visitor does not know ginning with the vice-president, who really what to do then-whether it is proper even does not belong to the cabinet but who is to speak to stranger cabinet womenusually included in the circle, the dinners are whether he should shake hands or simply given by the cabinet in the order of succes- bow. When the cabinet woman has had sion established among the different secre- experience, she will help the visitor out taries. The wife of the president is also en- of the difficulty, take the hand whether it tertained at luncheon by the cabinet ladies is offered or not, give it a little shake and in turn and dinners are made for guests then a push, until it is caught by the next who happen to be in the White House. A woman in line, all the time reflecting in her visitor of international prominence, such as face the smile of the mistress of the White

the guest of honor at a reception or a dinner land and the ladies of the cabinet is to be by the secretary of state. The secretary of desired above all things, and fortunately it war and his wife give a reception every year exists now in a supreme degree. The susfor the army, and the secretary of the navy picion of an unexpressed wish on the part of entertains in honor of the navy. The mem- the president or Mrs. McKinley is a combers of the cabinet and their wives are en- mand to their cabinet. The almost untertained at least once during the season by heard-of consideration that was shown for every foreign ambassador and by every for- the president during the illness and after the



MRS. ALGER.

death of his mother was not a matter of of- when there were as many attractive girls in ficial etiquette but of personal inclination. the administration circle. The relations between the occupants of the The vice-president and Mrs. Hobart have game of cards.

White House and the cabinet houses are so become society leaders par excellence. There close in this administration that the term is a tradition of hospitality attached to the "official family" is well applied. Not once home they have taken—the Cameron house but several times a week, and sometimes —and one sees in it now a happy mixture of every day, Mrs. McKinley is visited by her the taste of Mrs. Cameron, the beautiful wife official daughters. They go to her inform- of the owner, and that of Mrs. Hobart, who ally, and in the evening there are games of has brought pictures, ornaments, and rugs cribbage, which is Mrs. McKinley's favorite enough from her Patterson home to give it some of her own individuality. The house The presence of Miss Barber, Mrs. Mc- of the vice-president and that of the secre-Kinley's niece, has done much to brighten tary of war, Mr. Alger, can show the best the White House, and had it not been for paintings to be seen in any of the cabinet the bereavement of the president there houses, in fact some of the best in Washwould have been no gayer place in the counington. Mrs. Hobart is fond of her miniatry than the Executive Mansion during the tures, and she has a fine collection, well holidays. Miss Barber and the young la-displayed against the background of a dark dies in the cabinet set are extremely good velvet screen in a charming little room friends, and there has seldom been a time done in green and dull pink. Mrs. Hobart

can talk well about music, art, politics, and books. She is hospitable, charitable, amiable, and good-looking. The friendship between the vice-president and the newly appointed Attorney-General Griggs began when they were both in the law office of Mrs. Hobart's father. The wives are as good friends as the husbands.

Of all the cabinet perhaps Mrs. Sherman, the wife of the secretary of state, cares least for the turmoil of gaiety that comes with the step into the cabinet circle. She has no natural liking for the formalities of official society, and in all the years in Washington she has not learned to like it or to pretend to like it. Her nature is abundantly hospitable, and



MRS. GARY.



MRS. LONG.

so is that of the secretary of state, but they care very little for affairs that take them out of their home. Mrs. Sherman has a very sweet and unselfish nature, a splendid loyalty, and a most generous heart. Mrs. McCallum, the dearly loved adopted daughter of the Shermans, said once that she had not in her recollection the memory of one unkind or angry word uttered by her father or mother to each other or to her. Mrs. McCallum's little son, John Sherman McCallum, is head of the Sherman household just now. The secretary is never as happy as when the small John is allowed to come to the table, and he has his permission to

mother.

Gage, the wife of the secretary of the treas- is not attractive on the outside, but it is ury, hardly do her justice. It is all very well arranged for entertaining. There are well to say that she is conservative and five children in the Alger family. Two of motherly, fond of home, unassuming, and the daughters are married; the other, sincere. These qualities are very admirable, Miss Frances, who is one of the most conand Mrs. Gage unquestionably possesses spicuous of the young ladies of the cabinet, them, but they have a luke-warm sound is very clever, very fond of the world, and when applied to her. They are too often exceedingly attractive. She is one of the used to describe the commonplace woman, best horsewomen in Washington and drives and Mrs. Gage is not commonplace. She an alarmingly fiery pair of bays. Her is just the sort of woman whom it is a marriage with Charles Pike, a rich young pleasure to see at the head of a large and lawyer in Chicago, will take place next June well-appointed establishment. She is at- in Washington. tractive in appearance and dignified, and Another young girl will be married out has a frank manner that is irresistible. She of the cabinet set during this administra-

play tunes on the silver dishes with the ments of her table and of her house, and is soup ladle, knock the pieces of cut glass perhaps a more thorough society woman about the table, and do a great many things than any of her associates. Her manner is that are against the rules of his wise little perfect, and she was popular from the moment of her arrival in Washington. The The descriptions that one reads of Mrs. Hazen house, which the Algers have taken,



MRS. BLISS.

no children.

war, is the beauty of the cabinet women.

is fond of young people, although she has tion, Miss Lillian Gary-daughter of the postmaster-general --- who is engaged to Mrs. Alger, the wife of the secretary of Robert Taylor of New York. Mrs. Gary is proud of her daughters. There are seven She has also the prettiest clothes, is most of them, four married and three at home, fastidious as to her equipages, the appoint- taking part in all the gaiety of smart Wash-



MISS WILSON.

and repeated. Miss Lillian is the wittiest who finds their music delightful. and Miss Madeline the beauty of the family. Washington has seen little of Mrs. Long,

ington. The girls are unusual. They can "Gary Orchestra," as she calls them, and talk and say something to be remembered they have also played for Mrs. McKinley,

The latter is a splendid dark creature. She the wife of the secretary of the navy, until has a perfectly healthy mind, but she has within the last two or three months, her one of the most remarkable fads ever place being filled during the first part of the adopted by a young girl. She dotes on administration by her step-daughter, Miss skulls and skeletons. She has real skulls Helen Long, who is a charming girl, with on the mantelpiece of her boudoir and wonderful self-possession and dignity. The match-boxes and ink-stands and other knick- other daughter of the secretary of the navy knacks in the form of skulls. The girls are is studying medicine in Johns Hopkins all musical, and they play on all manner University, and is too much interested in of instruments. Mrs. Gary gave a luncheon her life there to care for all the gaiety that some time ago in order to give the ladies Washington has to offer. Mrs. Long is of the cabinet an opportunity to hear the youthful and rather delicate in appearance,



MRS. PORTER.

Longs are living in the Portland, but the own accompaniments. fact that they are boarding does not seem Mrs. Griggs, who now enters the cabinet delightful occasions.

society, owing to the fact that Mrs. Bliss is many friends there as in New Jersey. an invalid and likes New York better than When the office of the "president's pri-

clear, though pale, complexion. She sings mother to her two pretty little girls.

large-eyed, and very gentle and sweet. The delightfully, and is clever in playing her

to interfere with their hospitality and their circle as the wife of the attorney-general, was receptions are always crowded and are formerly a Cleveland woman, Miss Elizabeth Price, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. The family of the secretary of the interior Warwick Price. During her girlhood she will take very little part in Washington lived in New York and she has almost as

Washington. She has a son who has just vate secretary" was transformed at the begraduated at college and gone into a law ginning of this administration into that of office in New York, and the New York "secretary to the president" it was decided house is kept open on his account. She to include Secretary Porter and his wife and her daughter have been in Washington in the cabinet set; so Mrs. Porter has a only at intervals during the winter, much to place in the receiving line at the White the regret of those who know them. House receptions. The Porters are rela-Miss Wilson, the daughter of the secre- tives of the Boardmans, who are among the tary of agriculture, is the mistress of her most fashionable people of Washington, and father's household, and is very popular with they have a high social position aside from the cabinet ladies and also with Mrs. that of their official standing. Mrs. Porter McKinley. She is an interesting looking is a charming woman, the most delightful of girl, with dark hair and eyes and a rich and hostesses, and the most judicious and tender

HISTORY AS IT IS MADE.*



SENATOR E. O. WOLCOTT.

HATEVER can be construed as having a bearing upon the congressional campaign this year and the presidential campaign of 1900 occupies large space in the public press. In this light are to be viewed the developments, in and out of Congress, concerning the money question. Since the presentation of Secretary Gage's plan of currency reform to the House of Representatives, came, first in the order of time, a speech by Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, on international bimetalism, in the Senate January 17.

Mr. Wolcott spoke as the leading member of the Bimetallic Commission which President McKinley sent abroad, and he explained that the unexpected attitude of the government of India in opposition to reopening its mints to the coinage of silver caused the failure of negotiations with Great Britain, in which France had joined with the United States. Mr. Wolcott expressed

hopefulness regarding future international negotiations, when experience has further demonstrated how masses of people are suffering under evils which he attributes to the single gold standard. He asserted that the commission had the most hearty support of the president, but alleged that reports purporting to assure Great Britain that the secretary of the treasury and the people in general of the United States favored a more thorough commitment to the gold standard hampered the commission in its work, Wolcott announced his retirement from the commission and suggested that it might be necessary in future negotiations to propose a change of coinage ratio to about twenty to one, as more nearly in accord with the ratios of silver-using nations.

Following the Wolcott speech came the introduction of a resolution in the Senate by Henry M. Teller (who bolted the St. Louis Republican Convention in 1896), reaffirming, in substance, a resolution introduced by Senator Matthews of Ohio and passed by both houses of Congress in 1878. It embodies the declaration:

All the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the acts of Congress of 1869, 1870, and 1875 are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

The debate on this resolution was well worth following by those who wish to understand what proportions the money question is assuming in American politics. Technically, it was admitted that government bonds, including those issued under the Cleveland administration according to provisions of the Resumption Act of 1875, are payable in "coin." Supporters of the resolution pointed to the fact that late issues of government bonds brought many millions

^{*} This department, together with the book "The Social Spirit in America," constitutes the special C. L. S. C. course Current History, for the reading of which a seal is given.

less in the market than they would have force of law. The significance of the Teller ment of bonds in silver or gold coin at its process of new formation. option, according to the terms of the contract. They declared that payment in ap-hours' debate, rejected the Teller Resolution preciating gold, upon the demand of the bondholders, would, under the circumstances, be extortion. On the other hand, opponents of the resolution denounced its wording as an indorsement of independent free silver coinage propaganda. They interpreted it as a declaration in favor of repudiating an obligation to pay just debts in



SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER.

currency of standard value, involving national credit and honor in the eyes of the Although Republicans, including same were adopted. William McKinley, then a congressman, voted for the Matthews Resolution in 1878, the charge of inconsistency in their present attitude was answered by the declaration that conditions had changed since 1878.

Like the Matthews Resolution, the Teller Resolution was concurrent in form—a form test in Ohio loomed large in the public eye, that has been utilized many times by Congress for the expression of its opinions, by the president, and hence lacking the combination the legislature, although nom-

brought if the word "gold" had been used Resolution, therefore, lay in its power to instead of "coin" on the bonds. Here, reveal party alinement on the money questhey said, is a reason for government pay- tion, which is generally supposed to be in

> The House of Representatives, after five by a vote of 182 to 132, a majority of 50, Speaker Reed voting in the negative. Republicans, with two exceptions, voted against it, and Democrats and Populists, with two exceptions, voted for it. In the Senate an amendment declaring for payment of bonds "in gold or its equivalent" was voted down by a majority of twenty-nine.

> A survey of political developments would be incomplete without reference to the election of Senator Stephen M. White as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and that body's reaffirmation of the Chicago platform as the basis of campaigning. The tendency to draw the lines more definitely on the money question appears in the passage of a resolution by the Kentucky legislature calling upon Senator Lindsay to resign his seat if he cannot support the Democratic position, and the introduction of a request in the New York legislature for the resignation of Senator Murphy because he voted for the Teller Resolution. Among the Populists it is to be noted that organization has been effected by those who oppose further fusion with the Democrats, and a referendum upon the subject of fixing a date for the independent nomination of a candidate for president in 1900 is already in progress. A national conference of Prohibitionists has also been held, at which plans of campaigning and support for the

Three sharp senatorial contests have returned two members of the Senate of the United States to succeed themselves and one sound money senator in place of a supporter of the Chicago platform. The conbecause of a combination of Republicans, Democrats, and Populists against the rewithout requiring either affirmation or veto election of Marcus A. Hanna. Under this



SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA.

ernor Bushnell, who appointed Mr. Hanna to the senatorial seat made vacant by Mr.

state, also joined in the fight against Mr. Hanna. It turned out that the combination instead of nominating a free silver candidate named Mayor Robert E. McKisson, Republican, of Cleveland, as its candidate, Mr. Hanna, however, took the field in person, and won a reelection on a single ballot with the necessary majority of one. The progress of this contest furnished plenty of news for the papers, since it was consid-

a sense on trial in the president's own state. say, the richest Presbyterian church in the Mr. Hanna was elected to serve for a long United States, if not in the world, with a and a short term, lasting until March, 1905. church property worth \$2,000,000, a \$100,-

cessor is Thomas B. Turley, free silver Democrat, of Tennessee. He had held no civil office until appointed United States senator last year by Governor Taylor, to succeed the late Senator Isham G. Harris. His chief opponent was Representative Benton McMillin, who has been in Congress for twenty years, and was only recently supplanted as Democratic leader of the House by Mr. Bailey of Texas.

Maryland contributes a new senator to take the place of the veteran Democrat Arthur P. Gorman. He is Louis E. Mc-Comas, judge of the District Court of Columbia and a "sound money" Republican. He is fifty-two years of age, a graduate of Dickinson College, served four terms in Congress, and was secretary of the National Republican Committee in the campaign of 1892. The same year he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme inally Republican, gave the organization of Court of the District of Columbia. He was the state body over to the Democrats. The elected senator on the tenth ballot, the full leader of the coalition was Charles L. Democratic vote being cast for him. Mr. Kurtz, Republican, whom Senator Hanna, Gorman has been in the Senate since 1881, who is also chairman of the Republican and has been one of the chief political National Committee, had antagonized. Gov-managers of the Democratic party to date.

Differences between the Rev. Dr. John Sherman's promotion to be secretary of Hall and his church have attracted wide

attention in religious circles. Dr. Hall is sixty-nine years of age and has been pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, for more than thirty years, but his Scotch-Irish vigor is not impaired and his congregations are large. Yet it has been known for some time that changes in the pastorate have been under consideration by both the pastor and officials of the church. From the official point of view the



SENATOR LOUIS E. M'COMAS.

ered that the national administration was in trouble is an economic one. That is to Another senator who will be his own suc- ooo parsonage, and other property for danger of not paying expenses. Originally Dr. Hall then announced his intention to there were pews in the church which sold resign. Whereupon the congregation, in outright for from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Such mass-meetings, requested their pastor to pews, remaining in a family, produced their withdraw his resignation, and he has done share of general expenses besides; but so. A number of members of the Session when families left and attempts to resell, in threaten to refuse to continue to be officially certain instances, resulted in bids as low as responsible for the support of the church. church calculated that changes of adminis- incident have been recognized as revealing tration under the rented pew system were phases of a problem that confronts more communicants, and the Session was about on either side. to secure the employment of an assistant pastor for the ostensible purpose of increas-



DR. JOHN HALL.

ing the strength of the church among the younger generation. But a crisis seems to have been precipitated by requests from five per cent in the Fifth Avenue's contri- less than two years have organized eight

branches of church work, appeared to be in butions to the benevolences they manage. \$5, some of the business heads in the The circumstances of the Fifth Avenue advisable. This parent church has obliga- than one church. Added interest has been tions to meet for the carrying on of mission taken in it because Dr. John Hall has been work in other parts of the city which is not known as one of the most famous preachers self-supporting, and the Fifth Avenue in- of the country, who, while thoroughly orthocome must be adequate to meet these dox, preferred to stand for toleration bedemands as well as its own expenses. The tween the old and new schools of Presby-Fifth Avenue Church itself has some 2,600 terianism rather than to become a partisan

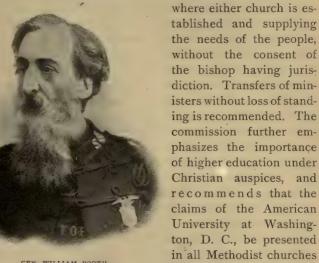
To turn from the Fifth Avenue Church to the Salvation Army, where differences in the Booth family resulted in the formation of the Volunteers of America under the leadership of Ballington Booth in 1896, it is to be noted that it was the economic side of affairs which had much to do with bringing about an agreement to stop controversy as far as possible between the organizations in the public press or otherwise. Generous supporters of both movements insisted that in this country fighting forces were demoralized by personal differences among commanders. The result was a formal conference in New York, before witnesses, and the agreement mentioned, between Ballington Booth of the Volunteers and Gen. William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army throughout the world. General Booth, after touring Canada, will return to visit some eighty cities of the United States in his official capacity. The Army now owns property exceeding \$4,000,000 in value, and issues periodicals with a combined weekly circulation exceeding 1,000,000. the Home and Foreign Missionary and The United States commanders are Fred-Educational Boards of the Presbyterian erick De LaTour Booth-Tucker and his denomination asking explanations for the wife, having 675 corps (societies) and 2,125 recent falling off of from fifty to seventy- officers under them. The Volunteers in

serious illness had been, presumably, attributable in part to the troubles in the Booth family, is announced and causes rejoicing among thousands of friends of the work of the Armies of Salvation.

Among several church denominations movements for union constitute the striking feature of the day. A joint commission consisting of three bishops, three ministers, and three laymen from the Methodist Episcopal

tation from the main body of the Metho- opens. dist Episcopal Church, met in Washington, D. C., January 7, to consider the A proposition for union is also before the northern.

regiments of sixteen battalions, with one the recognition and regulation of the Interhundred and fifty staff officers in charge, national Epworth League Conference; the organizations being established in about joint administration of publishing interests one hundred and fifty cities and towns. in China and Japan; consideration of co-The movement is incorporated and seeks operative administration of foreign misto combine democratic government with sions, and the prevention of hurtful commilitary organization. The convalescence petition by prohibiting the organization of of Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, whose new work by the other church, in places



GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.

in order to secure special Church, South, and the same represen- contributions for it as the new century

question of a federation of both branches. Congregationalists and the Christian Con-This commission, appointed by and re-nection, with a membership of about 620,sponsible to the General Conferences of ooo and 110,000 respectively. Committees the respective Methodist organizations, rep- of these two denominations have adopted resented approximately 4,000,000 communi- resolutions, which will be brought before cants, one third of this number in the the national representative bodies at meetsouthern connection, two thirds in the ings to be held this year. Union is recommended on the basis of mutual recognition The southern separation from the main of the Christian standing of each other's branch of the church organized in 1846, churches and ministers, with no doctrinal differences having arisen over the slavery test beyond the acceptance of the Bible as question. It has the same polity as the the only standard of faith and practice: main church, and the movement for federa- one name for the highest representative tion was inaugurated to avoid the overlap-body, such as the General Council of Chrisping of jurisdictions and the division of tian Churches; present organizations, insti-Methodist forces in localities where both tutions, and usages not to be disturbed; organizations are at work. As a result of new enterprises or churches to be estaba two days' conference, the joint commis- lished under such a name as "Christian," sion recommended the preparation of a or the equivalent thereof. The committees common catechism, hymn-book, and order suggest as cooperative measures that minfor public worship for both the churches; isterial associations of either body invite

ministers of the other body into full mem- certain revenues under the control of the cils this year be authorized to act in a the first treaty. That treaty says: general conference of the churches concerned, if advised by the national bodies.

The diplomatic game between governments in the far East is a veritable Chinese puzzle to the far-off observer. It is difficult in Europe to gain accurate knowledge of the moves of diplomats, since there may be diplomatic or stop-jobbing influences behind the despatches. News reaches the United States, in large part, from European capitals, and must be estimated according to the sources. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the Exchequer, de-shown their desire to obtain exclusive conclared in a public speech that Great Britain cessions, it is not to be wondered that would go to war, if necessary, to maintain England's declaration for freedom of trade equal rights of trade in Chinese ports, he has been heartily indorsed by American United States. The declaration was fol-merce. The best figures obtainable of the lowed by the report that Germany had de- amount of our trade with China between termined to open the port of Kiao Chou, 1883 and 1897 show that we have imported which she had occupied in territory finally on an average about \$20,000,000 of goods conceded to her by China under a lease for per year and exported about half that indemnity due to Japan as a result of the late man Edwin H. Conger of Iowa as United Japan-China War. The published terms of States minister to China. Mr. Conger was the loan demanded the opening of three new appointed minister to Brazil by President treaty ports, including Ta-Lien-Wan, which Harrison and is transferred from that posilies within the territory contiguous to Port tion to China. Charles Page Bryan of Arthur occupied by Russia, Demands Illinois secures the post in Brazil. were also made for a declaration that no portion of the Yang-tse-Kiang valley shall be alienated to any other power, and the the world toward the Orient the subject of concession of added British railway rights annexing Hawaii to the United States-a in Southwestern China. In the event of treaty of annexation pending before the default China would be required to place Senate of the United States-has been dis-

bership; that similar action be taken by Imperial Customs. Russia is said to have local, state, or district conferences for pur- offered to make a loan on similar terms, and poses of local fellowship and cooperation the contest between these two great powers without disturbing their existing denomi- for securing the controlling interest at the national relations; that state and home Chinese capital is the dominating phase of mission boards shall not interfere with each the situation for the moment. The interest other, but jointly promote the interests of of the United States in the Chinese situathe cause of Christ; that transfers from one tion is one substantially of commercial body to the other be made without im- character. Our treaty rights in China date pairing membership or good standing; and back to 1834, and all subsequent negotiathat delegates chosen to the national countions have been based upon the content of

> Citizens of the United States shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or will be required of the people of any other nation whatever, . . and if any additional advantages and privileges, of whatever description, be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same.

In view of the fact that Russia, at least, has secured railway concessions with special privileges that might constitute discrimination against our trade with Northern China, and that other European governments have struck a popular chord in England and the newspapers in the name of American comninety-nine years. Then came the news of amount. The importance of our interests a British offer of a loan of \$60,000,000 to in the Chinese situation has been recog-China, with which that nation might pay the nized by the appointment of Ex-Congress-

Incidental to the turning of the eyes of

government in its official capacity.

cerned our policy has contributed several worth of agricultural produce; of manufac-

thousand dollars toward the relief of sufferers, upon appeals to the public by the State Department, and the battleship Maine has been anchored in the harbor of Havana, with accompanying formal exchanges of naval courtesies between officials.

Government statistics of our expanding trade during the calendar year 1897 afford a reasonable basis for national pride. Our exports of merchandise in that year amounted to 1,000 million dollars, exceeding the highest previous record, 1896, by 94 millions. Exports and imports together swell the volume of our total foreign trade for the year to 1,841 millions, a total never reached before in a calendar year and exceeded only in the fiscal year 1892. Imports for the calendar year 1897 amounted to 742 millions, leaving a trade balance in our favor of 357 millions. Adding net ex-

ports of silver and gold, the total trade save themselves from a condition of things doing business in this country; the ex- house of the world.

cussed more than ever. Pres. Sanford B. penditures of American travelers abroad; Dole, of Hawaii, and his wife, on a visit undervaluation of imports, and the payment to this country, have been the guests of the of freight to foreign ship-owners for carrying the bulk of our commerce. We sent abroad . So far as the Cuban situation is con-during the year over 730 million dollars'

> tures nearly 280 thousand dollars' worth. In 1890 our manufacturing exports were only 151 millions.

The United States has become the iron center of the world. The production of pig iron in 1897 reached 9,652,680 tons, an increase of 1,029,553 tons over 1896. Our production ran ahead of Great Britain, formerly the greatest iron center, in 1890. In agriculture, the government statisticians report that our wheat production for the year exceeded 530 million bushels, the largest production, except in the year 1891, when nearly 612 million bushels were produced. The corn, oats, and potato crops were considerably smaller than in 1896 or 1895, but we produced of corn, 1,903 mil-· lion bushels; oats, 699 million bushels; potatoes, 164 million bushels. The cotton crop was so large that the growers have been attempting to limit the production by agreement, in order to



EDWIN H. CONGER. United States Minister to China.



PRES. SANFORD B. DOLE, OF HAWAII.

balance amounted to about 390 millions. in which prices do not pay the cost of It might be expected that this condition production. Although, according to the would result in a movement of gold to this latest estimate of the International Statiscountry for settlement of the international tical Institute, which places the populaaccount, but to offset this immense credit tion of the earth at one billion six hunmust be placed the indefinite amounts from dred and twenty million, this country consales of American securities formerly held tains only about four per cent of the entire in Europe; money sent abroad to pay in- human race, it would appear that we have terest and dividends on securities; the some right to the claim that the United profits accruing to foreign corporations States is destined soon to become the storeevents occurred in January. Bituminous cessions regarding conditions of work, incoal operators and miners from Illinois, cluding the right of unions to make collec-Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and West tive bargains concerning conditions of em-

Virginia came to an agreement in Chicago January 28 which affects about three hundred thousand men. By this agreement another strike, like that in which writs of injunction played so sensational a part last year, is avoided, and differences of wage scale in various mining districts are removed as a troublesome factor. The miners obtain through this agreement an advance of ten cents a ton in wages and a uniform working



THE LATE MOSES P. HANDY.

day of eight hours, together with the North Carolina, minister to Liberia; Mark modification of other alleged abuses. This S. Brewer of Michigan, ex-congressman and outcome of differences stands out in sharp ex-consul-general at Berlin, to succeed Wilcontrast to the result of a long-stand- liam G. Rice of New York as civil service ing struggle between employers and en- commissioner; Charles D. Buell of New gineers-machinists we would call them York, in the place of Benjamin Butterworth -in England. For about six months at- (deceased), commissioner of patents; George tempts there to secure an agreement were M. Bowers of West Virginia, commissioner made without success, and finally the en- of fish and fisheries. gineers gave up their chief demand for an



THE LATE BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

In the industrial field two important eight-hour day, although some minor con-

ployment, were agreed to.

The nomination of Attorney Joseph J. Mc-Kenna for justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed by the Senate after some delay on January 21. Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey has assumed the office of attorney-general, the president of the New Jersey state senate, Foster M. Voorhees, being chosen governor. Among presidential appointments of note are: Owen I. W. Smith of

The January death list includes: Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal: Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, au thor of a "Concordance to Shakespeare"; Rev. Charles L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), author of "Alice in Wonderland": the Right Hon. Pelham Villiers ("Father of the House of Commons"); Rev. Leroy Church, founder of the Baptist organ, The Standard, Chicago; Rear-Admiral (retired) D. L. Braine of New York; Jules Emile Peau, eminent French surgeon; Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, ex-senator, ex-congressman, holding the office of United States commissioner of patents; Moses P. Handy, the head of the Department of Publicity and Promotion for the Chicago Exposition, journalist and editor, and, at the time of his death, special commissioner for the United States in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1900.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

FOR MARCH.

First Week (ending March 4).

"A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapter IX.

"Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter VII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Ingenuity of Ants and Wasps."
Sunday Reading for February 27.

Second Week (ending March 11).

"A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapters X, and XI.

"Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter VIII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Points of a Pilgrimage."

Sunday Reading for March 6.

Third Week (ending March 18).

"A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapter XII. to page 163.

"Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter IX.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Indian Corn in Colonial Times." Sunday Reading for March 13.

Fourth Week (ending March 25).

"A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapter XII. concluded and Chapter XIII.

"Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter X.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The German Army and Navy." Sunday Reading for March 20.

Fifth Week (ending March 31).

"A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapter

"Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Chapter XI. In The Chautauouan:

"The Newspaper Post-office at Berlin."

"The Tramp and the Labor Colony in Germany." Sunday Reading for March 27.

FOR APRIL.

First Week (ending April 8).

Chapter "A Short History of Mediæval Europe." Chapters XV. and XVI.

"Roman and Medieval Art." Chapters I. and II. In The Chautauouan:

"The Changing Seasons."
Sunday Reading for April 3.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FOR MARCH.

I. The Lesson.

2. A Geographical and Historical Study—Sicily.

4. A Paper—The Saracens.

 General Discussion—The results of absolute freedom of speech.

Second Week.

I. The Lesson.

2. Select Reading—Gen. Lew Wallace's description of the chariot race in "Ben Hur."

3. A Talk-The work of Boniface.

 An Essay—The capitals of the Patriarchates in the sixth century—Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Rome.

5. General Discussion—The events of the week.

Third Week.

I. The Lesson.

2. An Essay—The economic value of maize.

3. A Paper—Gregory VII. and his pontificate.

4. A Biographical Sketch—Julian the Apostate.

5. A Paper—Ogygian Thebes.

Fourth Week.

Frederick II. Day-March 20.

The principle which pervaded Frederick's whole policy was this—that the more severely the army is governed the safer it is to treat the rest of the community with lenity.—Macaulay.

Biographical Sketch—Frederick II.
 I—Mar.

- 2. Select Reading—Extracts from Macaulay's essay "Frederick the Great."
- 3. A Paper—Maria Theresa and the War of the Austrian Succession.
- A Paper—The other wars during the reign of Frederick II.*
- A Talk—Frederick II.'s administration of internal affairs.

Fifth Week.

I. The Lesson.

2. A Paper—The catacombs of Rome and Egypt.

3. General Discussion—The tramp problem.*

4. An Essay-Monachism.

5. An Essay—Epicureanism and Stoicism.

FOR APRIL. First Week.

- An Essay—Darwin and his theory of evolution.
- 2. Historical Study—The civil wars of the thirteenth century.
- 3. A Paper-The republics of Genoa and Venice.
- 4. An Essay—Etruria and its people.
- 5. A Talk—The Phenicians and their great colony in Africa.

^{*}See "The Tramp and the Labor Colony in Germany," in the present impression of The Chautauquan.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN THE TEXT-BOOKS.

"A SHORT HISTORY OF MEDIÆVAL EUROPE."

P. 110. "Gargano" [gär-gä'no]. Mount Gargano forms a promontory which extends into the Adriatic Sea.

P. 111. "Guiscard" [ges-kär'].

P. 144. "Julian the Apostate." Emperor of Rome from 361 to 363. He was reared in the Christian faith but when he was crowned emperor he declared his conversion to paganism.

P. 145. "Tribur" [trē-boor']. A village of Hesse about five miles southeast of Mainz.

P. 148. "Piacenza" [pē-ä-chen'zä]. A city situated on the Po River in Italy.

P. 151. "Roncaglian plain" [ron-kal'yan]. The plain of Roncaglia, an Italian town near Piacenza, was a rendezvous of the medieval German emperors and their followers when they journeyed to Rome.

P. 152. "Pataria." A nickname given to the Patarini, a sect in Milan which advocated reform in the church and opposed the marriage of the clergy. It is said that the place of assembling was the Pataria, a rag-gatherers' quarter in medieval Milan, whence the name.

P. 154. "Besançon" [be-zon-sôn']. The capital of a department of Eastern France.

P. 156. "Contulimus." A Latin word meaning we have conferred, or bestowed, upon. "Imposuimus." We have imposed, or inflicted, upon.

P. 158. "Paschalis" [pas-kā'lis].

P. 159. "Legnano" [len-yä'nō]. A town eighteen miles northwest of Milan.

P. 161. "Lateran Synod." An ecclesiastical council held in the Lateran Church at Rome and one of the five regarded by the Roman Catholic Church as ecumenical.

P. 165. "Albigenses" [al-bi-jen'sez]. A name applied to several sects in Southern France during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They were quite prominent in Albi, whence their name. A revolt from the Church of Rome resulted in a persecution which caused them almost to disappear by the close of the thirteenth century.

P. 166. "Walther von der Vogelweide" [väl'ter fon der fö'gel-vī-de]. A lyric poet of Germany. He died after 1227.

P. 168. "Brindisi" [brēn'dē-sē]. An Italian seaport situated on the Adriatic coast.

P. 169. "Cortenuova" [kor-te-noo-o'va]. An Italian village about thirty miles east of Milan.

P. 189. "Noeldeke" [nöl'děh-kěh]. A German orientalist born in 1836.

Daria, the principal river of Central Asia. It flows into the Sea of Aral.

P. 206. "Safed" [sä'fed].

P. 211. "Plan Carpin" [kar-peen']. An Italian monk of the thirteenth century.--- "Longjumeau" [lôn-zhü-mō']. A town of France a few miles south of Paris.

"ROMAN LIFE IN PLINY'S TIME."

P. 154. "Areius" [a-rī'us].

P. 157. "Elagabalus" [ē-la-gab'a-lus or el-a-ga-A Roman emperor born about 205 A. D.

P. 168. "Cambacérès" [kon-bä-sā-rās']. French statesman. He was made arch-chancellor of the empire in 1804.

P. 173. "Piecès de résistance" [piās de rā-zēstons']. In the culinary art a phrase meaning solid joints; the substantial dishes of a dinner.

P. 178. "Les Femmes Savantes." "The Learned Women."

P. 180. "Corydon" [kor'i-don]. The name often used in pastorals to indicate a shepherd or a rustic.

P. 181. "Pacorus" [pak'o-rus]. A king of Parthia in the time of Domitian and Trajan.

P. 182. "Syene." A town of Egypt situated on the Nile.

P. 186. "Bread and the games." Juvenal in one of his satires says: "Ever since we sold our votes to no one the people have thrown aside all care for state affairs. For that people that once gave away the chief military command, consulship, legions, all, now restrains itself and anxiously desires only two things-bread and the games of the circus."

P. 192. "Velabrum" [ve-lā'brum]. A portion of ancient Rome between the Tiber, the Capitoline, the Palatine, and the Forum Romanum. Until the construction of the Cloaca Maxima (great sewer) it was a marshy area. On the south side of it there was erected in 204 a marble arch in honor of Severus.

P. 194. "Ædile" [ē'dīl]. A Roman magistrate who at first superintended public buildings and lands. Other administrative and police duties were gradually added to his work. Among them was that of promoting the public games.--- "Idumæan." From Idumea or Edom, a region south of the Dead

P. 205. "Beirut" [ba-root']. A Syrian seaport. Beyrout and Bairut are other forms of the same

P. 211. "Thetis" and "Galatea" are Nereids, the P. 191. "Oxus River." The modern Amu- daughters of Nereus, a god of the sea.—"Triton,"

the son of Neptune, was one of the lesser divinities of the water.-" Fucinus." A lake in Italy which once covered nearly 38,000 acres. By an artificial subterranean outlet most of the water has been drained off, redeeming many acres of arable land.

P. 212. "Nemesianus" [nē-me-si-ā'nus]. A Roman poet of the third century. "Ælianus" [ē-li-ā'nus]. A Roman rhetorician living in the second century. One of his works was entitled "De Animalium Natura" ('On the Nature of Animals'). --- "Appianus." An author living in Rome during the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. His history of Rome is a compilation from other historians in twenty-four books, eleven of which are extant. "Achilles Tatius." A rhetorician of Alexandria who lived in the sixth century. --- "Arrianus." A Greek rhetorician who was a citizen of Rome and of Athens. He lived in the second century.--- "Jardin des Plantes" [zhärdan' da plânt]. Botanical garden.

P. 213. "Dacian celebration." After conquering Dacia and making it a Roman province, Trajan celebrated the event in 106 by public games at Rome, which continued one hundred and twentythree days.

The "Commedia dell' arte" was largely P. 219. improvised by the professional actors who executed them, only the skeleton of the play being written.

P. 229. "Etruria." A division of ancient Rome which included almost the same territory as modern Tuscany.—"Gades" [gā'dēz]. A western colony of Phenicia founded about 1100 B. C. on a small island off the western coast of Spain. Its site was almost the same as that now occupied by Cadiz.

P. 231. "Crotona" [krō-tō'na]. Cotrona is the name of the modern town located on the same site. It is a seaport town on the coast of the Ionian Sea. The famous Temple of Juno erected in Crotona was damaged by pirates and earthquakes and the single column now standing is a mariner's beacon.

P. 232. "Pontine marshes." A marshy territory, about thirty-one miles long, in southern Latium. "Cumæ" [kū'mē]. An ancient city about ten miles west of Naples.

P. 233. "Ister." The Latin name of the Danube. "Strymon." The ancient name of the Karasu River in European Turkey.

P. 236. "Anticyra" [an-tis'i-ra]. An ancient city of Greece situated on the Gulf of Corinth. Hellebore, for the production of which this town is celebrated, was used in ancient times as a remedy for madness. "Isis." The principal goddess in Egyptian mythology.--- "Serapis." An Egyptian god. Canopus, a town about fifteen miles north of Alexandria, was the seat of a shrine and oracle of this deity.-- "The mysteries." A religious celebration in honor of Demeter, the goddess of vegetation. At first they resembled modern thanksgiving "Pergamus." A name applied to the citadel of

festivals, but they gradually took on a symbolic meaning which was revealed to none but the initiated. The celebrations took place at Athens and Eleusis, in the latter part of September and the first of October, and free admission to public performances and religious meetings was granted to all except murderers, barbarians, and slaves, and later Epicureans and Christians.--- "Aulus Gellius." A grammarian of the second century.--- "Pythian games." A national festival of ancient Greece celebrated at Delphi once in four years in honor of Apollo.

P. 237. "Dioscorides" [dī-os-kor'i-dēz]. A physician of Greece.—"Galien" [gä-le-än']. French for Galen, a physician and philosopher born in Greece in the second century.

P. 241. "Baiæ" [bā'yē.]-" Antoninus Musa." A famous Roman physician.—"Velia." A city on the southern coast of Italy founded by Ionian colonists.--- "Salernum." The same as Salermo, a seaport town of Italy.

P. 242. "Phalantus." The founder of Tarentum.—" Venafrian." Pertaining to Venafrum, an ancient town of the Sumnites celebrated for its olive-oil. "Aulon." A mountain and valley in Calabria which bore many vines. "Algidus." A snow-capped mountain on which was a forest, southeast of Rome. "Valley of Enna." A valley in Sicily where Proserpina, the goddess of vegetation, spent much time with her train of attendants gathering flowers on the slopes of Mt. Ætna.---" Charybdis." A whirlpool on the coast of Sicily. According to a famous myth Charybdis was a monster whose den was beneath a rock near the Sicilian coast, and three times each day she engulfed the water, making a whirlpool of which mariners were afraid. "Arethusa." A fountain on Ortygia, an island near Syracuse, Sicily, the waters of which were supposed by the ancients to be united with those of the Alpheus River in Greece. An interesting mythological tale relating to Arethusa is to be found in H. A. Guerber's "Myths of Greece

P. 244. "Phidias." A Greek sculptor, born about 500 B. C. The statue of Zeus (Jupiter) is his greatest work. --- "Aphrodite" [af-ro-dī'te]. The goddess of beauty, laughter, love, and marriage.

P. 245. "Protesilaus" [pro-tes-i-la'us]. According to a Greek legend, the first Greek warrior killed in the Trojan War.

P. 247. "Pallas." The same as Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and of war .--- "Julian race." The decendants of the Julia gens, a famous patrician house of ancient Rome. "Ausonians." The people of Ausonia, the name applied in ancient times to a territory on the borders of Campania and Latium. In poetry the name Ausonia was sometimes used to indicate the Italian peninsula.

the city itself.—"Puteoli." The modern seaport Pozzuoli [pot-soo-ō'lē], a town on the western coast of Italy, near Naples.

P. 251. "Agesilaus" [a-je-si-lā'us]. A Spartan. king.---"Mardonius." A Persian general killed at the battle of Platæa .-- "Egg of Leda." According to the most common legend Leda brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Helen, and from the other Castor and Pollux.

P. 252. "Ogygian" [ö-jij'i-an]. Belonging to Ogygia, another name for Bœotia, of which Thebes was the principal city. In the mythological tale it is related that Amphion, a king of Thebes, wishing to build a wall around the city, played on his lyre and the stones moved to the rhythmic measure of the music until they were in their proper places .-"Amphiaraus" [am-fi-a-rā'us]. One of the seven who attacked Thebes. Jupiter caused the earth to open and swallow him to save him from his pursuers. "Eurotas." A river of Greece flowing into the Mediterranean. "Theseus." A mythical hero of Attica and son of Ægeus, king of Athens. When Theseus set out for Crete to slay the Minotaur he promised to change the black sails for white ones if he was successful. When he returned home after accomplishing his purpose, the father, seeing the black sails still on the ship, thought Theseus was slain and threw himself into the sea, which has since been known as the Ægean Sea .- "Erigone" [ē-rig'ō-ne]. A mythical character, the daughter of Icarius, who shared her gift of wine with shepherds. They, drinking it undiluted, thought themselves poisoned, and therefore killed Icarius and threw his body into a well. Erigone discovered the crime and hanged herself. She was translated to the heavens and placed in a constellation called Virgo.

P. 254. "Anadyomene" [an-a-di-om'e-nē]. From a Greek word which signifies rising. The surname of Venus, which alludes to her origin from the sea-foam. "Colchian princess." Medea, the wife of Jason, who slew her brother and her own children .-"Iphigenia" [if-i-jē-nī'a]. The daughter of Agamemnon, whom he offered as a sacrifice to propitiate Artemis. Before she was slain Artemis snatched her away in a cloud and left a deer in her stead. "Myron." A Greek sculptor who died about 440 B. C.

P. 255. "Borghese Mars" [bor-gā'se]. A statue of the god Mars in the Louvre, Paris. --- "Agasias" [a-gas'i-as]. A sculptor who lived about 400 B. C. He produced a statue called "The Fighting Gladiator," which was discovered at Antium in the seventeenth century.

P. 256. "Ischia" [ēs'kē-ä]. An island which belongs to Naples, located about sixteen miles south-

Troy. Poets sometimes used the name to indicate west of Naples. "Capreae." The ancient name of Capri, an island about twenty miles south of Naples.——" Procida" [prochē-da]. An island at the entrance of Naples Bay, about thirteen miles southwest of Naples.

> P. 259. "Pœcile" [pē'si-lē].——"Prytaneum" [prit-a-nē'um].—" Vale of Tempe" [tem'pē]. A valley in Thessaly, Greece, celebrated for the wild grandeur of its scenery.

> P. 266. "La Quintinie" [la kän-te-ne']. He lived from 1626 to 1688. "Dufresny" [dü-frānē']. He was born at Paris in 1648 and died there in 1724.

> P. 267. "Quincunx." The disposition of five objects in a square or rectangle, one object being located at each corner and one in the center.

> P. 271. "Galba." Emperor of Rome. He was assassinated in 69 A. D.

> P. 276. "Sisyphus" [sis'i-fus]. A mythical king of Corinth who tried to deceive the gods and robbed and murdered travelers. For this misuse of power he was doomed in the lower world to roll a large stone up a steep hill. When the top was reached the stone would slip from his hands and roll to the bottom, thus obliging him constantly to repeat his task.

> P. 278. "Werther." A character in Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," who yielded to melancholy and committed suicide. --- "Réné." An aristocrat in Châteaubriand's romance "Réné," who became weary and disgusted with life and withdrew from intercourse with friends.

P. 282. "Subura" [sū-bū'ra]. A valley in ancient Rome drained by the Cloaca Maxima. "Cælian Hills." The Cælian Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome, and a spur of the hill called Minor Cælius, on the summit of which was a shrine of Diana.-" Celtiberian." Belonging to Celtiberia, a Spanish territory which included the southwestern part of the modern Aragon and a portion of Soria, Cuenca, and Burgos.

P. 294. "Flaminian Way." One of the most famous roads of ancient Rome, built by Flaminius in 220 B. C. It was restored by Augustus, for which triumphal arches in his honor were erected over the road at Rome and Ariminum. Some of the tombs along the road and much of the pavement still exist.

P. 304. "Montaigne" [mon-tan']. A French essayist of the sixteenth century.-- "Boétie" [bō-ā-tē']. A French author known principally through his friendship for Montaigne.

P. 310. "Sévigné" [sā-vēn-yā']. A French author of the seveteenth century.

P. 311. "Tillemont" [tēy-môn']. A French historian of the seventeenth century.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L.S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

"A SHORT HISTORY OF MEDIÆVAL EUROPE."

- 1. Q. When did the Normans obtain possessions in Southern Italy? A. About 1027.
- 2. Q. What was accomplished by the conquest of Robert Guiscard? A. Sicily and Southern Italy were united into one duchy, thus forming the basis for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
- 3. Q. To what is the term feudalism applied? A. To the economic, social, and political relations and conditions existing in Europe from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries.
- 5. O. Of what was feudalism the outcome? A. Of the violence and chaos of the ninth and tenth centuries.
- 6. Q. What was the character of feudalism? A. It was irregular and unsystematic.
- 7. O. How was the church affected by feudalism? A. It was completely drawn into feudal relations.
- 8. Q. What was the one great duty of the lord to his vassal? A. To protect him.
- 9. O. Into what classes may feudal society be divided? A. The peasants, the citizens of the towns, and the aristocracy.
- 10. O. What custom gave rise to the terms chivalry and chevalier? A. The custom of fighting on horseback.
- II. O. What are some of the causes of the decay of feudalism? A. The invention of gunpowder; the growth of the power of the kings; the growth of cities; the crusades, the pests, and the constant wars.
- 12. Q. In tracing the growth of the papacy what two subjects must be considered? A. The and the growth of his power.
- 13. Q. What offices were held by the bishop of Rome in the fourth century? A. He was bishop of Rome and archbishop or patriarch over the territory about Rome.
- 14. Q. What theory is regarded as the basis for the supremacy of the bishop of Rome? A. The Petrine theory that the Church of Rome was founded by Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, and having given all his rights, dignity, and supremacy to his successors, they, therefore, were first among all the bishops.
- 15. Q. What assured the pope his position at the head of the church? A. His success in missionary work in Western Europe.

- poral sovereignty of the pope? A. The cession by the Lombards of territory to the pope.
- 17: Q. What was the final step in the pope's revolt from the eastern emperor? A. Crowning Karl the Great emperor.
- 18. Q. What decree was an important factor in the process of freeing the papacy from temporal control? A. That seven cardinal bishops, who formed a kind of council to the bishop of Rome, should have the sole right of nominating the pope.
- 19. O. What was the position of Gregory VII. 4. O. What are the essential features of feudal- in regard to the church and the pope? A. That ism? A. Feudal tenure, vassalage, and immunity. the church is the kingdom of God and the pope who is at its head has absolute authority over all the world.
 - 20. O. Did he fully realize his claims? A. No.
 - 21. Q. What was Frederick Barbarossa's policy in regard to Germany? A. To make Germany a state by unifying the government and repressing violence and oppression.
 - 22. Q. What was his ideal as emperor? A. To restore the ancient Roman Empire.
 - 23. Q. How did Hadrian regard the imperial crown? A. As if it were something entirely within his power to give or withhold.
 - 24. Q. What was Frederick's opinion in regard to the subject? A. That the king of Germany had a right to the imperial crown, the pope having the power only to crown him.
 - 25. Q. To guard, against disputed elections what decree was issued by the Lateran Synod? A. That any one receiving the votes of two thirds of the cardinals should be regarded as elected to the papacy.
- 26. O. Who represents the last and highest development of the spiritual authority of the pope stage in the development of the papacy? A. Innocent III.
 - 27. Q. What idea did he seek to establish? A. The supremacy of the pope over all rulers.
 - 28. Q. What was the effect on the papacy of making politics the principal matter during his pontificate? A. The papacy lost spiritual power.
 - 29. Q. In what did the strife between pope and emperor result? A. In the political dismemberment of both Germany and Italy and in increasing the political power of the papacy.
 - 30. Q. What belief forms the philosophic basis of asceticism? A. That matter is the seat of evil, and therefore all contact with it is contaminating.
 - 31. Q. What were the conditions which favored the introduction of asceticism? A. The decay of 16. Q. What marks the beginning of the tem- the empire and the violence succeeding the inva-

sions of the barbarians decreased interest in life and the end of all things seemed to be approaching.

- 32. Q. When did monks first appear in the West? A. About 340.
- 33. Q. What vows did Benedict require all monks to take? A. Vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience
- 34. Q. How did monasticism benefit Europe?

 A. It helped to civilize and Christianize Western and Northern Europe.
- 35. Q. What great work did Mohammed do for the Arabs? A. He united them into a nation which in civilization led the world for nearly three hundred years.
- 36. Q. By whom was Arabic civilization destroyed? A. By the Turks.
- 37. Q. What was one of the means by which Mohammedan civilization was introduced into Europe? A. The crusades.
- 38. Q. What are some of the causes of the failure of the crusades? A. The lawlessness of the crusaders, incompetency of the leaders, the struggle between the German emperors and the popes, the deep interest in commerce, and the difficulty of colonizing such a large territory and of absorbing the Mohammedan population.
- 39. Q. What was one of the most important results of the crusades? A. The broadening of the intellectual horizon of Europe.
 - "ROMAN LIFE IN PLINY'S TIME."
- I. Q. When did social life begin to develop in Italy? A. With the introduction of Greek manners and literature.
- 2. Q. At what time did the women begin to enter society? A. During the time of the Gracchi.
- 3. Q. Under the republic into what three classes did the party chiefs divide their partisans? A. Intimate friends who were invited to the smallest and most exclusive receptions; those who were admitted to larger social gatherings; and those who were allowed to be present only at public functions.
- 4. Q. At what time did the imperial receptions begin? A. At dawn.

- 5. Q. What was the required dress at these receptions? A. The toga.
- 6. Q. What feature of modern social life was lacking at these receptions? A. Conversation.
- 7. Q. What was the character of the great feasts? A. They were exhibitions.
- 8. Q. Where did private conversation develop? A. In the open air, outside the temples, near the libraries, or in the bookshops.
- 9. Q. What was the substance of fashionable conversation at Rome? A. Slander and frivolity.
- 10. Q. What was one great reason for this? A. Politics was a forbidden topic of conversation.
- 11. Q. What was provided for the diversion of the people? A. The spectacles.
- 12. Q. After the close of the republic what was the purpose of the games? A. To acquire popularity and power for the party chiefs.
- 13. Q. What was the general effect of the games on the Roman people? A. Demoralizing.
- 14. Q. How were the four factions in the games distinguished? A. By the colors white, red, blue, and green.
- 15. Q. How were the gladiatorial ranks recruited? A. By criminals, prisoners of war, slaves, and volunteers.
- 16. Q. By what was travel facilitated? A. By the excellent system of roads and the publication of road-books.
- 17. Q. What idea served as an impulse to travel? A. The idea that Rome had established the unity of the world.
- 18. Q. By what was the interest of the travelers especially excited? A. By the curiosities and objects of art found in the temples.
- 19. Q. What did fashion require of its votaries in the summer? A. That they go to some summer resort.
- 20. Q. What was the character of many of the country-seats? A. Large and elegant villas.
- 21. Q. By whom was retirement from active life advocated? A. Stoic and Epicurean philosophers.
- 22. Q. For what is Pliny's information valuable?

 A. For its accuracy and its seriousness.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

GERMAN LITERATURE .-- VI.

- 1. To what profession was Gotthold Ephraim Lessing destined by his parents?
- 2. Where did he acquire his taste for literature and the theater? Work has a second to the second the the s
- 3. Which is regarded as the most perfect of his comedies?
- 4. What effect had Goethe's "Sorrows of Young Werther" ("Leiden des jungen Werther") upon the youth of the country?
- 5. Which of Goethe's works is an outcome of his travels in Italy?
- 6. For how long had he studied the subject of "Faust" before the first part was completed?

War . lein a Consecuous growing; the 30 ms i'm.

- 7. Upon what event in history is the poem of the hind legs. 8. The fertilization of plants by
- 1796and Schiller begun?
- 9. What work of Schiller's was rendered into world slaw blank verse by Coleridge, making one of the most perfect translations to be found in our language?
- 10. Which is the most popular of Schiller's dramas? Of his short poems?

NATURE STUDIES .--- VI.

- 1. How may true wasps be distinguished from wasp-like insects?
- 2. Into how many and what groups are wasps placed?
- 3. From their habits what may the different species of solitary wasps be called?
- 4. What is a distinguishing characteristic of the solitary wasp?
- 5. What is a common representative of this family?
 - 6. Which group of wasps builds paper nests?
 - 7. What are the two types of these nests?
- 8. What is the common name for wasps of the genus Vespa?
- 9. In what do social wasps resemble the bumblebees?
 - 10. Upon what do wasps feed?

GERMAN GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. What is the largest city of Germany?
- 2. Upon what river is it situated?
- 3. How does it rank in size with the cities of the world?
- 4. Of how many states is the German Empire composed?
- 5. What are the five largest in area and population?
- 6. What is the population of the empire?
- 7. To what three drainage systems does the surface of Germany belong?
 - 8. What are the "Haffs"?
- 9. What mountain has been immortalized by Goethe?
 - 10. In which part of Germany is it situated?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FOR FEBRUARY.

NATURE STUDIES .-- V.

1. White. 2. Cocoons. 3. They feed the colonies, build the nests, and protect them, and take care of the stock and the young. 4. In the egg state. 5. The Flocculent aphids. 6. In the living state. 7. Size, color, and termination of the tibiæ Volcanic. 10. Molokai.

"Hermann und Dorothea" founded? And Arms Ccarrying pollen from one flower to another. 9. In 8. When was the friendship between Goethe deserted mouse nests or some dome-shaped hole in - the ground. 10. Only the queens.

GERMAN HISTORY .- V.

1. September 20, 1819. 2. A rigorous censorship of the press, a committee for investigating revolutionary intrigues, the suppression of the Burschenschaft (a secret society of the students), and governmental supervision of the universities. 3. The disabled workman receives two thirds of his wages up to four marks a day and then a smaller per cent. 4. Able-bodied Germans between the ages of twenty and forty. 5. Two years for the infantry and three years in the cavalry and horse artillery. 6. By conscription of the sea-faring population. 7. January 1, 1900. 8. 2,359. 9. Subjects pertaining to private rights. 10. Six general systems besides many local laws and customs.

GERMAN LITERATURE.-V.

1. The "Messiah." 2. This work is seldom read at the present time, but the author is honored for the impulse he gave to the national literature. 3. Because of his wit, levity, and irony. 4. "Alceste." 5. They lost the religious tone which earlier characterized his writings. 6. Herder was born at Mohrungen in 1744. He attended the University of Königsberg, was teacher in Riga, pastor at Buckeburg, court chaplain and superintendent of the church district of Weimar, in which place he remained until he died. 7. "Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind." 8. It is said that not one, perhaps, has reached completion. 9. Schneckenburger. 10. About the year 1840.

CURRENT EVENTS .- V.

1. Of fifteen members each. 2. The members of the Senate are elected by indirect suffrage for six years; the members of the House of Representatives are also elected by indirect suffrage, but for two years only. 3. A senator must own a capital of \$3,000 or have an income of \$1,200; to qualify for a representative a man must have been a resident of Hawaii for three years and have an income of \$600 or own property worth \$1,000. 4. He must be twenty years of age and able to read and write the English or the Hawaiian language. 5. Sanford B. Dole; December 31, 1900. 6. For six years by the two houses of the legislature in joint session. 7. He must be a native Hawaiian or have been a resident of the islands for fifteen years. 8. Area 6,640 square miles; population about 105,000. 9.

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1901.

CLASS OF 1898.—"THE LANIERS."

" The humblest life that lives may be divine."

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Frances R. Ford, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. W. V. Hazeltine, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. W. T. Gardner; S. H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York, N. V.

Secretary and Treasurer-Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLASS FLOWER-VIOLET.

A CLASSMATE in a little town in Iowa reports that as he is a clerk in a store where early closing has not been inaugurated his memoranda are a little behind, but his reading well up to the requirements. When this Chautauquan assumes the responsible office of proprietor instead of clerk, we doubt not that he will remember the days of his youth and see to it that his employees have time for Chautauqua.

A RECENT C. L. S. C. graduate sends an interesting record of achievement. She says: "I have just received my diploma from Vassar College, completing the full college course in three years, and at the same time fitting two pupils for college. My previous work in teaching prepared me to do this. I may also say that my C. L. S. C. reading, begun before I entered college, was one of the means which led me to feel that I could without detriment to myself take up a course of study in connection with teaching."

FROM Kansas comes a pleasant word of greeting: "Money could not buy the pleasure and profit the work has given me during the past two years. Such an inspiration as it has been to a mother of three children who are all attending school and full of questions in history, literature, and current events!"

CLASS OF 1899.—"THE PATRIOTS." "Fidelity, Fraternity."

OFFICERS.

President-John C. Martin, New York, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—John A. Travis, Washington, D. C.; Charles Barnard, New York, N. Y.; Frank G. Carpenter, Washington, D. C.; John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Carlysle, South Bend, Ind.; Edward Marsden, Alaska; William Ashton, Uxbridge, England; Miss Alice Haworth, Osaka, Japan; Miss Frances O. Wilson, Tientsin, China.

Secretary—Miss Isabelle T. Smart, Brielle, N. J. Treasurer—John C. Whiteford, Chautauqua, N. Y. Trustee—Miss M. A. Bortle, Mansfield, O.

CLASS EMBLEM-THE FLAG.

CLASS COLOR-BLUE.

CLASS FLOWER-THE FERN.

This little hour of life, this lean to-day— What were it worth but for those mighty dreams That sweep down from the past on sounding-streams Of such high-thoughted words as poets say!

-Sill.

THE genuine "Patriot" believes in high thinking. It was thought that nerved the arms of the men who

fired the shot heard round the world,

and every '99 who stands for that pure high-mindedness which is the greatest force that the world knows is a patriot in the truest sense.

CLASS OF 1900.—"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLASS."

"Faith in the God of truth; hope for the unfolding centuries; charity toward all endeavor." "Licht, Liebe, Leben."

OFFICERS.

President-Dr. Nathaniel I. Rubinkam, Chicago, Ill.

Vice Presidents—Rev. John A. McKamy, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Duncan Cameron, Canisteo, N. Y.; J. F. Hunt, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Morris A. Green, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss Mabel Campbell, 53 Young-love Ave., Cohoes, N. Y.

CLASS EMBLEM-EVERGREEN.

In the reports received from circles and readers. in '96-97, a great diversity of opinion was shown upon the interest to be found in the different subjects studied. Perhaps no subject seems quite sohopeless to some, or so delightful to others, as the study of art. Yet it ought not to seem foreign to any thoughtful man or woman, for the art of a people is so closely allied to their history that one cannot study the one without learning the deeper significance of the other. Members of the class who thought last year that they had no special aptitude for Greek art, and were consequently somewhat discouraged with their attempt to master something of its technique, are urged to throw renewed energy into the study of the art of Rome and medieval Europe. We are sure that the unconscious influence of last year's work will bear fruit in a still further opening up of this delightful and truly profitable study.

Apropos of this subject we quote from the letter of an enthusiastic Chautauquan, who says: "I have enjoyed the reading immensely. I began it when life seemed very desolate and it occupied my thoughts and my time. I knew nothing of the history of art, but the start I received then, supple-

mented by other reading, lectures, and a European trip, has opened up a new world to me."

CLASS OF 1901—"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLASS."

" Light, Love, Life."

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, New York, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—William H. Mosely, New Haven, Conn.
Rev. George S. Duncan, D. C.; John Sinclair, New York; Mrs.
Samuel George, W. Va.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Harriet Barse, 1301 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

> CLASS FLOWER -- COREOPSIS. CLASS EMBLEM-- THE PALM.

ONE of last year's books, "A Survey of Greek Civilization," has found its way to Helsingfors, Finland, and suggested an adaptation of the C. L. S. C. work to that country. In a letter from the professor of the Greek language in the University of Helsingfors, the writer says: "I shall be very thankful for information regarding your organization. Perhaps we can establish something similar here in Finland. One difficulty confronts us here and that is that we use two languages, the Finnish and the Swedish; but we who speak Swedish can find what we need in Sweden. We have already introduced from England the University Extension idea, and it will be still more effective when we can give more extended direction to the work of the people, as in the case of your society."

A RECENT letter from a member of the class voices the experience common to many who are now active members of the 1901's or of some other of the undergraduate classes: "We had always thought that we did not have time for this course, but we have begun and are delighted. 'Imperial Germany' is superb and THE CHAUTAUQUAN a constant source of pleasure."

Another interesting letter, this from a prospective classmate, presents a very different point of view: "I read a portion of one year's course some years ago, with great profit. I was then living alone in a shanty in the woods, chopping cord-wood and ditching. The mental and moral stimulus derived from that few months' reading have helped me to advance very materially, and though circumstances compelled me to drop out, I now feel like again taking some course of reading."

THE president of the Class of 1901, who has been studying in Germany for some months past, sends a letter of greeting to his distant classmates. He writes:

"In spite of the many things which surround me, which are of absorbing interest, I have my set of C. L. S. C. books at hand, and THE CHAUTAUQUAN follows me regularly. Really, 'Imperial Germany' is almost as essential as is Baedeker to any one

who wishes to come into touch with Germany and her past life, as well as her present position in the world. I have met a number of persons interested in Chautauqua and its great work. Others have been glad to hear of this typical American institution. I am glad that our room in the Class Building is to be ready for next season. With best wishes for the new year, believe me

"Cordially yours,

" William Seamans Bainbridge."

GRADUATE CLASSES.

A STEADY interest in special courses of study is evident this year among the members of the S. H. G. It is gratifying to note the tendency toward thoroughness of work exhibited upon the part of most of these students. Such a plan as Miss Hale's "Reading Journey Through England" means that the reader not only greatly enlarges his general acquaintance with English history and literature, but also gives to that knowledge the benefit of close association with the places where the events took place, which can only be gained by those who either visit a country for themselves or who know it so well through pen and picture that it is real to them. Those who can in this way travel over England, Baedeker in hand, under Miss Hale's delightful guidance, are to be congratulated upon the pleasure before them.

STUDENTS of the various special courses in Shakespeare will be interested in a Shakespeare game which has been devised by a club in Maine. The secretary of the club is a member of the C. L. S. C. Class of 1900 and writes of the pleasure and help which they have found in this plan. The game consists of a series of cards including questions and quotations upon characters and upon the various plays. It has already proven very popular and will form a welcome addition to the list of historical and biographical games which have been used by many circles. Full information may be secured upon application to Miss Jessica Lewis, Camden, Me.

THE growth of the settlement idea in all our great cities is both a cause and a result of the increasing demand for careful scientific study of social problems. Many readers of Professor Henderson's "The Social Spirit in America" will be glad to know that a special course in sociology is included in the C. L. S. C. supplementary courses and that a pamphlet of helpful suggestions will be furnished for the usual fee of fifty cents to those who want to enter upon a closer study of this nobly humanitarian subject.

COPIES of the Guild souvenir may be obtained by sending twenty-five cents to the secretary, Miss Annie H. Gardner, 106 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

" Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1. BRYANT DAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9. COLLEGE DAY-January, last Thursday. LANIER DAY-February 3. SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday. LONGFELLOW DAY-February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23. Addison Day-May 1. SPECIAL SUNDAY-May, second Sunday. SPECIAL SUNDAY-July, second Sunday. INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Saturday after first Tues-St. PAUL's DAY-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL DAYS FOR 1897-98.

WILLIAM I. DAY-October 25. BISMARCK DAY-November 16. MOLTKE DAY-December 3. PLINY DAY-January 23.

JUSTINIAN DAY-February 10. FREDERICK II. DAY-March 20. MOHAMMED DAY-April 3. NICCOLO PISANO DAY-May 28.

CHAUTAUQUA WORK IN PRISONS.

From the state prison at Stillwater, Minn., is received the following interesting paper written by one of the inmates:

"The thought has recently suggested itself to me that a great field for doing an untold good is open to all those who have the uplifting of mankind at heart, and especially those who are engaged in fostering the interests of Chautauqua work, by introducing it into all the penal institutions throughout the country. Perhaps it will be well to state that my reasons for suggesting this plan are based upon a practical knowledge and personal observation wherein the work has been thoroughly tested.

taugua Circle, and the fact that it has maintained an organization and kept up an interest shows that him, no matter where he goes.

have been discharged from the institution, and we have to record only two or three instances where any of them have found their way back again. Covering as this does a period of seven years and a half, it is most remarkable. The parole system is in operation here, and many of the Chautauqua members are thus released, which shows that their conduct merits it, and in only one instance has a Chautauqua member broken his parole.

"The grade system is also in vogue, and when a man by misconduct loses his grade standing he also loses his privileges, and in only one instance during the past year has the circle lost a member from such a cause. These facts are stated that a more "In June, 1890, was organized the Pierian Chau-distinct idea may be gained of the claim that it works for the man's reformation.

"Now let us turn for a moment to the question of it has not been a failure; on the contrary, it has how an interest is maintained; and first I will say been a decided success from the first, and to-day it that we have the earnest, hearty support of the has its limit of membership thirty-six, while others management—a thing that would be necessary no are waiting for vacancies to occur. The member- matter where it was given a trial. We are granted ship has averaged over thirty since the organization, all the privileges that it is possible to extend to men and not less than one hundred and fifty men have under like circumstances. We select our own offibeen helped. The fact is that these men have cers of the circle, make our own by-laws, rules of been doubly benefited, and let me show wherein government, and order of business, arrange our this is true. First, there is the same benefit that program and all the little details that go to make all Chautauqua readers receive-those who search up every well-organized body. Our constitution and for the truths such as are found in Chautauqua by-laws are written with a view of defining clearly studies. But more particularly is this helpful to men each one's duty, and while we are very strict in the thus incarcerated, because it keeps their minds em- observance of our rules yet we can afford to be; ployed; it makes thinkers of them-and after all it therein lies our strength. For instance, a member is the thinkers who make the shining marks in life. is notified to write a paper on the subject of his The second benefit is one that only those who current studies, and there is no appeal or excuse are thus deprived of their liberty can receive—it (except sickness). If he fails his name is at once works for the man's reformation, so that when he stricken from the rolls; and while we lose a memgoes out into the world again the teachings of Chau- ber now and then from that cause we find it is best tauqua are a good and safe companion to take with to 'hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may.' Of course circles composed of business "More than one hundred members of this circle men and busy housekeepers could not do that,

but with us we find that no man is going to sever his connection with our circle through any neglect of his own if he studies his own interest. Our program is arranged by selecting three members each meeting to write papers on the studies for next meeting and a volunteer is called for to write one paper on some subject of his own choosing, so that gives us four papers each meeting. Then we have plenty of music, vocal and instrumental, interspersed with addresses, recitations, and a ten-minute debate by two members, previously chosen, on some popular theme of the day. That our meetings are intensely interesting is evidenced by the fact that we frequently have numerous visitors in to hear us. Our papers are often published in the press and are widely copied, which speaks well for their high character. That we are doing some earnest, straightforward work on the correct lines is best known, perhaps, to the executive officers of the C. L. S. C., whose earnest support we have always enjoyed.

"If such good results can be gotten out of an institution where only five hundred men are confined, small in proportion to some others in the country of a like character, does it not look reasonable to suppose that the same results can be obtained elsewhere? At Sing Sing, Columbus, Joliet, and Jefferson City, each containing four times as many as are here, doesn't it look reasonable to suppose that a circle of one hundred members in each place can be maintained with equally good results?

"To one who has given the subject a careful study, one who has the misfortune and good fortune to speak from experience, it seems that it can, and the earnest hope is expressed that those engaged in the upbuilding of Chautauqua, as well as those who feel an interest in the future welfare of unfortunate brother-men, and desire to confer on them a far-reaching benefit, will earnestly strive to have such a result consummated."

NEW CIRCLES.

WEST INDIES.—A greeting for the new year to all Chautauquans comes from a faithful member at Jamaica. The circle of which she is a member is composed of several families, who take turns in reading the books and magazine and meet when they can to discuss the subjects. They are interested withal, and will make a strong circle.

Corinth reports the following: "The Corinthian Club, a Chautauqua society for the joint study of current history and literature, was organized at East Corinth October 23, 1897, and has now a ones, are doing circle work at Indianapolis.membership of twenty-three. The meetings are held on alternate Saturdays at the homes of the of the Hall in the Grove. members." At the second meeting the following program was carried out:

ROLL-CALL	Quotations about Autumn
PAPER	Prospects in Alaska
READING	Selection from "Evangeline"
PAPER	
READING	" Last Walk in Autumn "
Paper	The Outlook for Cuba
READING	" Death of the Flowers"

VERMONT .- The eight who compose the circle at Charlotte hope to increase the number to ten.

RHODE ISLAND. - It is not an easy thing to "catch up" after beginning late in the year, but that it can be done is proved by the work of the circle at Auburn. The secretary writes: "At our last meeting we decided on the name 'Auburn Vincent Circle' for our branch of C. L. S. C. Our efforts thus far have been to 'catch up' in our reading, but having accomplished this we are prepared to commence the new year 'according to rule.' Our membership is still ten, but we have hope of others. We have continually to remind ourselves of the motto, 'Never be discouraged,' but we will persevere."

NEW YORK.—Two members of '98 from Mapleton and one from Fleming send their annual dues and report a circle of associate members numbering about forty. --- A strong force of fifteen at Le Roy have started the year in a commendable manner and are sure of success.

NEW JERSEY .- A well-organized circle of 'or's at Little Falls have chosen efficient officers and are making progress in their work. --- New names are enrolled from Montclair.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Two local papers give complimentary reports of the organization in November of a circle at Lebanon. The first meeting, held at "Meadow Bank," the home of one of the members, was taken up chiefly with the discussion of plans and the subjects to be studied. Seventeen members are already enrolled, but it was decided to limit the number to twenty-five, and if it exceeds that number a new circle will be formed. They will be known as "The Twentieth Century Club." -The Light-bearers of Pittsburg meet every other week. A new feature of the meetings is a question box, and besides this each member is to give some quotation at each roll-call. This circle has fourteen members, which will be the limit.

ALABAMA.—Fifteen names are registered in the Selma Circle.

OHIO.-Maria G. Wilds, Walnut Hills, a mem-MAINE.—The secretary of the circle at East ber of the Class of 1901, died at her home on December 13. The bereaved family and friends have the sincerest sympathy of the entire class.

INDIANA.—Several old members, with some new graduates at Elwood think of organizing a Society

ILLINOIS.—An effort is being made to establish a circle in the Epworth League of Grace Church, Chicago. An announcement of the aims of the meetings are held Monday evenings, with an average become members of the organization.

MICHIGAN.-A number of social events have served to enliven the work of the circle at Litchfield. They have taken part in a Russian tea, an oyster supper, and a sleigh-ride, and on the completion of the German book will have a German ghost party.

MINNESOTA .- "The Twentieth Century Class of Windom" is the name chosen by the eleven who are giving attention to the work in that place.

IOWA .- Membership fees are received from Cambridge, and although the circle is somewhat behind with the reading they will doubtless make up the work during the year.

OREGON. - A membership of fifteen makes a very efficient circle at Salem, who have named themselves "The Twentieth Century Chautauqua Circle."—A membership of twenty-five makes the work of the Abernathy Circle, Oregon City, interesting and profitable.

WASHINGTON:—A wide-awake organizer reports ten names in a class at Ridgefield.

OLD CIRCLES.

MAINE.—"The books for the year '97-98 give good satisfaction," says the secretary of the thriving circle at Livermore Falls.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Two new names are noticed among the Chautauquans at New Hampton, and the old members are alive to the interests of the work.

VERMONT.—The Class of 1900 is well represented in the circle at Burlington.

MASSACHUSETTS .- Loyal readers and good meetings make the work of the circle at Springfield of sustaining interest.

CONNECTICUT. - The Nutmeg Circle of New Haven will be a great success, according to the reports from the friends and members of the class.

NEW YORK.—Friday evening is the night chosen by the readers at Stockton for their meetings.-The secretary of the Alumni Association of Syracuse gives an encouraging report of her work and mentions a letter received recently in which a young man of the Class of '88, now in the university at Syracuse, says, "My first inspiration to get an education came from reading the C. L. S. C. course,"

C. L. S. C. and the books used in the course this attendance of ten, when a report of the previous year is printed on the information cards of the meeting is read, papers of unusual excellence are League. A circle of ten at Danville has only one submitted, and numerous questions asked. They name registered at the central office, but we hope have had two pleasant gatherings to which their the work will be so attractive that all will wish to friends were invited, and on these occasions special programs have been prepared and dainty souvenirs given the guests. --- Several names are recorded from Brooklyn.

> NEW JERSEY. Encouraging news comes from the readers at Boonton.

> PENNSYLVANIA.—The efficient secretary of the Pittston Circle sends the following interesting report: "The existence of the West Pittston Chautauqua Circle is probably not known to the general circle, but we do exist and are altogether alive. On the first Monday of October, 1896, we organized with a membership of barely ten; today we number more than a score. Week by week the meetings grow more interesting. This year we have appointed committees who prepare in advance a three months' calendar of work. These are type-written and distributed among the members. We find that the plan arouses interest and assures preparation. A representative evening was one spent recently among German composers." On this occasion the following program was carried out:

IN THE DEALM OF MUSIC

IN THE REALM OF MUSIC.	
Responses "Music."	
PIANO DUETOverture to "Don Juan"Mozart	
PAPER" German Opera," with musical illustrations	
PIANO TERZET. Gavotte from "Iphigenie in Aulis" Gluck	
PIANO SOLO Minuet from "Don Juan" Mozart	
PIANO SOLO Aria from "Fidelio" Beethoven	
Vocal Solo(a) Overture from "Freischutz"	
PIANO SOLO(b) Bridal and Hunters' Chorus from Weber	
"Freischutz"	
PIANO SOLO(a) Nocturne from "Midsummer)	
Night's Dream " Mendels-	
PIANO TERZET(b) Wedding March from "Mid- sohn	
summer Night's Dream "	
PIANO SOLO "Song to the Evening Star" from	
"Tannhäuser"	
READING" Moonlight Sonata."	
Music "Moonlight Sonata" Beethoven	
READING" The Swan Song."	
Music" The Swan Song"	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

-"The circle at Scranton is still large, its membership numbering seventy-seven, and its biweekly meetings are marked by much enthusiasm and earnestness. The interest is made more intense by the encouragement of a pleasant rivalry on the part of the two divisions of the circle, generaled respectively by the two vice-presidents, the divisions furnishing the program alternately. The exercises are conducted by the president as follows: and many others can bear like testimony to Chau- Opening, singing of a verse of a patriotic hymn, rolltauqua's influence.---A home circle at Jamestown, call, the members responding with quotations from of the Class of 1899, will be ready to graduate with designated authors, current topics, etc., in accordance their class.—An entertaining report is received with the order of the evening, papers, addresses, and from the secretary of the circle at Geneva. The discussions (which have been invariably strong), inclosing with questions from the question box. Following the literary part of the program comes the social, which is enhanced in pleasantness by the occasional appearance of light refreshments. The interest continues unabated and it is evident that great good will result from so flourishing an organization."-Strong circles are found at Coudersport, Orwigsburg, and Steelton.

GEORGIA.—"The Chautauquans at Demorest send greetings to their fellow-workers and comrades. We are not large in numbers but in interest and faithful endeavor we feel that we are not excelled by any." The secretary also reports that plans are making for the Northeast Georgia Assembly to be held in August.-Faithful work is done at Columbus.

ALABAMA.—The circle at Mobile is reorganized. -Enthusiastic meetings are held by the members at Troy.

OHIO.—Each member in the circle at Howenstine speaks to his friends about the Chautauqua readings, thus keeping the work alive in their midst .--Names are enrolled from Sidney, Dresden, and Gervais.

Indiana.—The post-graduate members are a great help to the readers of Knightstown. Five of the members graduate this year and hope to pass through the golden gate. Every one takes active part in the work and the circle prospers accordingly.

MINNESOTA.—Chautauqua spirit abounds in the circle at Blue Earth City. Perseverance characterizes the readers at Buffalo and Albert Lea.

Iowa.-The union meetings of Des Moines Chautauquans are of wonderful benefit to those who attend them. The Eaton Circle, only recently organized, had charge of one of the recent meetings, the chief features being a talk on Germany by a lady who has spent several years abroad, and an interesting talk on astronomy by the president of Eaton Circle.—Circles report from Tripoli, Manchester; and Waterloo.

MISSOURI.-Alpha Circle of Marshall is doing good work this year, and the limit of thirty members is already reached.

KANSAS.—Five new members swell the ranks of the F. W. Gunsaulus Circle, Kansas City. Strict attention to business is the motto of Historic City Circle, Lawrence.—Chautauqua has a firm foothold in Junction City. -- "The Cherokee C. L. S. C. held its annual banquet January 3, at the home of Mrs. Chadsey. Each member was privileged to bring one guest and over thirty were present. There was an interesting program of charades, music, and recitations, with an X-ray exhibition. The supper table left nothing to be desired either in choice of viands or daintiness of serving. But two toasts were given. Reverend Pingrey portrayed the secretary, N. Colver, DeFuniak Springs, Fla.

terspersed with music of a very high order and the marvelous future opening before the American cities and the Anglo-Saxon race, and Dr. Graves, but recently returned from several months in Europe, gave a very interesting talk about German cities, speaking especially of those matters of interest to Chautauquans this year. A collection of excellent photographs added to the interest and brought the scenes he described very vividly before our eyes. Our circle hopes soon to have a parlor lecture from Dr. Graves on Rome and Italian cities. sixteen members and are doing thorough work."

> CALIFORNIA.—Circles at Downey and Sacramento are doing their work with encouraging results.

THE FLORIDA CHAUTAUQUA.

THE fourteenth annual session of this famous winter Assembly will open in its home, DeFuniak Springs, Florida, February 17 and continue five weeks. This enterprise is becoming so well known to the people of all sections of the country that a description of its beauties is no longer necessary. The charming lake, the salubrious climate, the delightful social surroundings, fine hotel and cottage accommodations, and attractive Chautauqua program are all that could be desired. Here profit and recreation are happily combined.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, the well-known Chautaugua manager, has planned a program of rare excellence, and the patronage will undoubtedly be very large. A dozen departments of important school work will be in the hands of capable teachers. Music will be furnished by Rogers' Goshen Band and Orchestra, the Eastern Star Ladies Quartet, the C. M. Parker Concert Co., E. Franceau, the male soprano, Miss Helen Grimes and Mme. C. E. Bailey, soloists, Milo Devo, the famous piano soloist, and two violin soloists. The Assembly chorus will be directed by Mr. Harry J. Fellows, and Mr. Henry B. Vincent has been engaged as accompanist. Edwin L. Barker, C. Montaville Flowers, Prof. E. B. Warman, Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, and Mrs. Birdie Sprague Waggoner are among the impersonators and readers. There will be illustrated lectures by S. A. Thompson and Dr. Egerton R. Young, and feats of magic by W. A. McCormick. The cineograph, with its wonderful moving pictures, and the newest and best talking machine, the gramophone, are to be among the attractions. The lecture platform includes Rev. Sam P. Jones, Rev. Madison C. Peters, Rev. J. Wesley Hill, Rev. Paul C. Curnick, Pres. H. A. Gobin, Rev. H. Clay Furgerson, Rev. C. C. Albertson, Rev. W. V. Dick, Rev. A. E. Craig, ex-Gov. Will Cumback, Dr. John H. Bickford, Edward Page Gaston, Judge J. J. Banks, and a host of others equally well known. Reduced railroad rates can be secured. The beautiful detailed illustrated program can be procured of

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

The Life of Gladstone. spect of both friends and political antagonists as tragedies enacted before the present-day civilization does the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone. The was possible in that section of the country. The story of his life* as told by Justin McCarthy shows illustrators have aided in making this a valuable that his early home training and his educational record of a condition which no longer exists. advantages were excellent preparations for the part he afterward played in public affairs. In giving an account of his long and useful career in the English Parliament the able author has made every incident related essential to the revelation of Gladstone's character. Incidentally he has given the reader some information concerning England's political history and many of her eminent politicians. Gladstone's attitude toward the various subjects discussed in Parliament and his motives for certain acts Mr. McCarthy has explained in a clear, forcible way, frequently quoting the eminent statesman's own words in proof of his statements. The subject and the terse, yet bright, literary style of the author make this a biographical sketch of unusual interest. The publishers also have spared no pains in making this a most attractive volume. It contains about a dozen full-page illustrations, besides a large number of smaller ones in the text, and the printing has been done in large, clear type on heavy paper. The covers are red, handsomely ornamented in gold-fit casing for so valuable a work.

A volume which reads like a veritable romance is the story of a great Santa Fé Trail. western highway, the Santa Fé trail.† It is told by Col. Henry Inman, formerly an army officer, "who," says Buffalo Bill in the preface, "had personal knowledge of many of the thrilling scenes that were enacted along the great route." And he has told the story well, using a pleasant, easy style which makes the recital a vivid reproduction of the events of the early days in the West. Following an introductory chapter on the early explorations of this section of the Union by Europeans is a chapter in which old Santa Fé and Santa Fé of the present time are described. Then the main subject of the book is taken up. The author describes the early modes of travel, relates experiences of hunters, and tells of many expeditions across the plains, some undertaken by private parties and others by military troops to assist in the Mexican War and other struggles. Many

There is no statesman in the whole amusing incidents are related in the course of the field of European politics who so recital, but the reader is deeply impressed with the calls forth the admiration and re- fact that extreme hardships were endured and many

> The present volume of Dr. S. R. Religious. Driver's contribution to the International Theological Library is a revised and enlarged edition of "An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament,"* in which the author makes an analytical study of the different books of the Old Testament. Into the text of this edition has been incorporated the contents of the appendix of a previous edition, with additional notes on the advancement made in a critical study of the Old Testament. Very complete biographical notes precede each chapter and an index of the many words and phrases explained is added to the volume. It is a work which critical students should possess.

> A series of lectures delivered before the students of Union Theological Seminary furnishes the contents for a volume entitled "The Bible and Islam."; In these lectures the author discusses in a clear, cogent manner the influence of the Bible on Mohammed and his teachings. He shows by citations from the Koran that Mohammed taught monotheism, revelation, salvation by faith, and a future judgment, and arguments are used to prove that the Bible and Christianity were influences in molding his ideas of God and religion which fell short of the Christian's conception.

> A volume called "The Ideal Life"; contains addresses by Henry Drummond which are now published for the first time. By his simple, straightforward style the author has made his words reflect the deep and convincing truths to be found in the Holy Scriptures. Ian Maclaren and W. Robertson Nicoll are the writers of the introduction, both parts of which are fine tributes to the memory of a noble man.

> Of the many books which deal with the teachings of Christ few can have greater interest for practical Christian workers than that which sets forth Christ's teaching on sociological subjects. Such a book is

^{*}The Story of Gladstone's Life. By Justin McCarthy. 436 pp. \$6.00. The Old Santa Fé Trail. By Colonel Henry Inman. 509 pp. \$3.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

^{*} An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. By S. R. Driver, D.D. 609 pp. \$2.50 net.— † The Bible and Islam. By Henry Preserved Smith, D.D. 319 pp. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

[†] The Ideal Life. By Henry Drummond. With memorial sketches by Ian Maclaren and W. Robertson Nicoll. 320 pp. \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company.

"The Social Teaching of Jesus,"* by Shailer Mathews, A.M. It is a valuable contribution to the literature on Christian sociology, a term which the author defines as "the sociology of Christ." A careful, critical study of the Gospels is suggested as the only proper method of learning Christ's teaching, and by this method the author proceeds to explain what he finds relative to sociology in Christ's words, in the Gospel narratives, and in the fact of Christ's silence on certain subjects. mold and rust with time, these gentle poems which were the playthings of the man's heart and mind will be always fresh and new to their readers, no matter how many generations of murky little fingers turn their pages or how many myriads of grief-dimmed eyes drop tears upon their lines. The were the playthings of the man's heart and mind will be always fresh and new to their readers, no matter how many generations of murky little fingers turn their pages or how many myriads of grief-dimmed eyes drop tears upon their lines. The were the playthings of the man's heart and mind will be always fresh and new to their readers, no matter how many generations of murky little fingers turn their pages or how many myriads of grief-dimmed eyes drop tears upon their lines. The were the playthings of the man's heart and mind will be always fresh and new to their readers, no matter how many generations of murky little fingers turn their pages or how many myriads of more has had an ear more finely attuned to its witching cadences than "the strong strong from the playthings of the man's heart and mind will be always fresh and new to their readers, no matter how many generations of murky little fingers turn their pages or how many myriads of more playthings of the man's heart and mind will be always fresh and new to their readers, no matter how many generations of murky little fingers turn their pages or how many myriads of the man's heart and mind will be always fresh and new to their readers, no matter how many generations of murky little fingers

A series of lectures by Rev. George H. Trever delivered at Lawrence University, Wisconsin, have been published under the title "Studies in Comparative Theology."† The Vedic religion, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, the Jewish and Egyptian religions, and the Gospel of Christ are carefully presented and the superiority and force of the latter fully set forth.

In "A Harmony of the Books of Samuel, Kings and Chronicles" Rev. William D. Crockett has given to Bible students an analysis of those books of the Old Testament. The volume is divided into five parts. The first, which is largely genealogical in character, closes with a summary of Samuel's work as judge. The reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon, and the history of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel are subjects of the other divisions. Parallel passages are printed on the same page for convenience of reference, and in an appendix there is a table showing what passages in different parts of the Bible are in harmony with certain parts of this work. The text of the version of 1884 has been used.

"The Culture of Christian Manhood" || is the title of a volume which contains addresses and sermons delivered in Battell Chapel, Yale University, by some of America's eminent pulpit orators. Portraits of the speakers are included in the volume, which has been edited by William H. Sallmon.

Lullaby-Land. It is more than two years since the death of Eugene Field, "the child-hearted poet" of Emily Huntington Miller's tender verse; but the world hails the new collection of his poems, "Lullaby-Land," as eagerly as if he were still in our midst—he who now

In some happy garden of blossoms and dreams Wanders with Little Boy Blue.

For, unlike the child's forsaken toys, which gathered

*The Social Teaching of Jesus. By Shailer Mathews, A.M. 235 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

were the playthings of the man's heart and mind will be always fresh and new to their readers, no matter how many generations of murky little fingers turn their pages or how many myriads of grief-dimmed eyes drop tears upon their lines. The key-note of childhood rings ever the same, and none has had an ear more finely attuned to its witching cadences than "the strong, sweet singer" to whose rollicking muse calico cats and gingerbread dogs, the Dinkey-Bird, and the Shut-Eye Train were as serious and as real as are the relentless facts against which we grosser mortals beat our too realistic brains. Few, too, have been able to join so buoyantly in these ingenuous thoughtgambols as our good friend Kenneth Grahame, who prefaces this volume with six pages of his quaint cogitations, launching us at once, big-eyed as any wee Amber-Locks, into the realm which he has named "the golden age," where, clear to his vision, dance' the sprites of baby-life (albeit such thoroughly English sprites as not to know "the American for booking-office"!). Whoso follows these two child-lovers across the dim border of "Lullaby-Land" will catch with unforgetable sweetness the murmurous plathing of the fount of exhaustless youth.

Fiction. A short piece of fiction is "A Capital Courtship,"† by Alexander Black. In its present form it is a series of word-pictures deftly connected and skilfully drawn. There is just enough of the disagreeable in the series to make that which is attractive stand out in a clear light. A number of excellent illustrations are a part of the contents, among them being pictures of several of Washington's prominent people.

Experiences which do not come to the young people of to-day are delineated in a short story ‡ by Marion Harland. According to this author the life of a schoolgirl or a schoolboy in the old-field schools of Virginia in early days was not altogether pleasant. Sometimes the schoolmaster was diabolically cruel, wreaking his vengeance on the innocent. Such a fiend is the one portrayed by the author, and the recital of his deeds reads like a story of the Dark Ages.

"Fabius the Roman" is the subject of a story by Rev. E. Fitch Burr, in which historical events are

*Lullaby-Land. Songs of Childhood. By Eugene Field. Selected by Kenneth Grahame and illustrated by Charles Robinson. 229 pp. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

^{.†} Studies in Comparative Theology. Six Lectures. Delivered by Rev. George H. Trever, Ph.D., D.D. 425 pp. \$1.20. New York: Eaton & Mains; Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings.

[‡] A Harmony of the Books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles. By William Day Crockett, A.M. With an introduction by Willis Judson Beecher, D.D. 365 pp. \$2.00. New York: Eaton & Mains.

^{||} The Culture of Christian Manhood, Edited by William H. Sallmon. With portraits of authors. 309 pp. \$1.50. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

[†] A Capital Courtship. By Alexander Black. With seventeen illustrations from life photographs by the author. 104 pp. \$1.00.——‡ An Old-Field School-Girl. By Marion Harland. Illustrated. 208 pp. \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

^{||} Fabius the Roman, or How the Church Became Militant. By Rev. E. Fitch Burr, D.D., LL.D. 388 pp. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company.

prominently set forth. The city of Rome in 312 A. D. is the place of the action and Maxentian is the emperor. His attitude toward the Christians, the customs of court life, the appearance of the ancient city, and the entrance of Constantine into Rome are incidents which the author has described. slender thread of romance has been woven into this chain of events, thus brightening an otherwise somber tale.

Should a married woman be engaged in a profession outside her most useful sphere of homemaking? This is a question with which Miss Cara Reese deals in a short story called "'And She Got All That." ** In this story the wife of a mill-hand, who feels that her sphere of action is too narrow and wishes to increase the yearly income, leaves her home and becomes a trained nurse. The effect of her decision upon herself, her child, and her husband is vividly depicted, and an interesting story is the result.

An ignorant, scheming mother, a daughter selftutored and apparently above and out of harmony with her surroundings, and a lover are the characters which Ella Higginson has put into most of the stories in the collection "A Forest Orchid." † There is as little variety in the theme of the stories and in the general style of their telling as in the characters; but the author has, however, delineated the power of true love over the acts of men. The dozen stories deal with life in the Northwest.

The rapidity with which the author of "Defiant Hearts "t bears the reader along from one event to another is quite bewildering. The action is almost entirely in a small capital of North Germany, where upon the life and patronage of the duchess depend the income and prosperity of several persons. The betrothal of a lady-in-waiting, who is an heiress, to a poor court-official, who loves the daughter of the physician in ordinary to the duchess, is the beginning of many direful events which terminate in the ultimate happiness of the characters.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Groszmann, Maximilian, P. E., Ph. D. A Working System of Child Study for Schools. 50 cts.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, TORONTO.

Thomson, John Stuart. Estabelle and Other Verse. \$1.00. CARLON & HOLLENBECK, INDIANAPOLIS.

Gilman, S. C. The Conquest of the Sioux.

BATON & MAINS, NEW YORK.

CURTS & JENNINGS, CINCINNATI.

Taylor, Edward M., D.D. George Washington, The Ide Patriot. With Introduction by Edward Everett Hale, D.D.

*"And She Got All That." By Cara Reese. Illustrated. 176 pp. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company. † A Forest Orchid and Other Stories. By Ella Higginson. 242 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

‡ Defiant Hearts. By W. Heimburg. Translated by Annie W. Ayer and H. T. Slate. 350 pp. New York: R. F. Fenno & Company.

Sangster, Margaret E. Life on High Levels. Familiar Talks on the Conduct of Life.
Bristol, Frank Milton. The Ministry of Art.
McDowell, W. F., Pierson, A. T., Bingham, Jennie M., Ninde, Mary Louise, Gracey, J. T., Baldwin, S. L., Oldham, W. F., Withrow, W. H. The Picket Line of Missions. With an introduction by Bishop W. X. Ninde.
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The Berean Beginner's Lesson Book on the International Lessons for 1898. 15 cts.

The Berean Intermediate Lesson Book for 1898. 15 cts.

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Bamford, John M. The Greater Gospel. 50 cts.

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Blaisdell, Albert F. A Practical Physiology. A Text-book for Higher Schools. \$1.30.

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Beal, Mary Barnes. The Boys of Clovernook. The Story of Five Boys on a Farm. Illustrated by Etheldred B. Barry.

\$1.50. JOHN MURPHY & COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK. Gibbons, Cardinal James. The Ambassador of Christ.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Külpe, Oswald. Introduction to Philosophy. A handbook for students of psychology, logic, ethics, æsthetics, and general philosophy. Translated from the German by W. B. Pillsbury and E. B. Titchener. \$1.60.

Daniel and the Minor Prophets. Edited with an introduction and notes by Richard G. Moulton, M.A. (Camb.), Ph. D. (Pann.)

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T. W. TOPHAM, M.D, BROOKLYN BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY. Topham, T. W., M.D. Health of Body and Mind. Some Practical Suggestions of How to Improve both by Physical and Mental Culture.

